"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy, probably snow or rain by to-night and on Thursday; variable to east winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,500. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1914.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

DEMANDS HUERTA PUNISH SLAYERS

Bryan Orders O'Shaughnessy to Press for Swift Justice on Vergara's Murderers.

REPORTS PROVE THE CRIME

Texas Ranchman Was Assaulted and Shot by Federals, but Apparently Not Tortured.

MORE BORDER RAIDS FEARED

Washington Sees in Success of Vergara's Relatives Possibilities of Great Complications.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The most positive stand yet taken by this Government in connection with the killing of an American citizen in Mexico was set forth in a telegram sent by Secretary Bryan to-night to Mr. O'Shaughnessy, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States in Mexico City.

In this dispatch Mr. Bryan directed Mr. O'Shaughnessy to demand that the Huerta Government apprehend and punish the persons responsible for the death of Clemente Vergara, the Texas ranchman. Mr. Bryan instructed Mr. O'Shaughnessy to call the attention of the Mexican Government to evidence submitted by Alonza B. Garrett, Consul at Nueva Laredo, that Vergara had been assaulted and shot. Mr. O'Shaughnessy was instructed to say also that all the evidence at hand indicated that Vergara had been killed by soldiers of the Federal Army.

This action by the Secretary of State followed the receipt of telegrams from Garrett and Gen. Bliss, telling of the recovery of Vergara's body by Vergara's relatives and of what the official examination of the corpse revealed. Garrett's report was as follows:

On the morning of the 7th inst., in company with Capt. Sanders of the Texas Rangers and the Deputy Sheriff, I went to Palafox, Tex., which is opposite Hidalgo, Mexico, for the purpose of making further investigations in the Vergara case.

We went to the Vergara ranch and examined the witnesses who saw the horses taken; also those who saw him cross the river, and those who saw him captured by the Federals. The investigation kept us until late in the evening, and when we reached Coteman's camp, two miles above Palafox, we stopped and got supper, and concluded to remain over night.

About 2 o'clock in the morning a horseman rode up and informed me that Vergara's body was on the Texas side of the river and offered to take us to the spot. I aroused my chauffeur and took my automobile and followed him about five or six miles to a point opposite the San Enrique ranch, which, I am informed, is about three miles below Palafox, and found the body with some of his relatives, who had been notified to come and identify the body. I am informed that a small number of Vergara's friends had gone over about 2 o'clock and exhumed the body and brought it over. The Rangers did not go over but went to see the body after being notified, as I did myself.

Report From Bliss Also.

Secretary Garrison received from Brig. Gen. Bliss this report, made by Capt. H. P. Howard of the Fourteenth Cavalry:

Investigation shows Vergara was taken from the Hidalgo cemetery Saturday night by relatives of Vergara and hired Mexicans. Capt. Sanders states positively no Texas Rangers crossed the border. He met the body at a landing opposite San Enrique with Undertaker Convery Sunday morning.

Convery brought the body to Laredo 7:30 P. M. Sunday. He states there were no signs of burns on the body. Found four bullet holes. Neck chafed but not broken. Body decomposed, but pants match coat left at home by Vergara. Identification seems reliable.

Recovery of body said to have cost S. T. Hill, brother-in-law of Vergara, $400. Body being held at request of Adjt. Gen. Hutchings. No excitement.

These reports dissipated all fear that Texas Rangers made a raid into Mexico. At most the exhumation incident will result in nothing more than a possible prosecution of some of Vergara's friends for entering the territory of Mexico or grave robbery, and it is not believed here that proceedings against them are likely.

Likely to Provoke More Raids.

But the report emphasized also the fact of the apparent complicity of some of Huerta's soldiers in the death of the ranchman and has moved the State Department to insist on redress.

The Vergara incident has roused a fear here that, following the example set by Vergara's relatives, Americans along the border will make it a practice, when any of their fellow-citizens at near-by points in Mexico are captured or killed, to dash over the international boundary and take them or their bodies by force.

Attention was called to-night to the fact that in the Vergara case as well as in that of William S. Benton, the British ranchman, appeals were made to the State Department for the protection of these men when they were first arrested. Similar appeals in future, it is feared, will result in rescue raids by people who think the Government does not move swiftly enough in such matters.

In Administration circles to-day there was a disposition to resent inquiries as to whether the Cabinet at its meeting this morning gave consideration to the allegations made by Senator Fall of New Mexico that seventy-nine Americans, whose names he gave, had been killed in Mexico. According to report, the Cabinet talked over Mr. Fall's

Continued on Page 2.

TOBACCO SUIT LIKELY.

Evidence Against Metropolitan Points That Way at Present.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Unless some amicable agreement is reached in the pending negotiations between the Department of Justice and the Metropolitan Tobacco Company of New York, a Government suit will probably be entered against the company under the Sherman Anti-Trust act. No definite decision has been made by the Attorney General and his advisers, but officials of the Department of Justice indicated to-night that the evidence now at hand pointed to court proceedings.

Impetus to Government action was given to-day by statements made to the Attorney General by H. Snowden Marshall, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, who came to Washington to summarize the evidence obtained and give his opinion as to whether the Government would be justified in entering suit. The impression that a suit was likely was obtained from a conference at the Department of Justice between the Attorney General, District Attorney Marshall, and George Carroll Todd, assistant to the Attorney General.

Further investigation will be made by Mr. Marshall, although the opinion prevailed at the conference that the information already obtained justified the filing of a suit.

The Metropolitan Tobacco Company is the distributing agent for the four tobacco concerns that originally constituted the Tobacco Trust. It has been alleged that its methods are such that these four companies derive a decided advantage in the distribution of their products through the medium of the Metropolitan Company, which is accused also of discrimination against tobacco jobbers.

According to officials of the Department of Justice, the evidence obtained will serve to establish that the Metropolitan Company does an interstate business and is therefore liable to prosecution under the Sherman law.

PLOT TO DYNAMITE JUDGES.

Terre Haute Carpenter Indicted for Election Fraud Bomb Conspiracy.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 10.—Bert W. Dickens, a carpenter, was arrested to-day on an indictment charging him with conspiracy to kill Judge Charles M. Fortune, of the Vigo County Circuit Court; Felix Blankenbaker, Special Judge hearing the election fraud cases, and Joseph Roach, special prosecutor in the fraud trials. It is alleged in the indictment that Dickens entered into an agreement with persons not named, to kill the three court officials, either by throwing bombs at their car or by placing dynamite under their homes.

A witness before the Grand Jury yesterday testified that an attempt to dynamite Judge Fortune's home last Sunday night failed only because of the presence of armed guards. At the time this testimony was given Judge Fortune and Prosecutor Roach were in Indianapolis appealing to Gov. Ralston for State protection for witnesses and officials during the trial here next week of Mayor Don M. Roberts, charged with election frauds.

The threats against the lives of the officials and the witnesses in the fraud cases are alleged to have been made since William Huffman, a city official, was convicted here last week and sentenced to from three to ten years in the State penitentiary for the illegal use of election ballots.

John L. Cronin, a city Councilman, was indicted to-day on charges of perjury in connection with his testimony before the Grand Jury regarding the amount of money he received for election expenses. Cronin was released on a $1,000 bond. Dickens was held in the county jail, being unable to furnish a $25,000 bond.

PRINCETON CHAPEL REVOLT

Students Drown Out the Sunday Preacher by Coughing.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 10.—The students of Princeton University joined on Sunday in a demonstration against the compulsory chapel rule. The matter has been the chief topic of conversation on the campus since the incident, but the facts have been carefully suppressed by the Faculty and the leaders of the student body.

The disturbance came as the Rev. W. G. Thayer, headmaster of St. Mark's School, was preaching a sermon to the students. It began by sounds of coughing in several parts of the building, which in a few seconds became an epidemic. Nearly every student in the chapel took it up, and their combined efforts were so successful that the preacher was compelled to stop abruptly before the end of the sermon. Then the students flocked out, cured of their coughs. The noon hour had arrived.

Dean McClenahan, Proctor Coan, and members of the Senior Council have been investigating the episode, but the names of the ringleaders have not become known.

In yesterday's issue The Daily Princetonian, the students' paper, said:

Yesterday's asthmatic affliction of the Sunday consumptives was a deliberately irreverent act of consummate profanity to their God. It was a disgusting piece of premeditated insolence toward the university preacher. Finally, it was a conclusive demonstration of the much-advanced theory of degraded mentality. It was the most childishly impudent, the most pettily reasoned case of mental infantile paralysis yet observed.

Periodically the Princeton students have revolted against Sunday chapel. The sole object of it, they said, was to keep them from leaving Princeton on Sundays. There are no trains out from Princeton on Sunday until evening, so chapel attendance has caused many a student to break engagements in New York and Philadelphia.

Before Woodrow Wilson became President of Princeton, in 1902, there was compulsory daily chapel. President Wilson modified the rule so that the only requirement was attendance twice a week for a fifteen-minute service and every other Sunday. Failure to comply with the rule made a student liable to suspension.

MOON IN ECLIPSE TO-NIGHT.

Will Be More Than Nine-Tenths in Shadow.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—There will be an almost total eclipse of the moon to-morrow night, visible from all points in Western Europe, North and South America and Western Africa. Astronomers at the Naval Observatory here prepared to-night to take advantage of the opportunity for special observations during the eclipse, for, while the moon is darkened, unusually accurate work may be accomplished.

It was pointed out that fainter stars than were normally observed for purposes of observations were more easily seen during an eclipse and that they were of great importance in correcting the lunar tables. As it is, astronomers have found it impossible to compute, from theory, tables which agree exactly with the positions observed in the sky.

The shadow of the earth will not entirely cover the moon, but at the middle of the eclipse more than nine-tenths of the moon's diameter will be in the shadow.

The moon is due to enter the shadow, according to precise reckoning, at 9:41 8-10 o'clock to-morrow night, Eastern standard time; should reach the middle of the eclipse at 11:18 3-10 o'clock, and leave the shadow at 12:54 A. M. Thursday.

ST. GEORGE'S OPENS DOORS TO WORKLESS

Unemployed Find Shelter in Memorial Building of J. P. Morgan's Church.

BAR POLICE FROM ROOM

About 100 Unemployed Sleep on the Floor or on Chairs—Tannenbaum Is Indicted.

The members of the unemployed "army" of the Industrial Workers of the World were entertained last night in the Memorial Building of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, at 207 East Sixteenth Street. The church itself is only a short distance away, at 7 Rutherfurd Place. It is one of the great churches of the city. Its one hundredth anniversary was celebrated three years ago. The late J. Pierpont Morgan was a warden and his son now holds the same office. Other well-known members are Herbert L. Satterlee and R. Fulton Cutting.

The unemployed men were welcomed by the Rev. Dr. Karl Reiland, the rector, who guarded the entrance to the room on the ground floor with J. C. Tiedeman, the sexton. Only members of the "army," their leaders, and sympathizers were permitted to enter. This room, it is said, is used by the Sunday School as a classroom. Dr. Reiland would not allow reporters to enter the room last night. He would not say why reporters were barred, but Dr. Alfred J. Arundel, one of his assistants, explained that Dr. Reiland did not wish the "army" to feel that it was on exhibition.

Dr. Reiland also ordered Capt. Sexton of the East Twenty-second Street Station and all the detectives who were on hand to see that there was no disturbance out of the room and then shut the doors. The policemen, however, were permitted to remain in the hall outside, although Dr. Arundel said that their presence was not desired by Dr. Reiland. The police and the detectives said that they recognized a number of Union Square panhandlers among the men to whom welcome was extended. About 100 members of the "army" were permitted to use the room for lodgings last night.

Sneers for Glynn's Plan.

The unemployed gathered in Rutgers Square early last evening, and were addressed by Frank Strong Hamilton, who has been presiding at all the meetings since Frank Tannenbaum was arrested. Hamilton announced that supper, lodgings for the night, and breakfast in the morning would be provided for 200 men. He said that the men would be fed in groups of fifty, the first group starting from Rutgers Square at 7:30 o'clock, the second at 8 o'clock, and so on. Hamilton then called Fellow-Worker Turner to the platform, so that the men could see their leader.

Other speakers then were introduced and harrangued the crowd. They sneered at Gov. Glynn's plan to provide free transportation up-State for men who would work on farms, saying that they wouldn't accept such work unless they received 30 cents an hour for an eight-hour day.

"We will work on those conditions and no others," said one speaker, "but none of this hired-man-back-to-the-farm-stuff for ours."

The first detachment, as had been arranged, lined up by twos at 7:30 o'clock. With Turner in the lead the men marched to 176 Third Avenue, where there is a bakery and lunch room owned by H. Wehr. There they had a meal of soup, bread, meat, a vegetable and coffee. Tickets for breakfast were distributed and they then were led to their quarters for the night in St. George's Memorial Building. The same procedure was followed with the rest of the "army" until 200 men had been assembled.

The money to pay for the meals was contributed by St. George's, according to Miss Fanny Witherspoon. Miss Florence Greer, and Miss Tracy Mygatt of the Socialist Fellowship of St. Mark's Church. They said that they arranged with Dr. Reiland yesterday afternoon that the men should be lodged in the Memorial Building and that he then had provided $40 to pay for food.

Rector Welcomes Leaders.

There was a crowd in front of the Memorial Building when the first detachment of the "army" arrived and the hall was crowded with church workers. Dr. Reiland shook hands with some of the leaders, while the men found seats in the room. While they were waiting for the entire "army" to gather the unemployed were entertained by a man who played the piano and sang "Schneider's Band." Dr. Arundel, who, at the request of the reporters, asked Dr. Reiland if they would be admitted, after a short conference with the rector returned and said: "Dr. Reiland thinks that the men should not feel that they are being exhibited. He wants them to feel at home."

Capt. Sexton and several detectives had seated themselves on one side of the room. When Dr. Reiland learned of their presence he ordered them out. The unemployed laughed and applauded this action. After they had gone the rector had the doors closed. Before the doors were shut a speaker was heard to say:

"The remedy for the problem of unemployment is to be found in the people and not in the city or State Government. And by the people I mean you, the working classes, and not the man who dines on oysters and lobsters in Broadway restaurants and goes around with chorus girls. If men go to churches for shelter and are turned away, where does the Gospel come in? It's all bosh."

Frank Hamilton arrived at the Memorial Building at 9:30 o'clock, when it was announced that about 100 of the unemployed would be permitted to sleep in the Sunday school room and that they would sleep on the floor or in chairs. The others were housed for the night in lodgings along the Bowery and Third Avenue.

One of the men fed last night was released yesterday under a suspended sentence by Magistrate Campbell. He said that Tannenbaum had become unpopular with his fellow I. W. W. prisoners because he had a special meale purchased for him. This man said that Tannenbaum had $18 concealed in his shoe when he was arrested.

Jury Indicts Tannenbaum.

Tannenbaum was indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury in Part I. of General Sessions. The indictment charged participation in an unlawful assembly, which is a misdemeanor. The maximum penalty is a year in prison and a fine of $500.

The Rev. J. G. Schneider, pastor of St. Alphonsus Church, and Father James C. Kessler, assistant pastor, and the de-

Continued on Page 2.

Fifty Photographs of French Fashions

Selected in Paris by an expert, they give a comprehensive idea of the newest creations of the great dressmakers there. Authoritative articles will add to their helpfulness. Every woman should get the Spring Fashion Number of NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW YORK TIMES.

INSPECTOR GILLEN PUT UNDER CHARGES

McKay Suspends Commander of the Old Tenderloin and Scatters His Staff.

Police Inspector James H. Gillen of the Third Inspection District, comprising the western half of Manhattan, between Fourteenth and Forty-second Streets, was summarily suspended from duty, reduced to the rank of Captain, and placed on charges by Police Commissioner Douglas I. McKay last night.

The Commissioner went to the West Thirtieth Street Station, the headquarters for the Third Inspection District, and wrote the order reducing Gillen on the blotter.

Officially the time of Gillen's demotion was scheduled at headquarters at 10:58 P. M. It was said there that Commissioner McKay had left the order himself.

A few minutes after 10:58 o'clock it was announced at Headquarters that Inspector Gillen's staff had been scattered to all parts of the city. The shake-up involves a Lieutenant, two Sergeants, and nineteen plainclothes men. It was the biggest shake-up in the department since Mayor Mitchel gave the police reins to Commissioner McKay.

The shake-up furnished interesting conversation at Headquarters last night and also throughout the old and new Tenderloins, and the belief was freely expressed that another police investigation, this time conducted from Headquarters, would follow Gillen's suspension.

The Lieutenant who was named in the additional orders was William F. Brennan, and he was sent to desk duty at Bath Beach. Sergt. Charles Liebold was transferred to Tottenville, and Sergt. Michael Magee was sent to the Parkville section of Brooklyn. The nineteen plain clothes men who had the privilege of going about in citizens' clothes while on Inspector Gillen's staff were sent to various precincts to do patrol duty.

Commissioner McKay was in the West Thirtieth Street station only a short time. He came there with the one purpose, and wrote the order pending Gillen without entering into conversation with any one. Gillen was not in the station at the time.

"What are the charges against Gillen?" the Commissioner was asked.

"I can't tell now," he replied and walked rapidly out of the station.

Reports were current last night that Commissioner McKay had been conducting a personal investigation in the lower Tenderloin for some time. Gillen became very active about a week ago, it was recalled, when restaurants which had been running open until far in the morning were closed at 1 o'clock. Gillen in the old Tenderloin and Inspector Dwyer in the upper or new Tenderloin worked in harmony in this restaurant closing plan.

Gillen was regarded as a comparatively new man in Manhattan. He attracted attention under Commissioner Waldo when he was taken from a Brooklyn police station and placed in charge of the Boiler Squad with the rank of lieutenant. Commissioner Waldo liked his work and subsequently promoted him to a captaincy. He was then placed in charge of the East Fifty-first Street station.

Following the Aldermanic police investigation and the reports of graft in the Third Inspection District, Commissioner Waldo transferred Inspector William J. Lahey and put Gillen in his place. Gillen was in command of the Third District for about a year.

In Inspector Gillen's place Commissioner McKay put Inspector Cornelius F. Cahalane, in charge of the Fifth District. For the time being Inspector Cahalane will have charge of both the Fifth and the Third Districts.

RAID FIVE HOTELS.

Costigan, Acting on McKay's Orders, Takes Clerks to Court.

Detectives working under the direction of Lieut. Costigan went to five hotels at 10:30 o'clock last night, arrested the five clerks on warrants signed by Chief Magistrate McAdoo, and placed a uniformed policeman in charge of each hotel. In the Night Court four of the clerks, August Schmidt, Frank P. Hines, William Erlich, and Stephen Holstein, were held in $1,000 bail each, and the fifth, William Latimer, was held in $2,000 bail, all for arraignment and examination in the Jefferson Market Court this morning on charges of maintaining disorderly resorts.

Lieut. Costigan was asked at the Night Court whether his raids had any connection with the suspension of Inspector Gillen.

"I don't know," said Costigan. "I have been working under instructions from Commissioner McKay."

The houses against which charges are made are the Hotel Munan, Sixth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street; Hotel Atland, 159 West Thirty-fourth Street; Medallion Hotel, 884 Sixth Avenue; Tekulsky's Cafe, 380 Sixth Avenue, and the Madison Square Hotel, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street.

FINDS CHECK FOR $5,000.

J. H. Kern Picks Up Valuable Slip of Paper as He Leaves Court Room.

As Joseph H. Kern, a real estate agent of 35 West Eighty-second Street, who was a witness in a case tried before Justice Delany in the Supreme Court, was leaving the court room late yesterday afternoon he noticed a white slip of paper fluttering on the floor in the corridor. Mr. Kern, mildly curious, stooped and picked it up and found it was a certified check for $5,000 made payable to Henry C. H. Dietsel by a local brewery. Mr. Kern hastened to a telephone in the building and, calling up the brewery, told of his find.

He later delivered the check to a representative of the firm, who called at his office. Mr. Kern said he learned that the check represented a loan made by the brewers to Mr. Dietsel for the purpose of purchasing a saloon in Harlem.

BEAUTY REVOLTS AT 'UNDRESS' GOWNS

Paris Patriotic League of Women Adopts New Motto, 'Chic, but Not Indecent.'

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, March 10.—The Patriotic League of French Women has taken the initiative in a campaign against indecency in dress. A manifesto, signed by the Vicomtesse de Vélard, the Marquise de Montaigu, the Marquise de Joigné, Mme. Delacourt, the Marquise de Moustier, the Comtesse de Villiele, and the Duchesse de Maillé, was issued to-day to society women, in response to an admonition to women recently read by Cardinal Amette and the Bishops, calling on them to league together to abolish the use of garments which are contrary to decency.

"We ask," says the manifesto, "all elegant women and all the young women, who set the tone in France, not to yield to the present tendency, but to combine courageously to offset it, by precept and example. Let them reflect on their responsibility. What they do other women of more modest condition who have their eyes fixed upon them will do in their turn. Let us also not forget that we must have a care for the reputation which France hitherto has borne for elegance and taste."

All who desire to join the movement are requested to register their names at the offices of the league, with a view to bringing pressure to bear on the principal couturiers and big establishments. The Secretary of the league, a good-looking woman in a black dress with which not even the most rabid reformer could have found fault, explained the situation thus:

"Fashion has gone beyond all bounds. We intend to bring about a reaction. The youngest and prettiest leaguers are to head the movement, and we shall force the chief fashion establishments to confine their ideas within more decent limits, so that the woman who desires to be chic need not find herself compelled to be indecent. You see the leg, and you imagine the rest. And as for blouses, they are beyond expression.

"These dresses cannot be tolerated, especially in church. Why, recently a cure was obliged to refuse to give his blessing to a marriage because the bride's white dress was so flagrantly transparent. Let the women of the stage do anything they please, but as for us society women, it is a different thing."

Mme. Paquin was asked to give her opinion upon the campaign. Her reply was characteristic.

"These ladies are like the gendarmes, who always come on the scene when it is too late," she said. "We had already understood the situation. Let their patriotism be reassured: we are going to close the skirt; but in order that the legs may remain free we are giving necessary fullness to the garment. The open skirt responded to the needs of our modern life and the modern dance, but the dance has gone wrong. The open skirts revealed too many faults. We have perceived the danger coming and the fashions will set that right."

LIFTED OUT OF HIS BOOTS.

A Little Article of Western Furniture Lacking in New York.

When two short, bronzed men, both wearing sombreros and one a gray flannel shirt and with his trousers stuffed into tall boots, strode into the Waldorf yesterday morning early, something akin to trepidation seized the staff behind the office desk. The room clerk espied a leather belt on the foremost, and thought he saw the handle of a revolver. For a moment he thought of ducking. Then when the two arrivals smiled, he knew at once that they had come not to demand, but to give up money. Wherefore he made them welcome and assigned them rooms.

A few minutes later the more Western looking of the two called the office on the telephone.

"I want a bootjack," he said.

"A what?" replied the clerk, not being familiar with the article mentioned.

"A bootjack," repeated the visitor.

The clerk repeated the demand to his associates without getting a look of understanding until he came to Assistant Manager Hubbell, who once ran a hotel in the South. Immediately the search was made for the implement. Dennis Coleman, the head porter, said he had not seen one since the end of the spittoon era. Therefore they sent up to the traveler one of the valets, who succeeded in lifting the stranger out of his boots.

WHITMAN ON FUSION TICKET.

Duell, Progressive, Sounding the Sentiment Up-State.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 10.—A combination State ticket between Progressives and Republicans, with Charles J. Whitman at the head, is the plan proposed by Charles J. Duell of New York, Progressive leader of the Fifteenth Assembly District, in conference with Progressive leaders here.

Mr. Duell has been through the southern tier sounding Progressive sentiment as a friend of Mr. Whitman. He suggests that the short ballot plan be followed, allowing Mr. Whitman to make his cabinet selections prior to primary day, and that these selections be ratified by Progressives and Republicans at the primaries.

The plan is to be presented to Progressive and Republican Chairmen in a circular letter later. Mr. Duell was told that in Broome County the Progressives stood for a straight Bull Moose State ticket this Fall.

SAY DR. BLAKE HAS SAILED FOR EUROPE

Passenger Resembling Him in a Lusitania Cabin Listed as "D. Bonchose."

VALET GUARDING THE DOOR

Friend Says the Doctor's Effects Went to Paris Last Week—No Alimony Question Pending.

An hour before the Cunarder Lusitania was due to sail for Liverpool yesterday afternoon, a report reached the ship that Dr. Joseph A. Blake, the surgeon, whose wife recently obtained a separation from him, was sailing on the vessel in Cabin D 81, under the name of D. Bonchose. The Cunard officials from the office who were on board the Lusitania, when asked if Dr. Blake was to be a passenger, replied that all they knew was that the cabin had been reserved and paid for in the name of Bonchose, and that they had not seen any person except a valet. The name Bonchose aroused considerable interest, as translated into English it would be "good thing."

At 5:15 o'clock Dr. Blake, or his double, wearing a long traveling coat and a slouch hat, passed the purser's office and went down the companionway to the "D" deck, and was not seen again before the ship left the pier at 6 o'clock.

When a TIMES reporter knocked at the door of D 81 it was opened by a clean-shaven young man who spoke with a slight German accent. He held the door barely open while he replied to the questions put to him.

"Can I see Mr. Bonchose?" he was asked.

"He is not here," he replied.

"Can I speak with Dr. Joseph A. Blake?" was the next query.

"Dr. Blake is not here."

Then he added that he was a valet and shut the door.

When the door was opened the cabin was full of cigarette smoke, coming apparently from a person sitting on the berth behind the door, as the valet was not smoking. A steamer trunk had the name of Blake at one end. There was no baggage in the cabin marked with the name of Bonchose, according to the steward on duty in the alleyway.

Effects Shipped Last Week.

A passenger who said he was a friend of Dr. Blake, but declined to give his name, said that the doctor had sent five cases filled with books and effects from his New York house, 108 East Sixty-fifth Street, to Paris, by the American Line steamer Philadelphia last Friday. He added that Dr. Blake had just leased a house in Paris, where he intended to live in the future.

Just before the Lusitania sailed the valet left the cabin, which was locked behind him by the person inside, and went ashore. It was said on board that his name was Edward Agat, and that he had gone to Dr. Blake's house.

Shortly after the Lusitania sailed it was denied at the residence of Dr. Blake that Dr. Blake had sailed on her. Dr. Blake's secretary said that the surgeon had said nothing to indicate that he was going to take a trip abroad, that he had been at his residence and office, which are both at 108 East Sixty-fifth Street, for several hours in the afternoon, and that she had last seen him ony a short time before 6 o'clock.

A maid at the residence said that she had seen Dr. Blake leave at 6:30 o'clock, and that he had said he was going to dine with friends, and expected to be home at 10:30 P. M. At 10:30 o'clock Dr. Blake's secretary said:

"Dr. Blake is probably in his room now. None of the servants has seen him come in, but Dr. Blake carries his own key and would be likely to come in without being noticed. The servants are positive that he is in New York, and they did not watch for his return this evening, because they are sure they have seen him since 6 o'clock, when the Lusitania sailed.

"Dr. Blake is probably in his room now, but the servants have strict orders not to disturb him under any circumstances after 10:30 o'clock. None of them would dare to knock at his door after that hour, no matter how important the occasion might be."

Dr. Blake drives his own automobile. I don't know where he keeps it, and it would be impossible to find out any thing from him that way.

"The servants tell me that Dr. Blake's valet has been off for the evening because Dr. Blake is dining out. As far as I know, Dr. Blake has made no preparations for traveling, and I am quite sure that the report that he has sailed for Europe is false."

No Question of Alimony Pending.

George Gordon Battle, counsel for Mrs. Blake in her $1,000,000 alienation suit against Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay and in her suit for separation and $1,500 a month alimony, said last night, when he was asked about Dr. Blake's reported departure for Europe:

"The suits brought by Mrs. Blake against her husband and Mrs. Katherine Duer Mackay are closed incidents. There is no question of alimony pending between Mrs. Blake and Dr. Blake. A settlement was made by Dr. Blake in the suit for separation, and no questions affecting it could possibly arise. Dr. Blake was free to go to Europe if he chose. We have no further interest in what he does."

Cornelius J. Sullivan, counsel for Dr. Blake in the separation suit, said:

"I know nothing about Dr. Blake's plans. I represented him in the suit for separation brought by Mrs. Blake, but that matter is completely settled, and his departure for Europe can have no bearing on it."

Dr. Blake, who is 49 years old and one of the most noted surgeons in the country, within the last year gave up most of his hospital practice. He retired on July 1 from his post in the Presbyterian Hospital. On Oct. 7, after Mrs. Blake had filed a suit against Mrs. Mackay for alienation of his affections, his resignation from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University was accepted by the Trustees.

Mrs. Blake began her suit against Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay in September. In November Mrs. Blake signed an instrument releasing Mrs. Mackay from claims of any description. It was stated by counsel both for Mrs. Blake and Mrs. Mackay that there had been no monetary settlement.

On Feb. 11 the French courts granted a mutual decree of divorce to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay. Mrs. Mackay brought suit, charging desertion. Mr. Mackay entered a counterclaim for divorce on the same grounds. The French court dissolved the marriage without reflections on either.

PUTS WICKERSHAM AT HEAD.

Bar Association Elects Him President to Succeed Hornblower.

Former Attorney General George W. Wickersham was elected President of the Bar Association of the City of New York at a regular bi-monthly meeting held last night in the home of the association at 42 West Forty-fourth Street. He was chosen by unanimous vote.

Mr. Wickersham succeeds William B. Hornblower, who resigned on Feb. 14 to become a Judge of the Court of Appeals. In expressing his thanks to the 200 members present Mr. Wickersham said:

"In my opinion it is one of the highest honors ever conferred upon a member of the bar to be elected to the position of President of the Bar Association, and I earnestly thank you for this signal honor."

After the meeting a dinner was served in the association dining rooms in honor of President Wickersham.

NO JUSTICESHIP FOR TAFT.

Not Considered for Appointment by the President, Tumulty Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—According to a statement made to-day by Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President, there is no truth in a report that Associate Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of the Supreme Court of the United States is to retire from the bench and be succeeded by former President William H. Taft. Mr. Tumulty said that the same report had originated a week before Mr. Wilson became President and was revived periodically.

"We know of no coming vacancy on the Supreme Court bench," said Mr. Tumulty, "and Mr. Taft's name has neither been suggested nor considered by President Wilson for any judicial appointment."

ONE WOMAN IN TOWN VOTES.

Miss Scott's a Democrat, and She Nominates Woman for Alderman.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Miss Edith Scott was the only woman to vote at the Aurora, Ill., primaries to-day. She took a Democratic ballot and nominated a woman for Alderman. She was much surprised upon learning that she was the first and only woman ever to vote at an Aurora election, other than a school contest.

"I was not one that clamored for the voting privilege," said Miss Scott, "but I intend voting at every election."

DYNAMITERS SEEK PARDONS

Convicted Structural Iron Workers Will Appeal to President.

MILWAUKEE, March 10.—Petitions seeking a Presidential pardon for W. E. Redding and other officials of the Structural Iron Workers' Union from sentences imposed in the dynamiting cases were circulated to-day by members of labor organizations.

DULUTH, Minn., March 10.—Following announcement from Washington that the Supreme Court had refused to review the case of Fred Mooney, convicted Structural Iron Worker, preparations were made to-day for an appeal to the President for a pardon.

BISHOP SCARBOROUGH ILL.

Aged Bishop of New Jersey in Critical State with Pneumonia.

TRENTON, N. J., March 10.—The Right Rev. John Scarborough, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New Jersey, is critically ill at his home, on Greenwood Avenue, with pleuro-pneumonia, contracted during the recent snowstorm. The prelate was visiting last week the churches in Vineland and Millville, South Jersey, and, although he had felt miserable ever since the storm, he remained in that section until yesterday, when he returned home and complained of being ill.

Physicians were called in and they at once diagnosed his case as pleuro-pneumonia. They warned his family that the aged Bishop was in a critical condition and perhaps might not recover. Bishop Scarborough is 83 years of age.

CHILDREN DIE IN FIRE.

Policeman Badly Burned Trying to Save Colored Boy and Girl.

Patrolman Iver Nylin of the Morrisania police station saw Mrs. Amelia Hill, colored, wife of Baskerville Hill, janitor of a three-story frame tenement at 512 East 165th Street, throwing her weight against the door of her basement rooms at 8 o'clock last night. He ran up and saw the rooms alight with flame. Mrs. Hill gasped something about her child and Nylin smashed a basement window with his club and entered.

He found Mrs. Hill's three-year-old daughter on a burning bed in a rear room. He beat out the flames in her clothing, burning his hands, and brought her to the street. Mrs. Hill then began to scream for her two-year-old son, Charles. The fire had grown hotter, and in battling his way again to the bedroom Nylin scorched his face and singed his hair and eyebrows. He found the bed had collapsed and the boy was dead. The girl died while Dr. Greenberg of Lebanon Hospital was working over her. Nylin got medical treatment from Dr. Greenberg, who sent him to his home.

The firemen put out the first with $15 damage. Mrs. Hill said she had left the house ten minutes before to chat with a neighbor after she had put her children to bed.

SHOOTING IN CROWDED CAR.

One Dead, Three Wounded in Battle of Mine Field Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

BLUEFIELD, West Va., March 10.—One man dead, one man dying, and two others seriously shot is the toll of a revolver fight this morning on a crowded Norfolk & Western passenger train between Iaeger and Berwind, West Va.

The dead man is R. L. Taylor, a Deputy Sheriff of Laredo, McDowell County, W. Va. The injured are A. D. Beavers, a former United States Deputy Marshal of Bartley, West Va., lying in a hospital in Welch, one in the boiler-room of the Beavers, a Deputy Sheriff, a brother of A. D. Beavers, shot through the legs, and T. Hickey, a non-combatant, address not known, shot through the thigh.

The shooting followed a quarrel between the Beavers brothers and Taylor. Taylor was shot four or five times by the Beavers brothers and was killed instantly.

Bob Evans, after Taylor was killed, opened fire on A. D. Beavers, inflicting a mortal wound. Evans was arrested and taken to jail in Welch.

All the men in the fight are officials in the coal fields. The car in which the shooting occurred was crowded, but the men shot true to their aim. Only one non-combatant was hurt.

Lily Drinking Cups are ideal for office use. They are made by the Public Service Cup Co., 2 Rector. Adv.

MURPHY READ OUT OF CROKER'S CLUB

Let Out with Gaffney, Plunkitt, Foley, and Darlington for Not Paying Dues.

CHECK FOR $125 REFUSED

Move Surprises Murphyites, Who Call It a Trick to Humiliate the Chief.

WON'T GET BACK—O'DWYER

"Won't Try To, and the Club Won't Last," Tom Smith's Retort—Wilsonites in as Murphyites Go Out.

The Board of Governors of the National Democratic Club, at a tumultuous meeting last night, read Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, and James E. Gaffney, Thomas F. Foley, Thomas Darlington, and George W. Plunkitt out of the club for non-payment of dues. Judge Edward F. O'Dwyer of the City Court, President of the club, frankly said that it was detrimental to the best interests of the club, as well as to the National Administration, to have Murphy and the others continued as members, and that he would exert every influence to have them kept out.

Before the action was taken Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall, offered the Treasurer of the club a check for $125, the amount of the back dues of Murphy and the four others, but it was refused. Smith thereupon made the point that the same action regarding the dropping of members should apply to all others who were delinquent in their dues, and President O'Dwyer agreed that no favoritism would be shown.

Smith said that there were probably 100 members who were in arrears and should receive the same treatment as Murphy did.

"What I object to," he continued, "is the small, mean way in which this thing was done. It was done simply to humiliate Mr. Murphy, and it is the first time since I have been a member that any special resolution of this character has been presented."

"These men are a detriment to the club, and I think it can be safely said that they will never get back," Judge O'Dwyer said warmly.

"Don't worry about that," Smith retorted. "They won't try to get back. The club won't last much longer, anyway. Why, it is losing $1,000 a month."

Murphyites Out; Wilsonites In.

In reply to this President O'Dwyer said that the club had elected twenty new members at the meeting, among them being Gov. Glynn, Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port; Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, Senator Veltz, and Thomas Tumulty, brother of the secretary to President Wilson.

"Tumulty was elected as a non-resident member. He lives in New Jersey," said Smith.

The ousting of Murphy and others was not the only incident of the meeting, which was almost as disorderly as was the regular meeting some weeks ago, at which resolutions condemning Murphy's leadership of the party in the city and State were adopted.

There are twenty-one Governors of the club. Seventeen were present last night. The Murphy followers had not been notified of what was pending until the last minute. As soon as the meeting was called to order former United States Senator William A. Clark was elected Chairman. Col. John R. Dunlap then introduced a resolution calling for the indorsement of President Wilson's attitude regarding canal tolls. It read:

Resolved, That the National Democratic Club approves of and unequivocally indorses the honorable and patriotic recommendations of President Wilson

tion by the club or the Board of Governors.

Smith was on his feet shouting that the whole affair was simply a presentation to humiliate Murphy. Waving a check at Treasurer Miles J. D. Epstein, he called upon the members to witness that he stood ready to pay the delinquent dues in question.

Smith next made the point of order that by reason of their failing to pay their dues they had already ceased to be members of the club and that it was therefore out of order to take any further action.

In this contention Smith was backed up by John W. Keller, Stephen Farrelly, John Richie and John F. O'Brien.

Chairman Cohalan ruled this point of order, and an appeal was taken to the board, which decided, 10 to 7, to sustain the ruling of the Chairman.

Smith Asked to be Dropped, Too.

Mr. Smith made the further motion that his name be included in the list of those to be dropped, and Judge O'Dwyer quickly agreed to amend his motion to include it. Mr. Smith, however, withdrew his proposition. He said, upon second thought, he preferred to let the original five names stand out, as it would more clearly show the rancor that was behind the proposition to have them expelled.

When Smith again offered his one-hundred-and-twenty-five-dollar check the Treasurer declined to receive it on the ground that Murphy and the others had ceased to be members. Smith then suggested that the resolution be amended to include all members who were delinquent in their dues.

The amendment was accepted by Judge O'Dwyer. The Judge explained later that under the rules of the club members who did not pay their dues could be reinstated within ten months after paying up.

"But I don't think there will be any difficulty in keeping Murphy and the four others out," he said.

Smith and O'Dwyer Excited.

After the meeting Mr. Smith and Judge O'Dwyer met the reporters in a room downstairs and explained what had taken place. Both men were visibly excited, and at one point Smith said:

"Why, one of the very men who was dropped, Mr. Plunkitt, voted for the club's most striking amendments. That shows that what happened upstairs was merely an attempt to humiliate Mr. Murphy."

"Well, that will count so much in his favor when the proposition comes up to reinstate them," retorted Judge O'Dwyer.

Judge O'Dwyer was asked what other members were in arrears for their dues, but he said he didn't know. He said he was sure that Richard Croker was paid up. Croker organized the club under its present name, following the Bryan campaign of 1896. Before that time it was a local organization, and Croker, who had trouble with some members of the Manhattan Club, which he then regularly attended, moved to the present club and changed its name to the National Democratic Club.

He continued to make it his favorite haunt thereafter until he resigned as leader of Tammany Hall. When Charles F. Murphy became leader he broke away from the club and made his headquarters at Delmonico's. Murphy has been a member of the club for about twenty years.

After the election last Fall Judge O'Dwyer and other Democrats who were dissatisfied with Murphy's leadership decided to reorganize it. Judge O'Dwyer was elected President, and he announced that he would do everything in his power to drive Murphy out of the leadership of Tammany Hall.

The Governors of the club are: Supreme Court Justice Thomas F. Donnelly, John W. Keller, William B. Anderson, Thomas L. Feitner, Theodore A. Myers, Stephen Farrelly, J. Lewis Lyon, Richard Croker, Alexander Kenta, William F. McCombs, John R. Dunlap, Henry Gallagher, John P. Leo, Richard Croker, Jr., Thomas F. Smith, Charles S. Guggenheimer, Daniel F. Murphy, John M. Riehle, John J. Quinlan, John B. Hasiocher, and John F. O'Brien. Former Senator Clark is First Vice President, and Herman Metz Second Vice President. Milton I. D. Epstein is Treasurer, William J. Harper Secretary, and Roger Foster Recording Secretary.

The Governors who were not present at last night's meeting were Donnelly, Anderson, Myers, Lyon, Richard Croker and his son, McCombs, Guggenheimer, and Quinlan.

CARRANZA STARTS LONG MARCH TO-DAY

Burning of Railroad Bridges on Eve of Departure Puzzles Insurgents.

NO FEDERAL TROOPS NEAR

Rebel General Will Lead 1,000 Soldiers in His Move on Chihuahua.

AGUA PRIETA, Sonora, Mexico, March 10.—The burning of bridges on railroads southwest of this point on the eve of Gen. Carranza's departure for Chihuahua State puzzled insurgent officials to-day. Yesterday afternoon and last night two bridges were burned on the Southern Pacific branch between Cananea and Nogales, and a trestle was destroyed by fire on the Naccozari railroad below Agua Prieta. As far as known there are no Federal troops between Guaymas, on the California Gulf, and Torreon. A few small bands of marauders were said to be operating along the Mexican Northwestern Railroad below Juarez.

Gen. Carranza, who, it was announced officially, would begin his 200-mile march to-morrow, will be accompanied by nearly 1,000 troops. It was said that a combination of the Independent Federal forces in the two border States could offer no resistance to his progress east. A battalion of infantry began its march to-day along the trails, which will be taken later by the Constitutionalist commander and a strong escort of cavalry.

No expressions were forthcoming regarding the Benton or other cases which have threatened international complications. From high officials it was learned the plan of making further explanation had been deferred. Henry Allen Tupper of the International Peace Forum had a conference to-day with Gen. Carranza, in which the insurgent leader reiterated his position of silence at present.

ARMS COMING FOR HUERTA.

Large Shipment is Reported to be Due at Vera Cruz.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, March 10.—President Huerta is making many warlike preparations, although reported out of cash. The Kronprinzessin Cecilie will bring to-morrow, it is said, 20,000 boxes of ammunition and some rapid-fire guns, shipped from Russia, but of American manufacture. The Government continues to send reinforcements to the Tampico garrison. The transport Progreso is leaving to-night with mounted troops and artillery. Gen. Maas explains this as being a precautionary measure.

MEXICO CITY, March 10.—Private information received here indicates that the rebels are preparing to attack Tampico. They have moved forward from Altamira, ten miles northwest of Tampico, to a point much nearer, taking up positions in the outlying district of Dona Cecilia.

The War Department has received reports of fighting north of Torreon. These reports indicate that some 1,000 rebels are engaged.

FALSE REPORT FROM REBELS.

Benton Commission, Said to Have Gone to Chihuahua, Still in Juarez.

EL PASO, March 10.—The commission appointed by Gen. Carranza to investigate the killing of William S. Benton is still in Juarez, and has never been away. At Chihuahua and at the Constitutionalist Consulate here Saturday it was stated that the commission had gone to Chihuahua, where Benton's body was said to be buried.

When Gen. Fresnito, head of the commission, was asked to-day if he could explain why the misleading information was given out, he responded:

"Who knows?"

The order of confiscation against the ranch of Gen. W. B. Snyman, a British subject in the State of Chihuahua, was revoked to-day by Gen. Villa. The news was received in a telegram from Calvert G. Soobel, British Vice Consul at Chihuahua, to a son of Gen. Snyman in this city.

JAPANESE SPREAD STORIES.

Colonization Yarns Largely Attributed to the Minister Himself.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, March 10.—Current reports that the Japanese are engaged in a colonization project are declared virtually baseless by Ignacio Alcocer, Minister of the Interior, who states that they started in the loose talk of a Japanese newspaper correspondent visiting a Japanese colony in the State of Chiapas. From there the story came here, and obtained undue prominence in some papers.

It is said, however, that the Japanese Minister here is trying to obtain all possible publicity for all reports, whether well founded or not, which are likely to stir up the United States. As is well known here, he is violently anti-American, and the more publicity that is given to such stories the better he will like it.

Prominent diplomats say that it is generally understood that the Minister reported to his Government at Tokio that he thought the west coast of Mexico very suitable for colonization, and intimated the desirability of Japan obtaining a foothold on the continent. Diplomats do not believe these things have any political significance, and that therefore he allowed the statements to become public to make an impression on Washington rather than to bring about actual colonization.

Many diplomats, it is said, have reported to their Governments to this effect, indicating that the Minister here rather than Japan was trying to stir up trouble with the United States.

Law Student Held for $125 Theft.

James O'Dell, who said he was a law student, and an employe of the public Library at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, pleaded guilty yesterday before Magistrate Freschi in Jefferson Market Court of robbing Joseph McElduff of $40 West Twenty-first Street of $125 worth of jewelry and clothing on Feb. 15. O'Dell formerly lived with McElduff and the latter had loaned him money, he told the Magistrate. O'Dell was held in $1,000 bail for the Grand Jury. Magistrate Freschi remarked that he had made a bad start as a law student.

MINE GUARDS TELL OF INCITING RIOTS

Assert They Were Instructed by Detective Agencies to Make Business for Them.

MOYER TESTIFIES AGAIN

Describes to Congressmen How He Was Attacked by a Man Others Addressed as McNaughton.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Charles H. Moyer, President of the Western Federation of Miners, to-night told the Congressional Committee investigating the Michigan copper miners' strike of his deportation from the mining district last December, but the most sensational testimony was that given by former employes of two detective agencies against the alleged methods of these agencies.

James Elleridge McAvoy told the committee that he was employed as a detective to go to the copper country and get affidavits from non-union men as to assaults by strikers. He testified that he was instructed by James Waddell, head of the agency, to "go the limit" in obtaining affidavits, and that it was his understanding he was to get them in any manner he could and "cover himself up as nicely as possible."

McAvoy said that he refused to use such methods.

Henry Batters testified that he was one of forty-five men escorted to the strike district in October. He said that while they were on their way they were told by "Captain" White, in charge of the party, that he hoped "these boys will learn the ropes so that the mine companies would need to hire more mine guards."

Batters said these instructions were taken to mean that "the boys" were to incite the strikers to acts of violence.

"What did you do personally to provoke violence?" asked Congressman Howell.

"Personally, nothing," said the witness.

Batters said that many acts calculated to provoke the strikers were committed by other men. He said that a guard by the name of Curry fired into the boarding house of Mrs. Benson at Mohawk with the idea that the company would decide that the house should be guarded, and that it would be a soft beat for Curry.

Robert Allen, a guard, he said, beat three men who had been arrested by other private detectives and on one occasion a strikers' parade was stopped by "gunmen."

"Do you admit you belong to an organization engaged in such business?" asked Congressman Switzer.

"Yes," replied the witness.

A special session of the committee to hear Moyer's testimony was held. The federation President spent most of the day at a hospital, where Charles Mahoney of Denver, Col., Vice President of the federation, was critically ill after an operation for appendicitis. His testimony was similar to that given at the inquiry in Houghton County.

Three men, he said, came to his hotel room in Hancock on the night of his deportation. They asked him if he would receive a larger committee of citizens, and on agreeing to this, Moyer said, fifteen or eighteen other men entered the room.

They asked if he would permit the citizens to contribute to the relief of the survivors of the Christmas Eve disaster at Italian Hall. Moyer said he replied that he had not told the members of the Federation they must not accept outside help in caring for their dead, but that the families felt they ought not to, and he would not advise them to accept relief contributed by those outside the Federation.

After the deputation had withdrawn the door opened again and a crowd of men rushed in and beat him. Moyer went on to tell how he had been kicked and hustled across the bridge to the railroad station and continued:

"As we came upon the platform some one just behind me said: 'There's MacNaughton,' and I observed a man I did not know standing with his back to the window. This man seized me by the throat and began choking me, exclaiming: 'You have come in here and have turned the men against me and the company. I am not going to do you any harm, but I am going to warn you that if you ever come back to this district you will be killed.'"

Moyer said that he had never seen James MacNaughton, General Manager of the Calumet & Hecla mines, or any picture of him, and he did not wish to be understood as testifying that it was Manager MacNaughton who so addressed him.

The taking of testimony was ended at a late hour to-night, and each side has fifteen days after the testimony has been printed in which to file briefs.

TROOPS DRIVE MINERS OUT.

Give Strikers in Tent Colony 48 Hours in Which to Move Elsewhere.

TRINIDAD, Colo., March 10.—The military invasion of the strikers' tent colony at Forbes to-day, in which eleven unoccupied tents were taken down by militiamen, has caused great excitement among the striking miners.

Acting under instructions of Adjt. Gen. John Chase, orders were issued to a large number of strikers to leave the colony within forty-eight hours and to take with them their household effects. No strikers with wives or children will be required to move.

At local union headquarters it is said the tents are the property of the union, and are on land leased by that organization, and every effort will be made to prevent the strikers from leaving.

Evidence alleged to show complicity of members of the strike colony in the alleged murder of Neil Smith, a miner of Forbes, and a report that the strikers are arming themselves led to the action by the State troops, according to the military authorities.

LUSITANIA SAILS ON NEW SCHEDULE

Early Evening Departure Will Be Kept Up Until August.

DUE ON MONDAY MORNING

Lord and Lady Decies and Hon. Seton R. Beresford Sail—Actors in Costume Startle Passengers.

The Lusitania inaugurated the 6 o'clock sailing last night for Fishguard and Liverpool and this schedule will be kept up until the end of August, when the liners go on the short route again. Capt. Dow said that with moderate weather he hoped to make Fishguard about 8 o'clock Monday morning morning. She carried 368 first class, 165 second, and 900 third class passengers, and 3,450 sacks of mail.

Lord and Lady Decies, with the Hon. Miss Eileen Beresford, their daughter, were among the passengers, and were accompanied to the pier by Mrs. George Jay Gould and a number of friends. Lord Decies said that he had spent seven most enjoyable weeks in this country, during which he had visited the West for the first time.

Another passenger was the Hon. Seton R. Beresford, who had planned to go to Peru in connection with a $10,000,000 irrigating scheme under contracts signed by ex-President Billinghurst. He was attacked with pneumonia at the St. Regis Hotel and goes back to England to recuperate. Mr. Beresford said that he intends to finish a book of impressions of America and its people and put it in the hands of his London publisher.

Capt. James Campbell Besley, who recently returned from an exploring expedition in Peru, where he had most exciting adventures, said that he was going to London on some business matters and would shortly return to Peru to renew his researches into the Inca country.

Others on the Lusitania were Mrs. Samuel Newhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Guernsey Curran, Mr. and Mrs. S. McKay Edgar, Sir George Prescott, Bart., Sir William Savarry, Lawrence Smith Butler, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Lieut. John C. Porte, Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Postley, and Lady Constance Stewart Richardson.

Shortly before the liner sailed the crowd standing on the pier to wave good-bye to friends, was startled by the appearance of two gorgeously attired Eastern potentates. The tallest of the two, who was dressed in a crimson and gold jacket, with tall headdress and wide blue trousers striped with gold, and turned-up gold embroidered slippers, had a crooked scimitar at his side, and might have been a brother of the great Caliph, while his shorter companion looked like a cross between Sindbad the Sailor and a comic opera pirate king. Their faces were of a dark Oriental hue, and each wore a weird mustache and earrings.

Dashing up the gangway they embraced two American women. One of the assistant pursers explained that the men, Eugene Howard and Daniel Morris, of the Winter Garden, who had come to see their wives off, had not had time to take off their stage costumes. The pseudo Caliph and Sindbad stood shivering on the pier until the liner straightened out in the river and started on her way.

AVERTS A WAR PANIC.

German Government Checks It by Denying Armament Rumors.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 10.—Wild selling by orders from provincial investors made nervous by the Russian war scare in the German press threatened a panic on the Stock Exchange to-day. The downward movement was arrested late in the afternoon by an official denial of the South German reports that a supplementary Army bill, providing for an expenditure of $125,000,000 on artillery and cavalry equipment, was under preparation.

In continuance of the process of locking the stable door after the theft of the horse, the "inspired" press is now busily disseminating assurances that there is not the slightest menace in the Russo-German political situation. As evidence of this, the Lokal Anzeiger is empowered to announce that the Kaiser's plans for going to Corfu the third week in the month have not been interrupted and that German and Russian co-operation in the regulation of the Armenian question is taking its normal course.

The Army League, which is conducting an agitation on behalf of increased armaments, using the same methods as the Navy League, to-day sends its Chauvinist President, Gen. Keim, into the fray with an article declaring that "deeds are necessary" to assure "our antagonists" that Germany is determined at all costs to retain her military pre-eminence.

CEIBA, HONDURAS, BURNED.

Chief Seaport of the Country Has a $3,000,000 Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, March 10.—With a loss already estimated at more than $3,000,000 gold, Ceiba, the metropolis and principal seaport of Honduras, was visited by the most disastrous fire in the republic's history on Monday and to-day. Practically the entire business section of the city was wiped out and more than 100 residences were destroyed, according to cable messages received in New Orleans. When the last cable received here was dispatched the flames were still burning fiercely.

Unconfirmed reports of loss of life were contained in several of the cablegrams.

Fanned by a strong sea breeze, the flames started on the water front and swept southwesterly across the city. There are no brick or stone buildings in Ceiba, and the frame structures went like tinder. The city has no fire protection and the bucket brigades were ineffective.

The burned district extends from the beach to Central Park on the east side of the city, thence west to Republica Avenue, along North Yarsen Avenue to Third Street, and north to Sixth Street along Atlantida and San Isidro Avenues.

It is estimated that New Orleans firms that are financially interested in commercial institutions at Ceiba sustained a loss of many hundreds of thousands.

Last reports received here indicated that a total of nineteen blocks, including most of the city's mercantile establishments and office buildings, had been destroyed.

CHARITIES.

APPEAL No. 6.

To the Jews of New York:

All of the Jewish orphans in this city are not in institutions.

The United Hebrew Charities aids 9,000 children annually.

Those in institutions enjoy more comforts than their sisters and brothers in the tenements.

Why?

Because the Jewish public does not know, and therefore has failed to provide the United Hebrew Charities with adequate funds.

United Hebrew Charities.

356 Second Avenue, City.

The Book That Has Set the Entire Sales World Talking

SCIENTIFIC SALES MANAGEMENT By Charles W. Hoyt

Send $2.00 for a copy. If the book is not all that you expected, if a half hour's reading doesn't convince you that it is worth many times the price, return it and we will return your money.

Or, send for circular giving list of contents, press notices, etc.

Geo. B. Woodward & Co., 25 Elm St., New Haven, Conn.

SmokyFireplaces

Made to Draw

Cooking Odors

Carried Out of the House

Patented Conditional or Success.

FREDERIC N. WHITLEY

271 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Heating—Ventilating—Air Filtration

Many Are

AFRAID

to buy a second-hand automobile and can't afford a new one. If you are one of them you are needlessly depriving yourself of a great convenience and pleasure. In the "Automobile Exchange," next to last page of The New York Times, you will find every day advertisements of both dealers and private owners offering up-to-date cars that are practically as good as new at prices often far below their actual values as they stand. It will pay you well to read this column regularly.

ST. GEORGE'S OPENS DOORS TO WORKLESS

Continued from Page 1.

tectives who arrested Tannenbaum and his followers on last Wednesday night, testified before the Grand Jury. Tannenbaum was held by Magistrate Freschi on a charge of inciting to riot, which is a felony, but the Grand Jury decided that the evidence would not support this charge and indicted him for misdemeanor instead. The indictment was handed to Judge Rosalsky, before whom the young leader of the I. W. W. will be arraigned this morning for pleading.

Magistrate Campbell continued the hearing in the case of Tannenbaum's followers in the Chief Magistrate's Court at 300 Mulberry Street yesterday. Within thirty-five minutes forty-four of the accused had pleaded guilty and had been released under a suspended sentence. Among these were Gussie Miller, who marched with Tannenbaum to the church, and Hyman Finkelstein, who had $700 in his pockets when he was searched at the MacDougal Street Station. In suspending sentence on the Miller girl Magistrate Campbell said:

"Your conduct was reprehensible. You have been a contumacious prisoner in other cases here in court. Your mistaken sense of loyalty to the church invaders is a very serious matter, and in my judgment is making a treasonable person out of you. It is the Court's belief that you are seeking notoriety and that you would like to be sentenced to prison so that you could make a martyr of yourself. The Court will not be a party to this form of cheap self-advertising."

"This fact and your sex and your excitable state of mind are the only things that save you from a six months' sentence to the workhouse."

Finkelstein sent word to the detectives through an interpreter after he had been released that he wanted a permit to carry a revolver, so that he could compel the police to return his $750. He was informed that he could obtain the money by applying to the Property Clerk at Police Headquarters.

When court adjourned yesterday afternoon all but ten of the cases had been disposed of. Five of the accused are on bail, and the others are in jail because of confusion of names.

DROP SOUP KITCHEN PLAN.

United Hebrew Trades Fear Interference by the I. W. W.

Mr. Kasimirsky, general organizer of the United Hebrew Trades, which had intended to establish soup kitchens for the unemployed and to hold a mass-meeting, said yesterday that because of the exploits of the actioners of the Industrial Workers of the World it had been deemed advisable to abandon the plan. The officers of the organization, Kasimirsky said, feared that if they started any movement now the I. W. W. leaders would try to become identified with it and make capital out of it.

"We believe," he said, "that at the present time the I. W. W. leaders would jump in and claim credit for any movement to aid the unemployed. We have no sympathy with the I. W. W. propaganda. It is for slackers, and most of the men who attend its demonstrations do not want to work."

Kasimirsky said that conditions were improving in the clothing trade. There was more demand for workers than a month ago.

HOBOES ANNOYED RECTOR, TOO

All Saints' Church Offered Shelter, but Anarchists Spoiled Plans.

The attempted invasion of All Saints' Church, Scammel and Henry Streets, on Monday night, by the I. W. W. "army of the unemployed," was not the first experience of an unpleasant nature, which the rector, the Rev. R. C. Masterton, had had with the radical element. Because of changed local conditions, the church authorities last November decided that it should open a new field of usefulness, and one of the things which was chosen as a shelter for the homeless was a room of generous size, more than 100 feet long by 50 feet wide.

The first step to obtain these premises was taken by Louis Levy's Ethical Culture Society, which used the room who meet every Sunday afternoon at the Manhattan Lyceum. They were invited to make the Parish House their meeting place free, and to avail themselves of the shelter of the basement at night.

A committee went to Mr. Masterton to make the final arrangements, but it would give no guarantee that anarchistic speeches would not be made at the meetings, and the invitation was withdrawn. The hoboes still meet in the Manhattan Lyceum.

HOBO ARMY LEADERLESS.

Kelly's Forces Encamped Opposite Sacramento—Nevada Bars Them.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 10.—The "unemployed army," driven from Sacramento, is encamped to-day across the river in Yolo County, a dejected lot of men. Deputies are guarding the bridges and will not permit any to return to the city, and Yolo County officers, heavily armed, are keeping the men within the new camp made yesterday after being forced beyond the city limits.

With the leaders, "Gen." Kelly and "Major" Thorne in jail, the army has put aside temporarily its projected trip to Washington, and turned its attention to the graver subject of subsistence. The city and county governments have sent enough money to provide two meals. Yolo County, which last Friday paid the army's transportation from Davis to Sacramento, as yet has taken no action to further disperse the men.

Less than 1,000 are camped across the river. Most of the 1,700 men who were originally camped on the Southern Pacific Company's land here. Many of the men who deserted before the riots yesterday boarded trains and left the city, according to special agents of the railroad.

No other food than that provided by the Citizens' Committee of Sacramento from day to day is in sight for the unemployed.

RENO, Nev., March 10.—Gov. Oddie to-day sent telegrams to the Southern Pacific and the Western Pacific Railroad General Managers protesting against the shipment of the idle army near Sacramento into Nevada. The message says:

"The band of indigents which was driven out of Sacramento yesterday by force has proved itself by its recent acts a menace to life and property. Should it enter Nevada it will be a much greater menace than it heretofore has been and will be dealt with as a dangerous invading force. I strongly protest against your railroad shipping this band of indigents into Nevada. Furthermore, on behalf of the State of Nevada, I will not allow them to be unloaded within its borders."

50% Is Nearer the Mark

A year ago a certain New York department store employed 13 typewriters—and 13 operators—in its billing department.

In December, 1913, the work done by these operators aggregated 153,351 lines.

This store now employs 6 Ellis machines—and 6 operators.

In December, 1913, the work done by the Ellis machines aggregated 190,756 lines.

In other words, with five less operators, the output increased nearly 25%. The fastest operator showed an increased efficiency of over 85%; the slowest 207%; the average 103%.

When we say that the Ellis machine will make a saving of 40% in the cost of billing, we are too conservative. 50% is nearer the mark.

Say the word, Mr. Dept. Store Manager, and we'll put an Ellis in your office on trial. Free!

ELLIS

220 Broadway (third floor)

Phone, Cortlandt 6078

DEMANDS HUERTA PUNISH SLAYERS

Continued from Page 1.

statement, but nothing came to light to indicate that the Administration would make any response to it.

Senator Kern, the Democratic floor leader, said to-day that he believed that no further effort would be made to debate the Mexican situation in that body.

Senator Poindexter of Washington, however, announced that to-morrow or Thursday he would press for action on his resolution demanding information about Mexican affairs.

DENY BODY IS IDENTIFIED.

Mexican Officials Express Doubts—Angry Over Diebold's Arrest.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, March 10.—Discussing the Vergara case to-day, officials here asserted that the identity of the body as that of the ranchman had not been fully established, and that there remained considerable doubt, which complicated the affair.

The result of the official investigation by Huerta officials was unobtainable. It is thought here the investigation has been suspended since the jailing yesterday at El Paso of Miguel Diebold, Inspector of Consulates, who was intrusted with making the inquiry.

Some officials here hint that the arrest of Diebold was made because Washington was unwilling to have Diebold make an investigation, preferring to have the matter entirely in its own hands, so as to do what it pleased regarding the affair and make what report it wished.

Considerable indignation is displayed here over the arrest of the four Mexican Consular officials. It is said that Mexico has frequently complained to O'Shaughnessy and Washington regarding the alleged lack of neutrality of Consuls Miller at Tampico, Carothers at Torreon, and several on the west coast. In several instances, it is asserted, the Consuls exceeded their authority in threatening the Mexican authorities.

The Benavides case was further complicated to-day, as it was stated that Washington was unable to establish the citizenship of the missing man, and also could not state definitely when he disappeared and in what manner. The Huerta Government asserts that it has proofs that Benavides allowed himself to be considered a Mexican, holding for some months places which it would have been impossible for him to hold had he been an American.

A Mexican lawyer well posted in international law said to-day:

"Until Washington shows where he disappeared, it is ridiculous to insist that Mexico shall do more than give the matter polite attention."

Military officials say that they find it practically impossible to give full protection to foreigners because American Mexicans, acting as spies and carrying on the rebel propaganda, when arrested claim American citizenship, expecting to escape punishment. They think the recent course of Washington is an open invitation to Mexicans in Texas to join the rebels, believing that they will be safe from arrest and punishment. This greatly endangers the lives and safety of real Americans who are observing the principles of neutrality.

VERGARA NOT TORTURED.

State Officials Disprove the Story of Burning of One Hand.

LAREDO, Texas, March 10.—The story that Clemente Vergara was tortured by Mexicans before he was killed was proved false to-day. An examination of the body by State officials showed that Vergara's left hand had not been burned, as Capt. J. J. Sanders of the State Rangers reported to Gov. Colquitt. The examination was made by Adjt. Gen. Henry Hutchings in the presence of Consul Garrett, Capt. Sanders, and others.

It was admitted here to-day that Mrs. Clemente Vergara, the widow, paid $400 for recovery of her husband's body from its unmarked grave in Hidalgo Sunday morning. J. S. Hill, Vergara's brother-in-law, hired the men who comprised the expedition, acting, it is said, as the widow's agent. These facts were lodged upon receipt here that official dispatches to Washington had told of Hill's connection with the affair.

Hill's part in organizing the expedition was reported here Sunday, but the story was suppressed at the request of Consul Garrett, who asked that no mention of names be made until he should hear from the State Department.

The names of the men who went for the body are being kept secret for fear some of them might be killed. Some live in Mexico and others close to the boundary line. Hill said they had all left the city immediately after receiving pay for their work.

Consul Garrett said he did not know the names of the men and could not identify any of them.

FORT WORTH, Texas, March 10.—Gov. O. B. Colquitt, addressing the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association here to-day, said he formed the policy of opening negotiations directly with the Mexican authorities for the righting of wrongs to Texans. A resolution, "agreeing with Mr. Colquitt in his action and his defense of the people of Texas," was ruled out of order on the ground that it was against the policy of the association to enter into politics.

BENTON CASE AND THE HAGUE.

Grey Tells Commons Satisfaction Cannot Be Had by Arbitration.

LONDON, March 10.—The death at Juarez of William S. Benton, the British ranchman, came up for discussion in the House of Commons to-day, when the Foreign Secretary was asked whether it was not possible to refer the question of redress for the Benton murder to The Hague for arbitration.

Sir Edward Grey replied that technically and theoretically it was and continued:

"In practice, however, at the present moment there is no satisfaction to be obtained by arbitration, and I am not prepared to admit that in this case arbitration would be the most fitting method for securing redress."

PARIS, March 10.—Premier Doumergus in a speech on foreign affairs in the Chamber of Deputies to-day referred to the grave results of the civil war in Mexico upon French interests, which, he said, were numerous in that country. He mentioned the fact that French warships had joined those of other nations in Mexican waters, and continued:

"We have abstained from all intervention in the interior of Mexico. We have faith in the Government at Washington, which is the nearest neighbor of Mexico, but we shall not fail to ask, when the moment comes, satisfaction for the injuries suffered by French interests."

BOTTLE UP A GUNBOAT.

Federals Try the Hobson Trick on Vessel Whose Men Mutinied.

MEXICO CITY, March 10.—Federal forces to-day bottled up in the harbor of Topolobampo the gunboat Tampico, whose mutinous crew recently enlisted her with the rebels.

Since the defection of the Tampico her exit from Topolobampo has been prevented by the gunboats Morales and Gen. Guerrero, stationed at the harbor mouth.

The Democrata, an antiquated gunboat, which had been used as a transport, was steamed across the mouth of the harbor to-day and scuttled, so as to block all egress.

MAY ABANDON BANK PLAN.

Government's Reported Purpose Helps the Money Market in Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO, March 10.—The financial situation was greatly improved to-day so far as exchange was concerned. This was due to the circulation of a rumor that the Government had given up its plan to establish a Federal bank. In consequence local institutions allowed the market to loosen up somewhat. There was considerable more buying, and also a continuation of the profit taking, resulting in a weak market at the close.

The report that the Government would not establish a bank was not confirmed officially, but it is stated that Señor de la Lama had said that he would resign his portfolio if a bank was established. Persons on the inside, however, discredited this, asserting that he was responsible for the plan which was placed before the Cabinet immediately upon his return from Europe. Members of the Cabinet admit, however, that there is some opposition to the bank, some believing the Government could obtain the same end by other means without entering the field against other banks and putting the currency of the country on practically a fiat basis.

WAR CRIPPLES GUADALAJARA.

Little Disorder in Vicinity, but Business is at a Standstill.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, March 10.—A party of newspaper men arrived here to-day, after a long trip through one of the most fertile districts in the country, greatly blessed with water for power and irrigation.

The peons, who compose 80 per cent. of the inhabitants, are superior to those in other southern States, now harried by the revolution. There is little disorder here, except that which is carried on by a few marauding bands of highwaymen, looting under the banner of Carranza.

Business in Guadalajara and the whole State of Jalisco is suffering from the withdrawal of capital invested rather than from the destruction of property resulting from bandit invasions. The Government has levied on a few private concerns. The banks refuse all loans to private persons.

The only railway line in the State has not been molested by the bandits. Seven thousand troops are patrolling the State, protecting the capital and important towns.

There were a thousand Americans here two years ago. Now there is only a handful.

PERSUADING VILLA

Or How a Mexican Insurrectionist Was Made a Moving Picture Actor.

Harry E. Aitken, President of the Mutual Film Corporation, returned to New York yesterday from Juarez, where recently he signed a contract with Gen. Pancho Villa to run his part of the insurrection for moving pictures, taking a prominent part himself. For the first time Mr. Aitken let the public know just what this means.

Villa is to appear in a moving picture drama called "The Life of General Francisco Villa," which has been written by one of the Mutual concern's scenario writers. The General is to play the leading rôle. He has already posed for some preliminary pictures showing him as an agriculturist on his own farm near the United States border. Mr. Aitken brought back the contract in his pocket, and he thinks well of Villa.

"I found him," said he last night, "a very different man from the uncouth bandit he has been painted in this country. He is a serious, dignified man who conducts the affairs of his army in a systematic and orderly manner, which would do credit to a much older and more experienced military man."

It seems that Mr. Aitken told Villa this and assured him that it was a pity that he and his cause should be belittled by false impressions gained through exaggerated and erroneous reports. So Villa went into the "movies." He will be shown, says Mr. Aitken, on the field, directing his soldiers, leading a charge and outlining his strategic plans.

"Yes, my favorite brand of Scotch is Dewar's 'White Label', at the club, or cafe, and for home use." Quality, ripened by age, gives it the smooth, mellow tone and distinctive flavor.

Dewar's
"WHITE LABEL"
Scotch Whisky

LANGHAM HOTEL
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(Corner of Avenue de l'Alma.)
CHAMPS ELYSEES.
VERY FASHIONABLE HOTEL MOST MODERN COMFORT
HOMELIKE LUXURY FULL SOUTH

Do You Protect Your Throat?

NOT by swathing it in a muffler or scarf—that is a bad way, for it renders the throat more sensitive and does nothing to prevent the invasion of germs.

Protection of the throat means either annihilation of infectious germs or prevention of their growth. We know that nearly all germs lodge first in the throat; sore throat obviously begins in that way. And to prevent their development into some one of the most serious bodily diseases, modern physicians are constantly urging efficient protection of the throat by means of that trustworthy safeguard

Formamint
THE GERM-KILLING THROAT TABLET

Formamint is a palatable tablet which is allowed to dissolve in the saliva like cabdy. The powerful germicide in the tablet is thus carried into every chink and cranny of the mouth and throat lining, bringing sure destruction to germs, yet remaining absolutely harmless to the tissues. Pleasant to the taste, very convenient to carry and take, perfectly harmless, Formamint is the last word in scientific methods of arresting throat troubles and preventing invasion of the body by infection.

Formamint is heartily endorsed by the leading throat specialists and by physicians generally, both in this country and in Europe.

A. WULFING & CO., 26-K Irving Place, New York
Affiliated with The Bauer Chemical Co., Makers of Sanatogen—The Food Tonic

Plate Showing Germs in the Air — Plate Showing Germs in the Dust

From an article in "The Medical Review of Reviews" (New York) December, 1913:

"I have found Formamint to be an excellent antiseptic and bactericide, harmless in its action, agreeably pleasant to take, capable of relieving painful local symptoms quickly and permanently, and of shortening the duration of inflamed conditions of the throat."

Dr. William Lee Howard
The well known medical author, writes:

"I have no hesitation in stating that in Formamint we have a remedy that is invaluable in keeping the mouth and air passages free from germ infection."

Write Today for FREE Sample

It is of generous size and will prove to you that Formamint is wonderfully effective as well as pleasant in mouth and throat troubles. Send us a 2-cent stamp to pay postage and we will gladly send you this free trial tube.

JUSTICE ASKED NOW FOR FRANK IN ATLANTA

Journal Editorially Declares Accused Man Must Have a Fair Trial.

CONVICTED BY A MOB

Execution Under the Present Sentence Would Be a Murder by the State.

HOSTILE WITNESS RECANTS

Important New Affidavits in Hands of Prisoner's Counsel—Frank Is Cheered.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, March 10.—Great significance is attached by the friends of Leo M. Frank, convicted of the murder of Mary Phagan, to the punctuation in The Atlanta Journal this afternoon of a two-column editorial demanding a new trial for the accused man. The Journal says plainly that Frank was not fairly tried and convicted and that his execution under the present sentence would amount to murder.

Frank was a happy man when he read the editorial in his cell. Showing more emotion than he had exhibited at any time before, he exclaimed:

"Thank God. The light seems to be breaking. I have always believed that my appeals for a square deal would not be in vain. The Journal shows just how I was convicted and the editorial bears out every contention in regard to the trial that has been made by my attorneys."

The Journal says:

"On April 26, 1913, in the City of Atlanta, in a building situated on one of the most crowded thoroughfares, a young girl, just breaking into womanhood, was cruelly and brutally murdered. The crime was enveloped in deepest and most impenetrable mystery.

"The very brutality of the crime aroused public indignation to a degree of frenzy almost inconceivable. The criminal must be found. An irresponsible, drunken negro charged Leo Frank with the crime. He related in minute and nauseating detail the horrible circumstances surrounding the murder. No other victim could be discovered, and in the absence of convincing evidence against anybody else, public fury gradually centred on Frank.

"As time went on, the mystery deepened. There was no satisfying circumstance indicating that Frank committed the crime, and it required the negro's testimony to furnish even a basis for the accusation. The fact that this horrible crime had been committed, and no other victim could be discovered, was alone sufficient to cause the negro's testimony to be accepted by the public. He would not have been believed under other conditions, but an outraged public demanded a victim, and circumstances seemed in some slight degree to sustain the negro's testimony.

"Frank was placed on trial last August. Public indignation was still at white heat. The trial was perhaps the longest, and certainly the most sensational, that ever occurred in the South. The jury found Frank guilty. A new trial was refused. The presiding judge stated in his refusal that he had been unable to make up his mind as to whether the man was guilty or innocent, but that the determination of that question was in the province of the jury, and the jury had declared him guilty. The Supreme Court was appealed to, and that court decided that no error had been committed sufficient to justify setting aside the jury's verdict. Frank is under sentence of death. He is to be hanged on April 17 unless execution of the sentence is delayed.

"The Journal cares absolutely nothing about Frank or those who were engaged in his defense or prosecution. If Frank is found guilty after a fair trial he ought to be hanged, and his case should be made a horrible example to those who would destroy human life for generations to come.

Not Fairly Convicted.

"Is Frank guilty of the murder of Mary Phagan? We do not know. He may be guilty or he may be innocent. He may be a fiend incarnate, or he may be the victim of a cruel conspiracy. Whether he is innocent or guilty is not the question.

"Leo Frank has not had a fair trial. He has not been fairly convicted, and his death without a fair trial and legal conviction will amount to judicial murder.

"It was not within the power of human Judges and human lawyers and human juries to decide impartially and without fear the guilt or innocence of an accused man under the circumstances that surrounded this trial. The very atmosphere of the courtroom was charged with an electric current of indignation, which flashed and scintillated before the very eyes of the jury. The courtroom and streets were filled with an angry, determined crowd, ready to seize the defendant if the jury had not found him guilty.

"Cheers for the prosecuting counsel were irrepressible throughout the trial, and the unseemly demonstrations in condemnation of Frank were heard by the Judge and jury. The Judge was powerless to prevent these outbursts in the courtroom, and the police were unable to control the crowd outside.

"So great was the danger that the Fifth Regiment of the National Guard was kept under arms throughout the greater part of the night, ready to rush on a moment's warning to the protection of the defendant.

"It was known that a verdict of acquittal would case a riot such as would shock the country and cause Atlanta's streets to run with innocent blood. Under such indescribable conditions Frank was tried and convicted.

Convicted Amid Mob's Threats.

"Was a fair trial under such circumstances possible? Could a man be legally and fairly convicted while a threatening and an uncontrollable mob was breathing vengeance in the very face of the jury and Judge?

"Frank may be guilty. If so, he should suffer the extreme penalty of the law by hanging, for surely no more horrible crime was ever committed. But in the name of justice, and in the name of the good people of the State of Georgia, who believe in fair play, who stand for the enforcement of law and the punishment of crime, after legal conviction, let this man be fairly tried.

"If he is guilty he will be convicted again. The majesty of the law cannot be offended, justice cannot be defeated, the feelings of an outraged community cannot be further outraged, by according to this man a fair and impartial trial.

"The evidence on which he was convicted is not clear. Suppose he is hanged, and it should develop that the man was innocent, as he claims? The people of this State would stand before the world convicted of murdering an innocent man by refusing to give him an impartial trial.

"Such a horrible thing is unthinkable. And yet it is possible; it is an absolute certainty that we are going to do that very thing unless the courts interfere.

"Ought Frank have a new trial? The question carries its own answer.

"'Let justice be done, though the heavens fall.'"

More Affidavits to Come.

Promise was made to-day of additional and important affidavits to come to support the appeal of Frank's counsel for a new trial. It was further stated that another witness for the prosecution, quite as vital to its case as Albert McKnight and George Epps, had repudiated his testimony as given at the trial.

One report was that the new evidence included an affidavit from Ed Ross, a negro at La Grange, who is said to have seen Conley washing blood from his hands on the day of the tragedy. It is asserted that in the unpublished affidavits is testimony as valuable as that recently brought out, which tended to show that the murder notes were written in the basement instead of the office, as Conley contended.

Frank was in conference with his attorneys to-day in reference to the extraordinary motion for a new trial which is to be filed. The attorneys have much respect for their client's judgment, and consult him in regard to every move in the fight for his life.

Frank receives many visitors in his cell every day. When there are no callers he is busy studying his case or working over his voluminous correspondence. Besides the representatives from the Atlanta papers he has recently discussed his case at length with representatives of New York and other Eastern papers.

Herbert J. Haas, one of Frank's counsel, has returned from New York after an absence of about ten days. It is said that while there he conferred with Nina Formby, William S. Osborne, a handwriting expert, and others who figure in the case.

C. W. Burke, a special investigator in the employ of the Burns force, has returned from a trip to Forida in the interest of the defendant.

Prosecutor Also Preparing.

Numerous conferences have been held by Solicitor General Dorsey the past few days with detectives who worked up the case against Frank. Dorsey refused to discuss the new evidence which has recently been brought out by the Frank defense, but men close to him say he does not think the aspect of the case has been changed in the slightest degree by these new facts.

Jim Conley, Frank's negro accuser, is still in a cell awaiting the hearing of a motion for a new trial for him. There is little probability of his beginning his twelve months' sentence in the chain gang for four or five months.

To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, who interviewed him in his cell, Conley told his story in detail. During the talk, Conley brought out the fact that he was short of funds. Two dollar bills were handed through the bars to the negro.

"That is more money than Jim has had since he came to the jail about a year ago," remarked his attorney, William Smith.

"It shore is!" said the negro.

"Well, Jim, what are you going to do with the money," he was asked.

"Well, boss," came the reply, "I'm going to eat all day to-morrow."

Conley is still said to hold the idea that he was very badly treated by the court when, following his trial, he did not have the option of paying a fine.

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RESTAURANTS
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IN ADDITION TO THE 39TH ST. ESTABLISHMENT, ANDRE AND JACQUES BUSTANOBY HAVE
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TO BE KNOWN IN THE FUTURE AS
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Dinner, 8 to 9 P. M., $1.50. Luncheon, 50c.
Suppers a la Carte.
CABARET. A REVELATION IN PRIVATE ROOMS FOR BANQUETS AND PARTIES.

DISEASE BROUGHT IN BY GREEK SOLDIERS

Recent Cases of Cerebro Spinal Meningitis Traced to Them —55,000 More Coming.

BUT EPIDEMIC IS UNLIKELY

Season Is Too Well Advanced and the Disease Is Better Understood Than in 1912, Dr. Doty Says.

The finding of a number of cases of cerebro spinal meningitis among immigrants arriving in the Port of New York from Greece, and the fact that fully 55,000 Greek soldiers who served in the Balkan War are expected to return to homes in this country during the next few months, has caused those watching the situation to fear another epidemic of the disease like that of two years ago unless precautions are taken.

That the Greek soldiers are now returning in great numbers is shown by the fact that the Cunarder Caronia, which arrived yesterday from Alexandria and ports in the Levant, carried 250 of them in her second cabin and 650 in the steerage. At least a third of the number could be distinguished by their kahki uniforms. The steamer Athinai, which arrived in port on Feb. 28, had more than 500 steerage passengers, at least half of whom spoke English, who were returning to this country after service in the Balkan War. This ship came from Kalamata and Patras, and her doctor's report showed six deaths from cerebro spinal meningitis in Kalamata, twenty-five cases and one death from the same cause at Patras, and that in Missoulonghi, near Patras, the disease was epidemic.

The Athinai had the disease on board. There were three cases in the ship's hospital when she reached port, and a fourth case developed the next morning. It was impossible, because of the blizzard, to remove the 480 contacts, until another day had passed. A fifth case developed on March 4 at Hoffman Island.

Dr. Alvah H. Doty, former Health Officer of the port and now Medical Director of the Western Union, who is an authority on the disease and successfully fought the last epidemic, said yesterday that he believed the danger of another epidemic would be averted by modern sanitary methods.

Not Surprising, Says Dr. Doty.

"As Greece has been for a long time one of the principal sources from which cerebro spinal meningitis has been transmitted to the various parts of the world," he said, "owing largely to defective regulations, it is not surprising that the return to this country of Greeks who have taken part in the recent war against Turkey should become the medium by which this disease is again brought to the United States, for the conditions which follow a war—such as poverty, overcrowding, bad sanitation and so on—contribute very largely to the propogation of this as well as other infectious diseases.

"The specific organism which is responsible for cerebro spinal meningitis has been identified, but the means by which the disease is transmitted from one person to another is still somewhat obscure, although there is little doubt that the germ enters the body through the respiratory tract. There is no doubt whatever that there are carriers of this disease—that is to say, persons who, while they carry the infectious organisms within their own bodies, are apparently well, but who may transmit infection to others. This occurs in cerebro spinal meningitis, as well as in cholera and diphtheria. Investigators have found the germs of cerebro spinal meningitis in the nose and throat of a large per cent. of well persons living in the vicinity where an outbreak has occurred.

"Fortunately, it also has been found that the specific organism of cerebro spinal meningitis is of low vitality and is quite easily destroyed when removed from the membrane where it receives its nourishment. For this reason we are quite sure that the disease is not transmitted through the medium of clothing or baggage, but is due rather to direct contact with those infected.

Small Danger of Serious Outbreak.

"Very naturally, overcrowding, bad ventilation, and a lowered resisting power on the part of the individual are factors which strongly predispose to the disease and its transmission. This has been borne out from a practical standpoint, for those who contract this disease during its prevalence as an epidemic are, as a rule, in the poorer walks of life. This has been my experience, as well as the experience of others who have dealt with outbreaks of cerebro spinal meningitis; furthermore, the disease is more prevalent during the Fall and Winter, for then persons are brought in closer contact, more poverty exists, and the general sanitary conditions are not so good.

"The great mortality connected with cerebro spinal meningitis makes it necessary that every reasonable measure should be taken to prevent its appearance. This applies largely to foreign countries where the disease is almost constantly present.

During previous outbreaks of the disease in Greece it was required that all persons coming to the United States from that country should be held at ports of departure a certain number of days before embarking, in order that those who were passing through the incubative periods of the disease might be detected before going on board ship, and thus furnishing media of infection among the steerage passengers. I speak of the latter, for the disease rarely affects cabin passengers.

"From what we have learned from practical experience concerning cerebro spinal meningitis, we know that it is not transmitted from one person to another as readily as some other infectious diseases, and there is good reason to say that when modern sanitary methods are enforced there is but little danger of a serious outbreak, particularly in the present instance, for we are approaching warm weather, when overcrowding and unfavorable sanitary conditions are less likely to occur."

Dr. Doty said that in 1911-12 many cases were found on the ships coming into New York Harbor, and the fact that as much was not known then about the disease as at present had made it more difficult to fight.

PRIEST PLEADS DURESS.

Forced to Admit Full Responsibility for Stock Losses, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—The Rev. Laurence Delurey, former Treasurer of the St. Augustine College at Villa Nova, who was made defendant yesterday in a suit brought by John M. Reiner, once a professor in the college, for the recovery of a loan of $30,000 which the priest admitted he had lost in stock speculation, declared today on the witness stand that he had signed under duress a statement to the effect that his dealings were without the authority of the college.

Father Delurey added that his admissions were made in the fear that a refusal to relieve the institution of responsibility would mean the revocation of his priestly functions.

"The statement was sent to me with instructions to me from my superiors to sign it," testified the priest. "Under the circumstances I could not well do anything but sign it. It was a simple step for me for reinstatement."

The money invested in the mining company proved a bad venture for the priest, who had hoped thereby to realize profits to help pay the expenses of the college. He realized nothing from the stocks.

'WIFE' TO CONTEST 'BACHELOR'S' WILL

For Thirty Years John A. Megargee of Harlem Posed as a Single Man.

WED IN 1877, WOMAN SAYS

Never Lived with Her and Got a Divorce in Rhode Island, His Brother Says.

The will of John A. Megargee, who was Harlem Superintendent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company at the time of his death last October, and who for the thirty years that he filled that position was supposed to be a bachelor, is to be contested by a woman who says she was married to him in Lancaster, Penn., in 1877, and who has filed her claim in the Surrogate's office in the form of an affidavit. The will comes up for probate on Friday.

It was admitted yesterday by members of Mr. Megargee's family that he had married when about 20 years old, but it was said that he had lived with his wife only a day or two, if at all, and that several years after the marriage he had obtained a divorce from her in Providence, R. I. The contesting Mrs. Megargee's affidavit sets forth that no papers in the divorce proceedings ever were served on her, and that she never heard of the divorce until a few days ago.

The testator's nearest relative in the city was Dr. George L. Megargee, a brother, in whose home at 1 East 124th Street he lived for many years. Dr. Megargee was fifteen or eighteen years his brother's junior, and was a baby when the marriage took place. He said yesterday that his brother never referred to it and considered it a closed chapter in his life.

The only points upon which Dr. Megargee was positive were that Mr. Megargee had married when very young and had sought a legal divorce a few years later. He was inclined to think, however, that the marriage was not one of love and that his brother had made a satisfactory settlement with his wife shortly after it took place. He was also of the opinion that the divorce had been legally granted. He supported his assumptions by citing the fact that Mr. Megargee had lived in New York under his own name and with no attempt at concealment of his identity for more than thirty-four years without hearing from his wife or having any claims made upon him on her account.

The news that Mr. Megargee had ever married was a surprise to his friends, of whom he had many. Holding the same office with the Metropolitan Life Insurance for so long, he naturally became well known in Harlem, and his representations of himself as a single man were accepted without question. He was described as "unmarried" on the certificate of his death, filed in the offices of the Board of Health.

Although not a wealthy man, Mr. Megargee was in comfortable circumstances. By his will he left all of his property to his parents, who live in Pennsylvania, with the proviso that after their death it was to go to his brother, Dr. Megargee. His father is now 84 years old and in failing health.

No trace of Mrs. Megargee could be found yesterday. Cravath & Henderson of 52 William Street, who were said to be her attorneys, would not even admit that they represented her and would give no information concerning her whereabouts. Mr. Megargee's estate is represented by Woodford, Bovee & Butcher, with offices in the Metropolitan tower.

IRON OUT SUBWAY TICKETS.

Jury Can't Decide Whether ex-Employe Aided in the Fraud.

A Supreme Court jury disagreed yesterday in the $10,000 damage suit brought against the Interborough Rapid Transit Company by Morris Fisher, an ex-Subway ticket chopper. He was arrested recently for forgery on the complaint of the company, and on his discharge he began the present suit, alleging that he was damaged through false arrest and malicious persecution.

One of the witnesses was Israel Rothman, a Bronx laundryman, who testified that his partner had ironed out perforations in Subway tickets and had told him that Fisher had given him the tickets. Other witnesses explained how tickets dropped into the chopping boxes have holes punched in them as they fall into the receptacle beneath.

Later Fisher became a ticket agent for the Interborough Company at the Wall Street station. A Mrs. Lyons testified that on May 13, 1912, at the direction of the company, she purchased a ticket from Fisher and that the ticket was perforated. The ticket was put in evidence.

ESTABLISHED 1857
The Difference
Many of us hesitate to invest because we know of some one who has lost money in Wall Street.
We fail to consider the difference between speculating and investing—putting money where it will work and earn something.
Our business is to aid you in the selection of proper investments.
J. S. Smithers & Co.
44 Exchange Place
MEMBERS OF NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
INVESTMENTS

Weber and Heilbroner
Are Continuing
Their Final Clean-up Sale
For This Week
At One Store Only—
150 Nassau Street
All the remaining Fall and Winter Suits from our six clothing stores have been placed on sale in this one store, at drastic reductions.
While the assortments from any one store would be broken, brought together in this manner the selection is very satisfying.
Owing to the extreme reductions, a moderate charge is made for alterations.
Our New Spring Clothes Are Now Ready in Our Five Other Stores
Six Clothing Stores
27 New St. 150 Nassau St. 241 Broadway
1185 Broadway 44th & Broadway 42d & 5th Avenue

HARRY ANGELO CO.
341-347 Fifth Avenue
New York
BEG TO ANNOUNCE
THE EXHIBITION OF IMPORTED MODEL GOWNS
Designed by
CALLOT SOEURS
MARCH 11 to 14
INCLUSIVE
To this Exhibition, we extend a cordial invitation to the entire Dressmaking, Ladies' Tailoring and Costume Manufacturing Trades, with the privilege of sketching and copying the gowns.
Heretofore, Admission, with its accompanying privileges, has been denied to all but Patrons, but for this occasion we relax our rule.
The Exhibit is open also to the inspection of Fashion Commentators, and Representatives of Fashion Publications.
The Model Gowns composing this Exhibit have been imported for this Special Event, are for sale, and delivery to purchasers will be made at the close of the Display.

SPECIAL EXHIBIT OF
FIFTY CALLOT MODELS
Designed and Manufactured by Callot Soeurs
OUR answer to the refusal of *Callot Soeurs* to sell us their Models is our announcement that we will exhibit in our showroom *Fifty Callot Models* from
MARCH 11 to 14
CALLOT SOEURS have at last given their reason for refusing to sell us. From their own words to our representative, we understand that *Callot Soeurs* feel compelled to protect a compatriot to the exclusion of ourselves and other American Importers. To this biased opinion we took exception and immediately arranged for the purchase of fifty *Callot Models* with this purpose in view.
We intend to exploit these Fifty Callot Models and by so doing learn just what influence the Callot Model may have upon the style tendencies of America.
We, therefore, invite all Dressmakers, Ladies' Tailors, Model Houses, Manufacturers, Fashion Publishers, Fashion Editors and Embroiderers to view and copy these Fifty Callot Models.
The Models belong to us. Each and every one is for sale.
Below is a list of some of the *Callot Models* we will exhibit:

Longchamps	Midinette	Aventuriere	Danseuse
Tentatrice	Modestie	Fugitive	La Passante
Le Golf	Vernissage	Daphne	Escapade
Captive	Yacco	Lily	Rayon d' Or
Petit Brave	Autumn du Coeur	Trente et Quarante	Aurore
Frivolite	Nouveau Jeu	Hitchousky	Garden Party
Demain	Chrysis	Marquise	Philis
Eventail	Cocotte	Obstacle	Excursionist
Veronique	Boy Scout	Japonica	

E. L. BRADY COMPANY
22-24-26 West 34th Street, - - - New York City
PARIS CHICAGO BOSTON TORONTO

Loeser's
Good Morning!

The Best Showing of
Spring Millinery

Ready As You Read

Hats personally selected by our representatives from the ateliers of Madeleine, Evelyn Varon, Georgette, Reboux, Maison Lewis, Lanvin, and Susan Talbot are being shown to-day in the millinery salon. You are invited to view them.

Every heralded new effect—horsehair lace, flowers of tartan silks, flowers of colored glass, enameled ribbons, the lizere braids, the burnt ostrich plumes, the new tones of beetroot, foxglove, turco, tete de negre, Chinese blues—is displayed. Styles are simple and the novel and beautiful effects of the season are secured through graceful lines, tastefully striking color combinations and artistic placing of trimmings.

Those who appreciate an authoritative exposition of the Spring styles will be well repaid for their short trip to Loeser's.

Crepe
Is Ruler of Fashion

Thirty Different Colors at Loeser's in Dress Goods, Silks and Dress Cottons.

Crepe is now in the very height of fashion, and we have made unusual preparations to meet the demands of those who are most exacting. Our stocks of Silk Crepes, Wool Crepes, and both imported and domestic Cotton Crepes are enormous. Thirty of the season's newest colors are represented and prices are in all cases most favorable. There are Silk Crepes at $1.29 to $3; Canton, Brocaded, Meteor, Moire, Printed, Crinkled and Crepes de Chine are chief among the silks.

New Wool Crepes come in all popular colors, 40 to 56 inch widths and in many beautiful weaves—Eponges, Ripple, Canvas and Shadow patterns, Faille, Melrose and Brocaded. The range of prices is wider here than elsewhere, beginning at 79c for an all-wool Crepe Melrose and ending with a Silk and Wool Crepe Faille at $2.25. You will be much pleased with our assortments of Wool Crepes.

The newest Cotton Crepes include a great many weaves from the handloom Crepes of Japan to the soft crinkles of France. In addition there are many beautiful domestic creations. The imported Cotton Crepes include Ratines, Chiffon Crepes, Cord Stripes, Silk Stripes, Brocades and Embroidered patterns. The domestic weaves are similar. Prices begin at 50c for an imported Ratine and go as high as $3.95 for an imported Brocade; plenty of choice at 75c, 98c, $2.25 and $2.50.

Ribbons
Play an Important Part in the New Fashions.

Ribbons—everywhere Ribbons—in the new fashions. And, having foreseen this tendency, we are now receiving compliments upon the extent and variety of our Ribbon stocks—"the best Ribbon store in Greater New York," said one customer, "and the most moderate in price."

Every kind of Ribbon, every width, all the newest colors, every price from a few cents a yard to $6.98 for regal gold or silver brocades.

Fredrik Loeser & Co.

DAILY WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

MILITANT HACKS ROKEBY VENUS

Inflicts Six Gashes Upon the Back of Velasquez's Beautiful Creation.

TO AVENGE MRS. PANKHURST

May Richardson, Wielder of the Hatchet, Has Served Part of a Term for Arson.

DAMAGE $50,000 TO $75,000

Picture Was Bought by Public Subscription for $225,000 to Save It from American Collectors.

LONDON, March 10.—A militant suffragette inflicted severe damage to-day upon the famous Velasquez picture known as the "Rokeby Venus," which is hung in the National Gallery in Trafalgar Square. The picture was purchased for $225,000 in 1906 and presented to the nation.

The woman entered the Gallery and attacked the picture with a small hatchet which had been concealed in her muff, making six or seven bad cuts across the principal part of the painting. She was immediately placed under arrest.

The perpetrator of the outrage was the notorious militant suffragette May Richardson, who has been sentenced to several terms of imprisonment since the beginning of the woman's suffrage militant movement. It was she who was arrested at Bristol on July 4 last year for dropping a scroll of paper on the knees of King George as he was driving through the city. After she had served three months' imprisonment she was arrested again in November on suspicion of burning a house at Hampton, but immediately started a hunger and thirst strike and was released a few weeks later in a serious condition of health. She was said to be suffering from appendicitis.

National Gallery Has Been Closed.

The National Gallery was temporarily closed by the authorities after the outrage. Many of the public art collections, such as those at Hampton Court Palace, and especially galleries where valuable porcelain is on exhibition, were closed a year ago on account of militant outrages and have not been opened since.

Orders were issued to-day that not only the National Gallery, but the Wallace collection, should be closed to the public until further notice.

Miss Richardson after her arrest said: "I tried to destroy the picture of the most beautiful woman in mythological history as a protest against the Government for destroying Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, who is the most beautiful character in modern history."

The Police Magistrate committed Miss Richardson for trial at the Sessions and refused to grant bail when she was charged, later in the day at Bow Street Police Court, with damaging the Venus.

The prisoner harangued the court, saying:

"Reginald McKenna, the Home Secretary, has turned the Criminal Code into a farce. This is the tenth time I have been brought before a Magistrate this year. He cannot coerce me, and cannot compel me to serve a sentence. He can only repeat the farce of releasing me."

Damage May Reach $75,000.

Hawes Harison Turner, Secretary and Keeper of the National Gallery, when giving evidence, expressed the opinion that the selling price of the picture had been depreciated by the outrage by as much as $50,000 to $75,000.

The Trustees of the National Gallery, among whom are Earl Curzon of Kedleston, met during the afternoon to consider the affair.

It was stated by experts that the actual material damage to the picture could be repaired for $500, but that this amound did not represent a fraction of the loss in selling value. Six of the slashes made by Miss Richardson are sharp, clean cuts on the most important portion of the canvas—the nude shoulders and back of Venus. The seventh injury is a ragged bruise a couple of inches in diameter, and will be more difficult to repair.

The "Rokeby Venus" takes its name from Rokeby Hall in Yorkshire, where it hung for generations before it was brought to London a few years ago and became the object of desire to several wealthy Americans. It was sold in 1906 to the Agnews, London picture dealers, for $150,000. In order to prevent the sale of the painting outside the country a popular fund of $225,000 was raised, and the Venus became the property of the British nation at that figure.

WORST MILITANT OUTRAGE.

London Press Calls Mary Richardson's Act That of a Maniac.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 11.—May Richardson's attack on the "Rokeby Venus," one of the nation's most precious art treasures, is regarded by the newspapers as the worst outrage of which the militant suffragettes have so far been guilty, and they express the opinion that a further alienation of public sympathy will retard women's enfranchisement for many years.

One newspaper describes it as "the most wicked act of vandalism ever committed in this or any other country."

The Daily News says:

"Difficult as it has been for some years, owing to the doings of the suffragettes, to make propaganda for the franchise, it becomes tenfold more difficult after yesterday's insane vandalism."

The Daily Chronicle says:

"It is for doctors to decide on questions of sanity or insanity; but laymen who are aware of this particular lady's record may be pardoned for feeling some surprise that she should be outside the walls of a criminal lunatic asylum."

Miss Richardson has been in and out of prison for various outrages since March, 1913, her worst offense being the burning of the Countess of Carlisle's house at Hampton-on-Thames last October.

The authorities of the National Gallery refuse to give a detailed description of the damage done to the picture, but Lord Curzon, one of the Trustees, told a reporter that the Venus was "a sad sight."

An American visitor in London expressed practical views on the decision to close the National Gallery, in view of the outrage. Said he: "Close it if you like; but if the picture belonged to me, I should hire the biggest hall I could get in this city of yours and exhibit the picture just as it is at a dollar per head. I reckon I should raise a few dollars toward the damages and expenses in the first week."

AN ARTISTIC CALAMITY.

Suffragettes Have Injured the Whole World, Says Duveen.

Henry Duveen, head of the firm of Duveen Brothers, the art dealers, before sailing yesterday for London on the Lusitania, said that the injury done to the "Rokeby Venus" was a calamity to the entire artistic world. He did not know what the militant suffragettes had done until informed by a TIMES reporter on the steamer.

"The painting can be repaired," said Mr. Duveen, "but it will reduce its value to the British nation considerably. Since last Summer the authorities in charge of the National Gallery had a number of the most valuable paintings packed away in anticipation of some willful mischief of this kind. I expect that the result of this damage to the Velasquez painting will be that the gallery will either be closed, or that the most valuable pictures will be put aside and kept under guard."

MRS. PANKHURST IN JAIL.

Police Elude Waiting Sympathizers by a Stratagem.

LONDON, March 10.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst is once more a hunger-striking prisoner in Holloway Jail, but she is confident that she will obtain her release in a few days under the "cat and mouse" law.

By stopping the Scotch express, on which Mrs. Pankhurst was brought from Glasgow after her arrest in that city last night, and compelling the militant leader to alight at a small way station outside of London, the police to-day succeeded in eluding swarms of militant suffragettes who were awaiting her arrival in the city railroad stations.

From the suburban station Mrs. Pankhurst was driven in a motor car to Holloway Jail. A large crowd of suffragettes was assembled about the jail, but, as there was a strong detachment of police also there, no attempt was made to rescue the militant leader.

VELASQUEZ EXPERT SHOCKED.

Dr. Mayer Calls "Venus" One of the Most Important Spanish Paintings.

When Dr. August Mayer, the authority on Spanish painting, who has just arrived in this country, heard of the assault made upon the Rokeby Venus, he expressed his horror in vigorous terms. The Venus, he said, was one of the most important Spanish pictures in the world, partly because of its great beauty, and partly on account of its distinction as one of only two nude female figures painted by artists of that austere and religious race. The other is the famous "Maja," by Goya, which, however, was at one time probably covered by the painting of a draped figure. Ribera painted mythological figures, but always with drapery.

The modeling of the woman's form in the Rokeby Venus is of exceptional beauty, and the noble black—a true Velasquez black—of the coverings on the couch heightens the brilliancy of the flesh tints. The integrity of the picture has been more or less disputed, and certain critics have held that the figure of the little Cupid holding the mirror and the reflected face in the glass are the work of an eighteenth century painter.

Dr. Mayer points out that this cannot be the case, as the Venus "with boy" was mentioned in an inventory of 1688, but concedes the possibility of a restorer having worked on the Cupid, as the painting of the little body is much feebler than that of the Venus.

It is interesting to Americans to know that Dr. Mayer finds in the half-length portrait of a woman by Velasquez which is owned by Mr. Willis of Toledo the same model as the one who posed for the Venus, judging from the likeness in the glass.

The cuts in the canvas, he considers, are not quite so serious a matter as if they had been made in a wooden panel, the pigment in panel pictures lying on the prepared surface of the wood, but in paintings on canvas sinking into the canvas, and thus obviating the danger of flecking or peeling off under the attack of the knife. There is, however, always the flaw in the beautiful totality to reckon with after a masterpiece has been retouched. The picture no doubt will be skillfully relined and repaired with tact and experienced judgment, but it has become a broken thing.

Referring to the different examples of Velasquez outside of Spain, Dr. Mayer called attention to the fact that an expert in Spanish art now found it necessary to include the United States among the countries to be visited in the line of his researches and comparisons. America has not only the great Fraga Velasquez owned by Henry C. Frick, the Huntington Oliveras, the Altman Velasquez, the little Prince in the Boston Museum, and other works by that painter, but the splendid Grecos in the Widener collection, the Havemeyer portrait of Fernando Nino de Guevara, and the "Toledo," with a number of hardly less important Grecos, to say nothing of the treasures of the Hispanic Museum, and excellent work in other public galleries and those of dealers.

Owners of great pictures in England will perhaps envy America's apparent security from such outrages as that just committed, and it may be that Americans are basking in a false sense of safety; but this big country's heterogeneous population seems to possess a certain homogeneous feeling toward art as something to be respected, if not wholly understood. This genuine interest in art, this desire to learn about it and become familiar with it which is sweeping through all the schools of the nation, is perhaps a better safeguard than any laws that could be made, since laws, like pictures, may be destroyed, but popular feeling is an intangible affair, like the bale of cotton that successfully resists bullets.

LONDON TIMES CUTS PRICE TO A PENNY

Due to Grave Importance of Political Crisis, Says Lord Northcliffe.

AMUSES CONTEMPORARIES

"Funnier Than Punch," Says The Express—A Dreadful Shock, The Daily Citizen's Comment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 11.—The Times to-day issued the following statement:

"In view of the grave importance of the present political situation, it has been decided that on and after Monday next The Times newspaper complete, including the financial section, shall be sold at a penny per copy in Great Britain and Ireland and at threepence per copy on the Continent."

The publisher of The Times, when interviewed, said that a reduction in price had been contemplated many years ago, but that mechanical inventions had only now reached the stage at which it was possible to issue the complete Times on the paper now used at a penny a copy.

"In view of the grave importance of the political situation," said the publisher, "the authorities at Printing House Square consider the moment an appropriate one for the issue of The Times at its new price. Though we publish each day an immense amount of information on general topics—social, political, and literary—we still believe the thinking portion of the public welcome the Parliamentary sketch and the Parliamentary report. All the indications point to the need for the national newspaper being placed in the same position as the newspapers in others of the world's capitals.

"Elsewhere, of course, the penny paper itself has been practically submerged. THE NEW YORK TIMES, Le Matin, and Le Journal of Paris; the Italian Corriere della Sera, and The Chicago Tribune are all sold at a halfpenny."

The publisher added that there was no intention of producing The Times at a halfpenny, although its advertisement revenue had developed so greatly within the past ten years that the notion was not impossible. No change will be made in the paper, with the exception that the literary supplement will be sold separately at a penny.

The newspapers comment upon the reduction in the price of The Times as an event of great importance in the history of British journalism.

The Morning Post, one of The Times's chief competitors among the penny press, welcomes it to the fold and congratulates Lord Northcliffe on the courage and enterprise he has shown. "It is the last step," it says, "in the metamorphosis which might be said to embody the changing spirit of the age."

The Daily Express thinks that the official reason given, that the reduction has been made in view of the grave importance of the political situation, is "more humorous than anything we have seen in Punch for many years." It adds: "We shall next hear of a reduction in the price of Scotch whisky because Queen Anne is dead. The reduction in price to a penny is due, we suggest, to the fact that Lord Northcliffe thinks a penny will do more for The Times than twopence. Why not say so?"

The Daily Citizen begins its editorial as follows:

"Galileo was undoubtedly right when he insisted that the world did move." It thinks the grave importance of the political situation should surely be a reason for delaying rather than hastening the change in price, "because it is impossible to avoid the doubt whether the composure of the nation, already sufficiently rattled, will stand the additional shock."

FILM CURE FOR STUTTERING.

Paris Specialist Shows Patients Moving Pictures of Themselves.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, March 10.—A new method of curing stuttering by means of the cinematograph was described to the Academy of Science to-day.

Dr. Marage, who devised it, has found that stutterers can be rapidly cured if their mouthing of words is shown to them on the film. He takes a moving picture of a stutterer and a normal person sitting side by side and pronouncing the same sentence. This film serves as a model for a course of practice which leads to a cure.

BIG AIR LINERS SOON.

Grahame-White Predicts London-New York Trip in 15 Hours.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 11.—Grahame-White, in an article in The Daily Graphic on the progress of aviation, says:

"It requires no gift of prophecy to say that within twenty years we shall be able to cross the Atlantic in fifteen hours. In 1934 it will be possible to leave London on Friday afternoon in a luxurious aerial Pullman where one can eat and sleep in comfort and reach New York the following morning. In twenty years' time the man or woman who has not traveled by air will be in exactly the same position as one who has never been in a train to-day.

"With an engine of 160 horse power to-day a speed of 140 miles an hour has been done. When we get, as we must very soon, engines similar to those in marine use of thousands of horse power the possibilities are almost beyond imagination. There is no doubt that we shall have aerial vessels of the heavier-than-air type of the size of the Mauretania, carrying 3,000 and 4,000 passengers. They will cross the Atlantic in a day with safety and the certainty of an express train. I hope to cross to New York this way myself one day. It will come far sooner than the majority of people think.

"Twenty years hence France will be able to transport an army of 100,000 men and guns across the Channel with twenty-five airships in an hour. Every first-class power will possess a fleet of great aerial battleships comparable to the dreadnoughts of to-day, and while the navies must be maintained to a certain extent, the first arm, both of offense and defense, will undoubtedly be in the air."

FOUNDER OF LE MATIN DEAD.

Alfred Edwards Introduced American Reporting Methods in Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 10.—Alfred Edwards, founder of Le Matin, died this afternoon after an attack of influenza.

He left his mark deeply on modern French journalism. He was the son of an English father and a French mother, and was born in Constantinople fifty-seven years ago. At the age of 20 he started life as a reporter on Figaro. He had already been impressed by the enterprise of American reporters, and he was one of the first to introduce their style of descriptive writing into the French press.

In 1883 M. Edwards was commissioned by a syndicate of American financiers to found Le Matin, which was to strike out on a new line in France as a "live" newspaper. After a time he had differences of opinion with his proprietors, and left Le Matin to found a rival journal, La Française. Later he returned to his former post on Le Matin, and his journal was incorporated with it.

He was thrice married, the first two unions ending in divorce. His first wife was a sister of Charcot, the arctic explorer. His third wife was a beautiful young actress, Mlle. Lentelme, who met death under tragic circumstances four years ago during a cruise in M. Edwards's private yacht on the Rhine.

MARTIN FUNERAL SIMPLE.

Only About 30 Friends Attend London Church Services.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 10.—The funeral service over the body of Frederick Townsend Martin at Christ Church, in Down Street, at noon to-day, was marked by extreme simplicity. The Rev. E. S. Hilliard officiated. About thirty persons were present, among whom were the Earl and Countess of Craven, Mrs. Bradley Martin and Howard Martin, Earl Howe, Baroness Buxton, the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, Sir Gerald Lowther, William Gillett, Mrs. Coutts Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Millington Drake, and Capt. E. and Lady Elizabeth Dawson. Wreaths were sent by Sir Arthur and Lady Paget, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Bayliss, and Mrs. Bradley Martin.

Before the church services private services for the family were held in the late Mr. Martin's apartment at the hotel which he made his home when in London and in which he died.

YALE MEN TO VISIT CRADLE OF THE RACE

Geoffrey Dodge, '09, and C. H. Carstairs, '08, to Hunt in Central Asia.

WITH SCIENCE ON THE SIDE

Will Study Anthropology, but Archaeology Is Barred—To be Gone Eighteen Months.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 10.—A Yale expedition is about to start from here with the purpose of exploring "the cradle of the human race." The principal figures in it will be Geoffrey Dodge, Yale, 1909, a well-known New Yorker, and Charles Haseltine Carstairs, Yale, 1908, who will leave London next week for Constantinople, where they will make final preparations for a combination scientific and hunting trip through Turkey, Caucasia, Russian Turkestan, Chinese Turkestan, Persia, and India. They do not expect to see the Great White Way again for a year or a year and a half.

Unlike the African expedition of a certain illustrious Harvard graduate, that of the Yale faunal naturalists will not have a huge retinue of camp followers, Smithsonian scientists, and reporters. Mr. Dodge said:

"We are planning to travel just as light as possible, as if hunting in Mexico, with just a small tent. Our chief purpose is to see the country. Not many Americans have been through it."

Mr. Carstairs told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent of the scientific ramifications of the expedition.

"We hope," he said, "to gather interesting and valuable data regarding the geography, anthropology, fauna, and flora of the countries to be traversed, as well as to make a study of social and political conditions. Archaeology? No, nothing doing with archaeology. We are also anticipating some magnificent shooting. We expect to get the wild goat of Turkestan, alias the ibex, also the wild sheep nicknamed by scientists Ovis Poli because discovered by Marco Polo."

Mr. Carstairs said that he bade a fond farewell to Broadway two weeks ago and did not expect to get back for more than a year. He added:

"No, we are not going to take along a Rooseveltian pigskin library of the world's best literature—just a few books of travel."

The Roosevelt precedent, however, will be followed by the two Yale men to the extent that many photographs will be taken and careful and copious diaries kept, for ultimate magazine use.

DIVORCE FOR MRS. SOHER.

British Court Grants Separation from a Wealthy American.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 10.—Isabel Beatrice Soher received a decree of divorce to-day from her husband, Leroy Soher, an American of independent means born in New York, his parents having been wealthy American citizens, according to the court depositions. Mr. Soher did not defend the suit, but was in court.

Mrs. Soher told the court her marriage took place in England in 1903, but she lived in Fifty-eighth Street, New York. Last year, she said, her husband deserted her, and she obtained an order for the restitution of conjugal rights; but Mr. Soher did not comply with it.

The question of Mr. Soher's domicile was raised, and an American lawyer, John Barratt, representing him, said that it was necessary that the court decide this, as proceedings might be taken later in the New York courts regarding the disposal of estates and property there.

Mr. Soher then volunteered to go on the witness stand. He said he was educated at Eton and considered that from the point of view of international law he was domiciled in England.

After evidence had been given of the respondent's misconduct with a woman, the President of the court granted Mrs. Soher a decree nisi and delivered the dictum that Mr. Soher's domicile was in England.

LAND BANK PROSPECTS GOOD

Hiram Tyree Says American Farmers Borrow Millions Abroad.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 10.—Prospects are bright for the early establishment, on Continental lines, of the land bank system in America, according to Hiram Tyree of New York, who was among the callers at the American Embassy this week.

Mr. Tyree and his associates plan to establish two large land banks in the United States, and in connection with the project he had visited Berlin, Paris, Brussels, and Amsterdam before he arrived in London. He will start for Scotland to-morrow.

Mr. Tyree said he was convinced that the establishment of land banks in America was not only entirely feasible, but that they would fill a long-felt want. He cited the fact that one Dutch company had loaned $20,000,000 in the West at 10 per cent., while several Scotch companies were also loaning millions on land in America at rates from 8 to 10 per cent., and finding the business extremely profitable, as they paid Scotch depositors 4 and 4½ per cent. on the money.

This, Mr. Tyree said, indicated that there was a big field for American land banks which would make loans at more reasonable rates.

Prince Henry Off for Argentina.

HAMBURG, March 10.—Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia sailed from here to-day on board the new Hamburg-American liner Kap Trafelgar for South America. After visiting Argentina they will extend their journey, by invitation, to Rio de Janeiro and Santiago.

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EFFICIENCY in the construction of the building, efficiency in the far-flung, purposeful interiors, free from waste and yielding twelve inches to the foot.

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Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of that date.

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BY TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS AND CABLE TO THE TIMES

SEE HOPE OF ULSTER SETTLEMENT AT LAST

Independent Observers Think Asquith's New Policy Will Win.

CARSON IS CONCILIATORY

Will Submit Proposals to His Followers if Six-Year Period is Stricken Out.

LONDON, March 10.—The possibility of a settlement of the Irish Home Rule controversy was again to-day in the forefront of popular interest. The opinions of the various parties as to the effect of the concessions offered in the House of Commons yesterday by Premier Asquith differed widely.

The Unionists, as a rule, expressed themselves quite unsatisfied with the suggested method of voting by counties on the exclusion of Ulster, or portions of it, from the operation of the Home Rule bill.

Nationalists, on the other hand, declared that the Cabinet had gone to the limit in its movement toward conciliation.

The independent opinion of the country seems inclined to the feeling that the concessions really offer an opportunity for conciliation, and this feeling is strengthened by Sir Edward Carson's counter offer on behalf of the Ulster Unionists to submit the suggested concessions to an Ulster conference if the limitation on the exclusion of the Northern counties to a period of six years be struck out.

It is pointed out in Parliamentary circles that the recognition by the Cabinet and the Nationalists of the principle of the exclusion of the counties of Ulster, if they vote in favor of it, even if the exclusion be only temporary, is a great step in advance of last year's policy of "full steam ahead."

This attitude of the Cabinet and the Irish Nationalists, it is argued, allows for negotiations during the three weeks for which the debate on the Home Rule bill has been adjourned.

King George is believed to have had a hand in inducing Premier Asquith to make the proffered concessions, and it is contended that if his Majesty continues his activity in this respect the two parties may be enabled to bridge over the differences separating them.

The stumbling blocks in the way of a settlement of the Irish question are the "die hard" Unionists, who want a general election at any cost in the hope of defeating the Government, and the Nationalists who follow William O'Brien, who are opposed to any kind of exclusion being granted to Ulster. It is very doubtful whether John Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, can carry the members of his party any further than they have already consented to go in the way of placating the Ulster Unionists.

Lord Macdonnell, a Liberal peer, who was Permanent Under Secretary for Ireland from 1902 to 1908, said to-day that the Government proposals seemed to furnish a basis for a settlement; while Lord Dunraven, who is a Conservative Irish peer, expressed a doubt whether Premier Asquith's offer would bring about a satisfactory solution.

WANTS THREE CARDINALS.

Germany Claims Them as Her Due in the Sacred College.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 10.—It is reported here that the German Government has let the Vatican understand that the Fatherland expects henceforth to be represented by three members in the College of Cardinals.

The same report says that informal assurances have already been received that Dr. Hartmann, Archbishop of Cologne, and Dr. Fruehwirt, the Papal Nuncio at Munich, are slated for red hats.

Another British Aviator Killed.

SALISBURY, England, March 10.—Capt. Cyril R. Downer of the Northamptonshire Infantry Regiment was killed to-day by a fall with his aeroplane while flying over the military aerodrome on Salisbury Plain. He had only recently been detailed for service with the Army Flying Corps.

MORE DISORDERS IN BRAZIL.

Martial Law Proclaimed Throughout the State of Ceara.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 10.—Martial law, already in force in the Federal capital, was proclaimed yesterday throughout the State of Ceara. Federal troops have been placed on guard at the principal commercial and private houses in Fortaleza, the State capital, owing to the outbreak of a strike.

The commander of the Federal troops at Fortaleza telegraphed to the Federal Minister of War to-day that trade had been brought to a standstill, and that the strikers were parading the streets threatening the populace and breaking into private dwellings.

The Government authorities of the State of Ceara are powerless to enforce order, and the Federal commander reports that a force of rebels is encamped about sixteen miles from the capital.

VOLTURNO MEDALS AWARDED

232 Officers and Men Get Them—Plate and Money Rewards, Too.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 10.—For their rescue of the passengers and crew of the Volturno the King has awarded the silver medal for gallantry in saving lives at sea to 232 officers and men of the ships which formed the rescue fleet.

The Board of Trade has also presented pieces of plate to each of the Captains of the rescuing fleet and either binoculars or pieces of plate to each of the other officers of the several ships, and has given $30 to one seaman and $15 each to some 200 others.

Olympic Engineer Killed at Sea.

PLYMOUTH, England, March 10.—W. W. Costly, engineer of the White Star Line steamer Olympic, died on the passage from New York to this port as the result of injuries sustained by falling into the coal bunkers. Trepanning was resorted to in an effort to relieve a fracture of the skull, but the operation proved unavailing.

CONSID'ABLE talk's goin' on about thar not bein' enough money in cirkalation. The real trouble is, when it gets to some folks, it stops cirkalatin'.

Velvet Joe.

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These books are partly standard works of general recognition, and partly books rarely found in the average book store; but every book in the sale is the kind of book that book lovers of New York and round-about are interested in—or they would not be here.

There are 1,000 novels at 25c and 50c—books that were $1 to $1.50, in each case the original edition. These occupy a table by themselves.

Standard sets are also included, but there are only 323 of them, and so we must ask you to be a little quick, if you don't wish to be disappointed. These sets include the principal French and English novelists, some history, Shakespeare, of course, and even the great Turgenieff. Some of the prices are given below. They speak for themselves. Bindings are cloth, buckram, half Morocco, three-quarter Morocco, and full limp leather. Did we not tell you that this was a distinguished occasion?

A great many people who ordered by mail in our January sale of damaged books (*by the way, the present books are not damaged*) were not quick enough, so we had to disappoint a great many. We do not like to disappoint people, but really, is it our fault, when we give you such money's worth and tell you to be quick, and you are not?

The same thing applies to you people right here in New York.

Standard Sets at Popular Prices

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By Henrietta Christian Wright.
Don Quixote de la Mancha. From the translation of Duffield and Shelton. By Mary E. Burt and Lucy Leffingwell Cable.
Fanciful Tales. By Frank R. Stockton.
Hans Brinker; or, The Silver Skates. By Mary Mapes Dodge.
Hero Tales. By James Baldwin.
The Hoosier School Boy. By Edward Eggleston.
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Grained Patent Leather Case with two Scissors, once $3.50, now $2.00

Morocco Cigarette Cases, reduced from $2.25 to $1.50

Morocco Tie Cases, once $15.50, now $8.25

Pigskin Writing Portfolios, formerly $12.25, now $7.75

Eight Day Motor Clocks, once $5.00, now $3.50

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GREENE JOINS FIGHT ON THE POLICE BILLS

Ex-Commissioner Has Made Two Trips to Albany and Is Sure They Won't Pass.

ANSWERS OTTO T. BANNARD

Mitchel Would Make Police Head the Mayor's Clerk, He Says—Praises the Present System.

Ex-Police Commissioner Francis V. Greene has written a letter to Otto T. Bannard, President of the New York Trust Company, taking exception to a letter written by Mr. Bannard to THE NEW YORK TIMES, advocating the so-called Goethals police bills, now being urged by Mayor Mitchel. Mr. Greene says that he is sorry to see that Mr. Bannard has a wrong idea of the bills, and he predicts, after two visits to Albany, that the bills will not pass. He charges that the effect of the measures would be to make the Police Commissioner a mere clerk to the Mayor, and to give the Mayor such control over the Commissioner that his independence of action would be destroyed. He believes that if the bills were passed every man on the force would say the Commissioner amounted to nothing, and in case of trouble would go to politicians and others to get the Mayor to reverse the action of the Commissioner.

Mr. Greene sees no good in the "compromise" sought by the Mayor to have the bills amended so that there would be an advisory board of three appointed by the Mayor. The present law, he believes, is admirable.

"The purpose of the present law," he wrote, "is to concentrate in the hands of the Police Commissioner extraordinary powers; and if you will examine the present City Charter, you will find not one word in it connecting the Mayor with the Police Department, except in two sections, one of which gives the Mayor the right to remove the Police Commissioner when, in his judgment, the public interest demands it. The other section makes it the duty of the Mayor to see that the laws are executed."

He points out that in order to prevent an unfit appointment the law placed the power of removal in the Governor as well as the Mayor. He continues:

"Mayor McClellan and Mayor Gaynor have gradually broken down the provisions of this law and usurped the powers of the Commissioner. Mayor Gaynor in particular went so far as to give written orders as to transfers, whether the policemen should carry night clubs or not, how they should conduct themselves toward crooks and burglars as well as peaceful citizens, and generally make himself Chief of Police. This is what is the matter with the Police Department to-day. The Commissioner has been deprived of his lawful powers by the usurpation of the Mayor. The Mayor has become the real Chief of Police, although evidently with all his other duties he cannot give proper attention to it, nor is he responsible under the law."

The remedy for the Police Commissioner, Mr. Greene thinks, should depend upon his good behavior, and he says that this is what the State Court of Appeals has decided. It is in order to provide against oppression by the Commissioner, who has such despotic powers, that the law has provided an appeal to the courts. Mr. Greene tells Mr. Bannard that he will probably answer that Inspector Cross, who was dismissed by Commissioner Greene, was reinstated. He says that this happened primarily because Cross was a rich man and was able to obtain the services of so brilliant a lawyer as Elihu Root. Then, too, the responsibility is with the city, he says, which was a "careless and indifferent as to allow its side of the case to be presented by a subordinate in the Corporation Counsel's office."

"This case," Mr. Greene writes, "was not brought until after I had left office, and my successor, Mr. McAdoo, who is now clamoring for a change in the law, did absolutely nothing to see that the case was properly tried. . . . Mr. McClellan did nothing that I can see that the case was properly tried. I have been told, although I have no positive knowledge of it, that Mr. Root secured a stipulation from the subordinate in the Corporation Counsel's office who conducted the case for the city, that both sides should abide by the decision of the Appellate Division, and neither would take an appeal to the Court of Appeals. Whether this is true or not, it is certain no appeal was taken."

He adds that in reinstating Cross the Appellate Division practically reversed itself, but gave no written opinion.

Mr. Bannard was not converted by Mr. Greene's letter, and in reply he said that the proposed review was a "mere detail," and he is therefore on record as favoring something more nearly like a military court martial. He says that Mr. Greene's argument that the nature of the occupation of the police force takes them out of the ordinary rules of life in other departments is not at all convincing.

"The case of Inspector Cross," he said in reply, "well illustrates the possibilities and operation under the present laws, and as you analyse what occurred you seem to me to strengthen the argument in favor of repealing the right of review in the courts and not otherwise. We may soon be confronted with another conspicuous example in the Becker case, now pending.

"Under the new commission form of municipal government, as adopted in many cities, absolute power could be obtained for the Police Commission, but unless New York City obtains such a form of charter such Commissioner must be one of the Mayor's cabinet and subordinate to the Mayor."

In reply Mr. Greene denied that the proposed review of the Mayor was a "mere detail." He said that the case of Cross proved the unwisdom of appointing an incompetent or inefficient man to such an important position. What is really necessary, he believes, is to carry out the law as it now stands and not to have any new commission form of government. He adds that if the Mayor will let Commissioner McKay exercise the power the law gives him the force will come to realize that he is the real head of the department and not a mere rubber stamp for the Mayor.

MAYOR STANDS PAT ON BILLS.

Further Amendment Would Prevent Goethals Coming Here, He Says.

Mayor Mitchel refused yesterday to accept the proposal of the Republican Assemblymen who called on him on Monday that his police bills be amended to provide that the proposed Board of Review have the power to reinstate a dismissed policeman, although leaving the power of final veto of the board's action with the Mayor. Although the Mayor said he had not been in communication with Col. Goethals, he indicated that he was sure the Colonel would not agree to take the Police Commissionership under such a restriction.

"I don't propose to bunco this town," he said, "by preparing certain bills with the idea of bringing Col. Goethals here and then amending them so as to make it impossible for him to come. I intend to stand pat on the bills before the Legislature as they were originally amended. In that form they make it possible for Col. Goethals to come here, but to amend them further will circumscribe the power of the Police Commissioner too much."

The Mayor explained that as the bills were originally amended they provided for a Board of Review to consist of three members, but that the Mayor's decision was to be final. When the Mayor was asked about a story from Albany that George W. Bell, Commissioner of Licenses, had told a number of Assemblymen that if they did not pass the bills the Mayor intended to appoint George W. Perkins as Police Commissioner, he said he had talked with Commissioner Bell over the long-distance telephone and that Mr. Bell had positively denied making any such statement.

"I do not believe Commissioner Bell made any such remark," said the Mayor, "and I certainly did not give him authority to say any such thing."

William Church Osborn, the new Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, called upon the Mayor at the City Hall, and it is understood that the two had discussed local and State politics. The Mayor said, however, that Mr. Osborn had called to discuss the Municipal Market bill, in which Mr. Osborn is interested. Asked if he would sign the bill if it were passed the Mayor said:

"I do not know. I have not read the bill, but from what Mr. Osborn and ex-Borough President Miller, Chairman of the committee that drew the bill, tell me about the provision, I think the bill is a good one, and I shall probably favor it."

WINCHELL REVEALS FRAUD.

Promoted That He Might Interest Brother, He Testifies.

Frank E. Winchell, who was at one time President of the Oxford Linen Mills and has pleaded guilty to using the mails to defraud in the Sterling Debenture Corporation, took the stand yesterday in the Federal District Court before Judge Anderson at the trial of Benjamin C. Mudge and six others connected with the corporation. The Oxford Linen Mills were supposed to have been using the method of preparing flax invented by Mudge.

Winchell said that in 1907 he was employed in the Sterling Debenture Corporation at $25 a week to receive visitors. Then he was made President of the Oxford Linen Mills at a salary of $5,000 a year and received a bonus of $5,000 of that concern's stock. He attributed this promotion to the fact that his brother, B. H. Winchell, was then on the board of the Rock Island system, and he had suggested that he might become a director of the Linen Mills.

From the Fall of 1907, the witness said, the literature sent out by the Sterling Debenture Corporation told of the use by the Linen Mills of the Mudge flax process, but as a matter of fact in April of the following year there was still no machinery in the mills except that which was there when the factory had been bought, and there was absolutely nothing by which the secret process could have been carried on.

At this time the Sterling Debenture Corporation, said the witness, was representing to investors that the Mudge process was a success commercially, and that the Oxford Linen Mills had $1,880,000 of stock in its treasury.

The trial will continue to-day.

CLOSER BONDS WITH FRANCE

Premier Doumergue Foresees Them in the Proposed Treaty.

PARIS, March 10.—Marked reference to the cordial relations between France and the United States was made in the Chamber of Deputies to-day by Gaston Doumergue, Premier and Foreign Minister, in a speech in which he reviewed foreign affairs in general. He said:

"I am about to send instructions to our Ambassador at Washington to negotiate a treaty to regulate our relations concerning various questions, and I do not doubt that this treaty will draw together the excellent existing ties. The Panama Canal, begun by Frenchmen and completed by the tenacity of Americans, reinforces these bonds."

ADVANCE PERKINS FOR POLICE HEAD

Republicans Told That Mayor Will Name Progressive If Goethals Bills Are Beaten.

BELL'S REPUTED ASSERTION

Four Assemblymen Declare License Commissioner Said It, but He Calls Story "Absurd."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 10.—It is asserted that a statement was made here to-day by License Commissioner George W. Bell, speaking as a representative of Mayor Mitchel, that in the event of the defeat of the so-called Goethals Police bills the Mayor would appoint George W. Perkins, ex-banker and present backer of the Progressive Party, Police Commissioner of New York City. Assertions were heard at the same time that both coercion and promises of patronage were being used as weapons in an effort to force the Republican Assembly to pass the bills.

Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the New York County Republican Committee, was at the Capitol to-day lobbying for the Mayor's bills. It was said also that "Jake" Livingston, the Republican leader of Kings, had sent word to Speaker Sweet and to the Republican Assemblyman from Kings that they must fall in line for the bills. In connection with the visit of Mr. Koenig and the message from Mr. Livingston, it was said that the Republican leaders in New York City, who had been neglected by Mayor Mitchel in the matter of patronage, were looking forward to a reversal of the Mayor's attitude, contingent upon favorable action by the Republican Assembly on the police bills.

It was said to-night that in all probability the Mitchel bill would be reported by the Assembly Cities Committee. But nobody would venture a prediction as to what would happen to the measure when brought to a final vote in Senate and Assembly.

Bell's Reputed Statement.

The statement about Perkins was uttered in the presence of eight Republican Assemblymen early this morning, and is declared to have been made by License Commissioner Bell, who had been here for several days conducting missionary work on behalf of Mayor Mitchel. Here is what Mr. Bell said, according to four of the eight Republicans who were present:

"If you don't pass this bill in the form Mayor Mitchel wants it, and if, as a result, he loses the services of Col. Goethals, it will mean the appointment of Perkins as Police Commissioner by the Mayor. So, pass these bills if you want to keep the Progressives out."

The four Assemblymen who give this version of what Commissioner Bell said are Fred M. Ahern, Alvah W. Burlingame, Jr., Charles C. Lockwood of Brooklyn, and Francis R. Stoddard, Jr., of New York. The other Assemblymen present when Mr. Bell made his statement were George R. Brennan and S. Clinton Craze of New York and Samuel R. Green and William T. Simpson of Brooklyn.

The statement was made at a conference between Commissioner Bell and the eight Assemblymen in a private room at the Hotel Ten Eyck after the executive session last night. At this conference the agreement for a further amendment of the Mitchel bill which had been reached earlier in the day at a conference between the Mayor and a number of Republican Assemblymen from New York City was under discussion.

It was known at the time that as Commissioner Bell landed in Albany with a copy of the amendment, to which the Mayor had agreed in his pocket the Mayor Mitchel called him on the telephone and advised him that he had changed his mind regarding further amendments in the bill. The proposed amendment would have given added power to the Board of Review, created under the earlier amendments, to hear appeals from decisions for dismissal handed down by the Police Commissioner, enabling the board to reverse such decisions without a new hearing.

The Republican Assemblymen were angered by the action of Mayor Mitchel, and, according to one of those present, expressed their feelings without restraint at the conference. It was when this angry talk had been in progress for some time that Commissioner Bell, according to the four Assemblymen, made his significant statement.

Story Absurd, Says Bell.

Commissioner Bell to-day denied that he had made the statement attributed to him.

"I was not authorized to make any such statement, and did not," he said. "The story is absurd."

"Was Mr. Perkins's name mentioned at the conference?" the Commissioner was asked.

"His name was mentioned, but not by me," was the reply.

"In what connection was it mentioned?"

"I am not free to say," said the Commissioner, "I consider that we were pledged not to disclose any part of the discussion. It was a private conference."

When Assemblyman Stoddard was told of the denial made by Commissioner Bell, he said:

"Why, I asked Bell after the conference if he really was serious about Perkins. He repeated what he had said and added: 'If you Republicans want Perkins to be at the head of the Police Department, go ahead and beat these bills.'

The name of George W. Perkins was mentioned several days ago in connection with the place at the head of the New York Police Department, but Progressive leaders at the Capitol declared at that time that there was no justification for the rumor.

While Commissioner Bell was conferring with the Republicans the Progressive Assemblymen also conferred on the Mitchel bills. There were thirteen of the nineteen Progressives at the conference. Nine of these voted to support the bills and four against such action. Leon Bleecker of the Tenth (New York) District threatened to bolt the conference if the bills were made a party measure. Otto Hensghel of the Bronx led the fight against the bills.

In the course of the discussion the insinuation was made that promises of patronage had induced Michael Schaap, the Progressive leader, to take his stand in favor of the bills. It was said to-night that contention over the Mitchel bills had come nearer to causing a split in the Progressive ranks than any measure that has come before the Legislature at the present session.

SUES ACTOR FOR OLD DEBT.

Mrs. Louisa Ellis Seeks to Collect $2,200 from Hawley Chapman.

Hawley Chapman, an actor, who used to play with Joseph Jefferson and will be recalled by many theatregoers of a quarter of a century ago, has been in the Harrison Sanitarium at Whitestone, L. I., for many years. An action was begun against him yesterday in the Surrogates' Court, Brooklyn, by Thomas W. Constable, attorney for Mrs. Louisa Ellis, who wants him to pay $2,200 which she says she loaned him many years ago.

Chapman is the son of George M. Chapman, who died in 1888, leaving about $1,000,000, half of which went to the actor. This he assigned to his mother, Louisa W. Chapman, who died in 1900. She left her money in trust to her son, making the Title Guarantee and Trust Company the trustee, with power to pay as much to him as his comfort or needs demanded. During the last ten years the fund has yielded a total income of $167,354, and in 1912 and 1913 the annual income was about $25,000, but all that is allowed Chapman is $1,200 a year.

Mr. Constable sought to force payment of the debt claimed by Mrs. Ellis by garnisheeing this allowance, but he was notified by the trustee that if he did so the allowance would be reduced to $600 a year, which would place it beyond the reach of any such action. Then it was resolved to test the validity of a deed which it is claimed was made by Julia Chapman, the sister of Hawley, in which she surrendered to Mrs. Ellis all rights in her mother's estate on the payment of $2,000.

How much this interest is worth has not yet been ascertained, nor whether such a transfer of interest will be sustained by the Surrogate. Mr. Constable says that the only person who visits Mr. Chapman in the sanitarium is Mrs. Ellis.

ORPHAN BOY'S BEQUEST.

Physician Leaves $5,000 to Children's Aid Society Here.

Dr. Michael Jordan of Logansport, Ind., who was an orphan in the almshouse on Randall's Island in 1850 and was later sent to an Indiana farmer who gave him a good education and a start in life, recently left a bequest of $5,000 to the Emigration Department of the Children's Aid Society, according to an announcement made on Tuesday by Robert M. Brace, Superintendent of the society.

Dr. Jordan, who was a prominent physician in Logansport, and was formerly Principal of a school there, visited Mr. Brace in 1903 and became interested in the work of the society at that time. He told of another boy who was sent out to Indiana at the same time as himself who was adopted by a wealthy Dr. Lomax and also became a physician of prominence.

NAMED BY MAYOR FOR PAROLE BOARD

Dr. Johnston, Dr. McKenna, and S. A. Lewisohn Appointed to City Reformatory Body.

MISS DAVIS TELLS PLANS

Soon to Move Inmates to 610-Acre Farm—Board to Study Crime Conditions.

Dr. Rufus T. Johnston, former pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church; Dr. Charles F. McKenna, a chemist of 50 Church Street, and Samuel A. Lewisohn, son of Adolph Lewisohn, were appointed by Mayor Mitchel yesterday as the non-judicial members of the Board of Parole of the New York City Reformatory for Male Misdemeanants. They later held a meeting and elected Dr. Johnston Chairman. The judicial members of the board are City Magistrate Dooley of Brooklyn, City Magistrate House of Manhattan, Special Sessions Justice Wilkin of Brooklyn, and Special Sessions Justice Mayo of Manhattan.

Miss Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction, announced in the afternoon through her deputy, Burdette G. Lewis, that she would proceed at once to put into full effect her plans for the reformatory, now on Hart's Island. She intends to remove it to a 610-acre farm at New Hampton, Orange County, making it a farm colony.

Miss Davis, who is ex-officio President of the Board of Parole, contemplates having the members of the board spend a full day each month at the New Hampton colony, familiarizing themselves with the work of the institution. The members of the board are not paid. A fourth non-judicial member is to be appointed soon. It is said that Mayor Mitchel will name a prominent Italian for the vacant place.

Miss Davis told the board yesterday that she and the Mayor expected it to carry out the Administration's policy of co-ordinating the work of the police, the Correction Department, and the courts. In this way, she said, the first systematic attempt to solve the problem of crime in this city would be made. Miss Davis then explained that the work of the reformatory would give the Parole Board a chance to study the question of the making of criminals, and thus give it an insight into the best methods to adopt for its prevention. In a negative way, she said, the members' observations would uncover the failings of each one of the departments in dealing with juvenile crime. It would also show where there had been failures to co-operate.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—Forecasts:

N. and S. Car.—Cloudy, warmer W. Th., rain, colder; mod. n. winds.

Ga.—Cloudy W.; prob. rain by night. Th., rain, colder; mod. s. winds.

Fla.—Cloudy W.; warmer in Penin.; rain, colder in n.; mod. to brisk s. e., s. winds.

Ala.—Cloudy W., Th., colder W. night. Th., cloudy, colder; brisk s. winds.

Miss., La.—Cloudy, prob. rain W.; colder in int. Th., cloudy, colder; s., shifting to n. winds.

E. Tex.—Rains, colder W. Th., cloudy, colder in n.; brisk shift'g winds, fair s.

Upper Tex.—Rain W., Th., cloudy, colder in n.; brisk shift'g winds, fair s.

Okla.—Cloudy, colder W. Th., cloudy.

Ark.—Rain, colder W. Th., prob. fair.

Tenn.—Rain, colder W. Th., unsett., colder Wed.

Ky.—Rain, colder W., Th. unsett.

Ohio, Ind.—Prob. snow in n., prob. in s. fair W. Th. unsett.

Pittsburgh—Rain or snow in a. W., colder in a. Th., mod. to brisk n. winds.

Lower Mich.—Snow flurries W.; prob. Th., mod. to brisk n. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy W., early snow in s. Th. fair, mod. to brisk n. e. and n. winds.

Minn.—Fair W., Th., warmer.

Neb., Iowa—Cloudy W. Th. fair, warmer.

Mo.—Cloudy, colder W., prob rain or snow in s. Th. cloudy.

N. and S. Dak.—Fair, warm W., Th.

Kan.—Cloudy W., Th. fair.

FIRE BURNS OUT FIREMEN.

Tarrytown Rescue Company Can't Save Their Own Quarters.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., March 10.—Members of the Rescue Hose Company of this village were polishing their new motor hose wagon this afternoon, when they were informed that their clubrooms upstairs were afire. They had barely time to drag to safety their motor car, worth $6,500. The fire destroyed the entire upper story of the building, in which the Fire Patrol and the Pocantico Hills Hose Company also had their quarters, and did $10,000 damage.

Several members of the Tarrytown volunteer fire force are employed on the J. D. Rockefeller estate. They received permission from their foreman to go to the fire to try to save their property. They asserted news of their loss would grieve Mr. Rockefeller, who was much interested in the Rescue Company.

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Big Sales Today
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Continuing All This Week—The Exhibition of
Spring Fashions on Living Models

PROMENADE IN OUR WOMEN'S AND MISSES' READY-TO-WEAR SECTION FROM 10 TO 12 AND FROM 2 TO 4

Dresses, at	*Suits, at*	*Coats, at*
$11.50 to $79.50	$12.75 to $125	$10.75 to $79.50

Women's and Misses' $15 to $19.50 Dresses—late 1914 models; for street, afternoon and evening wear; chiffon, taffeta, charmeuse, crepe de chine, messaline, silk, wool poplin and in combination effects. $11.50
All the new Spring colors; also black; today, at.....

These Are Millinery Display Days at "The Big Store"—charming collections—cleverest modes; and you may select reproductions from the creations of French modistes, at.... $20 down to $5

Plain and Fancy White Goods—values 15c to 25c; at, a yard..... 10c

Men's $2.50 Leather-Lined Shoes—at..... $1.39
These shoes are in sizes 6½ to 12 in "E" and "EE" widths.

$1.25 to $1.95 Fine Bleached Irish and Scotch All-Linen Table Damask—a yard.. 98c

Men's $4 and $5 Trousers—also Samples worth to $8 a pair; sizes from 28 to 54 waist measure; at, a pair..... $3

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SPECIALS IN PURE FOODS, WINES AND LIQUORS.

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$4.50 Porcelain Sets—56 pieces; for 6 persons, in a neat floral design; at..... $3.65

$1.50 Tall-Footed Comports—10 inches in diameter; at.. 89c

98c High Comports—each..... 69c

$1.95 and $2.50 High Comports—each..... $1.49

$30 Brass Bed Outfits—complete, for..... $19.75

$17.50 Brass Bed Outfits—at..... $9.75

$7.50 White Enamel Bed Outfits—at..... $5.25

$5 Telescope Couch Beds—at..... $3.75

$23 "Ostermoor" Felt Mattresses—at..... $15

$2 to $8 Woven Wire Springs—at, $1.55 to $6.50

$1 to $1.80 Values in Housefurnishings—embracing bamboo bookshelves, incandescent light outfits, rolls of poultry-wire, food choppers, baby bassinettes, nickel-plated tea kettles, white enamelled bathroom stools, heavy tin wash boilers, aluminum preserving kettles, etc., etc., choice, at..... 75c

60c Printed Linoleums—a yard..... 39c

55c "Pro Lino" Remnants—square yard..... 18c

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Annual Advance Sale of
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Values $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00, at - pair $2.95

The new brocaded cloth quarter style, with long receding toe and Spanish heel, is one of the styles.

The much wanted patent vamp boots, with gray, fawn or black cloth, plain or brocaded quarters, are also in the sale.

There are also gun metal calf and patent coltskin boots, with mat kid uppers, tipped or plain toes. All have Goodyear welt, stitched, light weight soles and Cuban, Louis or spool heels.

Ample assortments of all regular sizes and widths.

O'Neill Main Store—Second Floor.

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Small Sirloin Steak with Fresh Mushrooms and Vegetables, 30c

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Supper also served at the Hudson Terminal Building, on the Concourse, and at Broadway, S. E. corner 33rd Street. Good cigars; no liquors.

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69 Pine Street
45 John Street
Hudson Terminal District
Hudson Terminal Bldg., on the Concourse
55 Dey Street
95 Liberty Street
Post Office District
11 Murray Street
New York Life and Old Dry Goods District
354 Broadway
78 Walker Street
625 Broadway
740 Broadway (cor. Astor Place)
Madison Square and Fourth Avenue District
222 Fourth Av. (18th St.)
928 Broadway
26th Street (Broadway to 5th Av.)
Herald Square District
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3 West 35th Street
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BANKERS OPPOSE VAN TUYL REVISION

Object Principally to Depreciation Fund and Urge Delay for Full Consideration.

PRIVATE BANKERS PROTEST

Say Pollock Regulation Bill Would Ruin Their Business — Siegel Depositors Ask Protection.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 10.—Representatives of banks and trust companies, private bankers, and depositors appeared before the Senate and Assembly Banking Committees to-day against the Van Tuyl Commission bill for the revision of the State banking laws and against the Pollock bill to curb private bankers. The Pollock bill was introduced after an investigation by the Senate Committee on Banks, following the failure of the Henry Siegel private bank.

The principal objection was directed against the feature in the Van Tuyl bill, which provides for the establishment of a guarantee fund to meet depreciation in the market value of securities in which savings bank depositors' money has been invested. The representatives of banking institutions who appeared in opposition to the bill urged that the amortization value, not the market value, should be the basis, as in the past.

In a general way those of the speakers versed in banking matters seemed agreed that the present banking laws had worked well and should be let alone. They urged that the short time remaining before the final adjournment of the Legislature would not permit the lawmakers to give due consideration to what one of the speakers characterized as the most important banking measure to come before the Legislature in the history of the State. They joined in a plea for deliberation and delay.

It was learned after the hearing that in all probability both the Van Tuyl bill and the Pollock bill would meet defeat. The private bankers, whom the Pollock bill seeks to regulate have had a very industrious lobby in the field for several days. The impression prevailed at the Capitol that the provision in the Pollock bill making rigid regulation of private banks State-wide would invite opposition from the Republican majority in the Assembly and bring about the defeat of that measure in the lower House.

The Van Tuyl bill, which limits the regulation of private banks to the cities, will be killed, it is expected, in retaliation by the Senate Committee on Banks, or else radically amended by that committee.

Siegel Depositors Represented.

There was on hand a large delegation representing the depositors in the Siegel Bank, but the members of the delegation left before the hearing had reached the stage where they could be heard. They left Jonah H. Goldstein, a worker at the University Settlement, to plead their cause. He proceeded to tell the committees that those he represented had been fleeced.

"We don't want anything about that," said Senator Pollock, who presided. "The Senate Banking Committee went into that matter very fully. We know what Siegel did with his money, and that is the reason these bills were introduced."

This statement brought a hot retort from Mr. Goldstein.

"If you do know what he did with the depositors' money," he said," we should be very much obliged to you for some information to aid us in laying hands on the funds."

Mr. Goldstein said that whatever the Legislature might decide to do with the Van Tuyl bill and the Pollock bill, those he represented would expect the lawmakers to enact laws making it a felony for anybody conducting a private bank to loan any of the deposits to any concern in which he held a controlling interest. Further, Mr. Goldstein wanted a law passed which would require every private bank to place on the cover of its pass books a notice that it was a private bank and not subject to supervision and regulation by the State Superintendent of Banks. The Pollock bill, as well as the Van Tuyl bill, provides for such supervision.

"If there had been on the statute books the provisions I have outlined," said Mr. Goldstein, "the Siegel failure never could have occurred."

Deputy Controller Edwin S. Harris urged on behalf of Controller Sohmer that a law be passed immediately transferring the supervision of private banks from the Controller's office to the State Banking Department.

The opposition of the State banks was voiced by B. H. Fancher, Vice President of the Fifth Avenue Bank of New York City, and William J. Henry, Secretary of the New York State Bankers' Association. Their objection was that there would not be time before the Legislature adjourned on March 27 to properly consider such legislation.

Arthur L. Andrews of Albany, counsel to the Trust Companies' Association, and ex-Secretary of State Edward Lazansky urged delay, too, but said that the trust companies had no material objections to the proposed revision of the banking laws.

Attack Guarantee Fund.

William H. Rose, Secretary of the Broadway Savings Institution, and Allen W. Johnson of the Schenectady Savings Bank protested against the proposed guarantee fund to insure against depreciation in the market value of securities. Both urged that the proposed change was unnecessary and would not prove effective.

"I contend," said Mr. Rose, "that the savings bank system in this State and the laws under which it operates are a credit to the State, and should not be changed. The enactment of this bill might not hurt the little savings banks recently organized, which have purchased their securities on a recent market, but it would hurt the older savings banks, which hold securities bought on a higher market."

Clarence C. Ferris, a New York lawyer, who said he appeared as a savings bank depositor, protested against the proposed establishment of a cash surplus amounting to 20 per cent. of the deposits.

"Why have any surplus at all," said Mr. Ferris. "Savings banks are mutual institutions and all the profits should be divided among the depositors. The surplus is only a means to permit the trustees, if crooks, to graft on the depositors. It encourages speculation and defalcation. In this bill it is called a guarantee fund. The Tom Grady bill called it a surplus. The Pollock bill of last year called it a legal reserve. But it is the same old yellow dog—and how it will be kicked about by the Trustees!

"Provisions such as these furnish the reason why so many banks with millions of undivided profits pay only 3½ per cent. to their depositors when they could pay 4 or 4½, or even 5 per cent., provided there were no discriminations in the law in favor of the insiders."

Charles Miller, counsel to the Savings Banks Association, voiced approval of the section providing for the proposed guarantee fund. Approval of the bill was voiced also on benalf of savings and loan associations.

Private Bankers Protest.

Several speakers appeared to oppose the more rigid regulation of private banks by making them subject to supervision by the Banking Department. W. H. Seward, Jr., of Auburn denounced the bill as "an attempt on the part of a political department to aggrandize itself" and as a measure which would create a benevolent tyrannism which ultimately would put an end to the private banking business.

"No responsible person would enter business under this form of drastic and unbusinesslike control," said Mr. Seward.

James Sheldon, representing the Private Bankers' Association; Harmon S. Graves, appearing for Wall Street houses; ex-Senator Morton E. Lewis of Rochester, representing private bankers up-State, and ex-Municipal Court Judge Leon Saunders appeared in opposition to the provisions affecting private bankers.

"I predict," said ex-Judge Saunders, "that if this bill should pass and the State Superintendent of Banks should proceed to close up one or two of these private banks in my neighborhood on the east side, a run on their banks would follow that would bring about a panic and cut off credit to merchants in a ruinous degree. Let us wait until the business outlook is more hopeful and employment of labor more general."

Joseph J. Langino, a private banker from Buffalo, said that under the provisions for a surplus and guarantee fund, a private banker would be in a position to realize only $1,000 out of an investment of $100,000 in deposits, and out of that would be compelled to defray clerk hire and all other expenses for carrying on his business. Mr. Langino predicted that the passage of the bill would sound the death knell of the private banking business.

Land Bank and Loan Sharks.

The Banking Committees held a late sitting to-night at which the Glynn land bank and farm credit plan and bills dealing with the loan shark evil were up for hearing.

E. Garry Brown, Supervisor of Loan Agencies of Massachusetts, said that New York's usury law was not effective because it had too many loopholes. He said the excess of charges for loans was due to brokerage fees, which increased the interest charge. In Massachusetts, he said, on loans of less than $300 the rate of interest allowed was 3 per cent. a month. For loans over $300, he said, the rate of interest allowed was 5 per cent.

Ansley Wilcox, representing the Remedial Loan Society of Buffalo, said that New York should work out its own solution of the small loan question. He declared that it would be useless to adopt the system of supervision of Massachusetts or any other State. He spoke of salary loans, and declared that 20,000 city employes in New York City were in the hands of loan sharks. He declared that the firemen in Buffalo sought no salary loans. He believed this was because they were paid semi-monthly. He expressed the belief that the small loan business should be limited to corporations.

The committees then took up the question of land banks. Edwin Howell, representing the savings and loan associations, asked that the Williams and Fish bills be amended so as to permit other institutions incorporated under the Banking law to do a land bank business.

Robert C. Vancourtland said that he believed the land bank should be conducted by the savings and loan associations of the State. John J. Dillon, editor of The Rural New Yorker and President of the New York Agricultural Society, favored associations of farmers who desire to borrow. He urged the committees to report favorably the commission's bill, which embodied the cooperative plan of agricultural credit.

BILL IN TO MERGE COURTS.

Combines Magistrates' and Special Sessions Tribunals in This City.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 10.—On behalf of the Committee on Criminal Courts of the Charity Organization Society, Senator Patten of Queens to-day introduced a bill revising the Inferior Courts Act, affecting New York City.

The bill provides for a merger of the Court of Special Sessions and the Magistrates' Court by conferring on the Justices of the Special Sessions the powers of the present Magistrates to hear cases in the first instance and on the City Magistrates the power of the Justices to finally dispose of cases involving a misdemeanor.

All the existing Magistrates and Justices, with all employes of these courts, are continued at their present salaries. The Magistrates and Justices will constitute a Board of City Magistrates, with a Chief Magistrate, to be appointed by the Mayor, as its head. A new functional court is created, which would be known as the Municipal Division Court, for the trial of criminal cases where city departments are complainants. This court would be equipped with both civil and criminal jurisdiction. All the other functional courts—the Domestic Relations Court, the District Court, and the Men's and Women's Night Courts—are continued.

A trial court, with three judges to be assigned by the Chief Magistrate for one year, is provided for in the bill. For the Children's Court, a separate organization, equipped with all the powers of the Court of Special Sessions and made up of a Chief Judge and four Associate Judges, is provided in the bill.

WOMEN AS GIRLS' JUDGES.

Bill for Juvenile Court Referees Urged at Assembly Hearing.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 10.—The Assembly Judiciary Committee was asked to-day by a delegation of New York women to report favorably Assemblyman Crane's bill providing for women referees in the Juvenile Courts of New York. In the delegation were Mrs. Frank Cothrell, an attorney, of Brooklyn; Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, Mrs. Frank of Brooklyn, Mrs. Mary Wood, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, and Miss M. Z. Doty, who became a voluntary prisoner at Auburn a short time ago in order to study conditions in that institution.

Mrs. Cothrell said that the cases of 2,200 young girls came before the New York Juvenile Courts annually. The hearing in each case, she said, was held before a man, and that fact was in a sense responsible for the failure to reform in the cases of a large number of wayward girls.

"Only a woman can understand such cases," said Miss Doty, "and if they are not handled right, these girls, instead of reforming, soon come habitually before the Night Court."

VOTE FIRE MARSHAL OUT.

Assembly, 78 to 65, Passes Bill to Abolish Ahearn's Department.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 10.—With every Republican, except Assemblyman Horton of Erie, who was opposed to the measure, in attendance, the Hinman bill abolishing the Fire Marshal's Department was passed in the Assembly to-day, 78 to 65. Mr. Knapp of Chemung and Mr. Cristman of Herkimer, Republicans, voted with the Democrats to continue the Fire Marshal in office, while Messrs. Karpen and Sulzer, Progressives, voted with the Republicans to abolish the office.

The bill failed of passage by one vote last Thursday. At that time a motion to reconsider was made by Majority Leader Hinman. This motion was taken from the table to-day.

The Assembly already had voted to abolish the Department of Efficiency and Economy. Both departments were created while the Democrats were in power.

ASK AID TO REPEAL THE FULL CREW LAW

Railroads Compelled to Waste $1,193,260 a Year for Extra Brakemen, Presidents Say.

HEARING HELD AT ALBANY

No Increase in Safety from Law, Authorities Are Told—Glynn Gave Callers No Encouragement.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 10.—The presidents of the railroads operating in this State to-day appeared in a body before Gov. Glynn and some of the legislative leaders to urge their co-operation in obtaining the repeal of the Full Crew Law, which has been in operation since last Fall. President A. H. Smith of the New York Central spoke for the delegation. The other railroad presidents in the delegation were: F. D. Underwood, Erie; Samuel Rea, Pennsylvania; L. F. Loree, Delaware and Hudson; E. B. Thomas, Lehigh Valley; W. H. Truesdale, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; John B. Kerr, New York, Ontario and Western; W. T. Noonan, Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg; J. H. Hustis, New York, New Haven and Hartford, and Ralph Peters, Long Island.

After the hearing, Gov. Glynn said he had given his callers no encouragement. A bill for the repeal of the law will be introduced within a few days.

Since last September, Mr. Smith said, the railroads had paid out $508,630 in wages for the extra workmen the law made it necessary to engage.

"We ask your support," Mr. Smith said, "in order that the railroads of the State, at present overburdened with expense, may be relieved of the necessity of wasting $1,193,260 a year, and may be able to devote that amount to useful and necessary purposes."

When the Full Crew bill was signed by Gov. Sulzer last year, it was charged that he had made a secret ante-election promise to approve the measure if it should come before him for his signature as Governor. A letter signed by John Fitzgibbons, representing the railroad brotherhoods, was made public at that time. In this Mr. Fitzgibbons said that he had received the promise of Mr. Sulzer not only to approve the measure, but also to do all in his power to promote its passage. This letter was sent to members of the brotherhoods by Mr. Fitzgibbons. The matter was referred to on the floor of the Legislature, and one of the members wanted it made the subject of a Legislative investigation. Mr. Neighbors quoted Mr. Sulzer as saying that he could not afford to make his pledges in the open, because if he did "the railroads would spend a barrel of money to defeat him."

It was asserted by the railroad Presidents to-day that the statements by them last year before Gov. Sulzer had been verified by experience. When the bill was before Gov. Sulzer for consideration the assertion was made that approval of it would mean merely an increase in operating expenses, with no compensating benefit in the matter of safety. It was declared to-day that, as predicted, the appointment of an extra man to a train had proved a source of waste and not a measure of greater safety. The expenditure of funds now required for the wages of the extra men called for by the full crew law, it was declared, if applied to safety appliances and other facilities, would bring about a permanent benefit to the public. The railway Presidents said that the Public Service Commission still would have power to compel a railroad company to employ an additional brakeman on any train in case of necessity, even if the full crew law should be repealed.

"While we are facing a situation requiring the most rigid economy," Mr. Smith said, "we are required to carry on our trains a large number of additional brakemen whose employment in no way adds to efficiency, but whose presence is subversive of discipline, tends to make our other train employes fail to perform the amount of work they are capable of doing, and greatly hampers us in the operation of our trains by reason of the hours of service law. The additional firemen required by this act have in fact no duties to perform and do nothing to assist in the safe or efficient operation of our trains."

OPPOSE "ANTI" WATCHERS.

Suffragettes Voice Objections to Foley Bill Amendment.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 10.—A large number of suffragists, led by Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch of the Woman's Political Union, appeared to-day before the Senate Judiciary Committee to attack an amendment to the Foley bill, prepared at the request of Senator Brown, providing for women watchers at the polls when the suffrage amendment to the Constitution is voted upon. It limits the number of suffrage watchers to two for each polling place, one representing the suffragists and the other the anti-suffragists.

Mrs. Joseph Gavit of Albany said the amendment would not be operative. The anti-suffragists did not care to take part in elections, and for that reason would refuse to serve. The Empire State Campaign Committee, which she represented, was in favor of the bill as introduced, and opposed the amendment.

Mrs. Nora Blatch de Forest said she would be satisfied if women were allowed to watch at the polls. The Foley bill would accomplish what the women expected and they feared that the Brown amendment would make the law inoperative and nugatory.

Senator Brown was applauded when he said he was in favor of the bill if both sides of the suffrage question had an equal chance.

LOWER COMMUTATION RATES

Two Bills Affecting Railroads in Westchester Passed by Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 10.—Two bills, introduced by Senator Healey, designed to lower commutation rates in Westchester County, were passed to-day by the Senate, 29 to 14.

One of the measures places upon the railroad companies the burden of proof to show whether a given rate of fare is unreasonable and unfair. The other restores the rates ordered by the Public Service Commission last year on the New York Central and the New Haven Railroad, but declared unconstitutional by the courts, and provides that they shall remain in force for three years.

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KELLOGG ELECTED REGENT.

Republican Gets 98 Votes in Legislature to 65 for John A. Dix.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 10.—Walter G. Kellogg of Ogdensburg, a Republican, received the largest number of votes to-day when the two houses of the Legislature voted separately for the election of a member of the State Board of Regents to take the place made vacant by the resignation of Lucius N. Littauer. The Democrats generally supported ex-Gov. John A. Dix, while the Progressives voted for Edward Everett Hale, Jr., of Schenectady. Edward D. Cutler, of Schenectady received the votes of Senators White and Duhamel, Democrats. Assemblyman Sulzer voted for the Republican candidate.

Mr. Kellogg received 98 votes out of a total of 187 cast. Mr. Dix received 65. Mr. Kellogg, who is a son of Supreme Court Justice John M. Kellogg, and is 35 years old, undoubtedly will be declared elected when the results of the balloting are officially compiled at a joint meeting of the Legislature to-morrow.

Senator Wende, Democrat, of Buffalo, voted for Patrick E. McCabe of Albany.

"The Senator is reminded that the Regent must be a resident of the Fourth Judicial District," acting Lieut. Gov. Wagner said.

"Mr. McCabe has the Senator's consent to move there," Senator Wende retorted. Mr. Wende's vote was the result of his failure to obtain for one of his constituents an appointment as clerk of the Revision Committee. Mr. McCabe appointed ex-Assemblyman John Dorst. Mr. McCabe is clerk of the Senate, and is one of Charles F. Murphy's lieutenants.

RECEIVER FOR NEUBERGER.

$100,000 Discrepancy Alleged in Jewelry Company's Assets.

So involved have been the transactions between Louis C. Neuberger, a jeweler of 1 Park Row, and the Neuberger Jewelry Company of the same address, that Harry Ostermon, who was appointed receiver and trustee of the company some time ago, has found it impossible to separate them. Consequently Mr. Ostermon was appointed yesterday by Judge Hough in the Federal District Court receiver for Neuberger also.

It was stated that for all practical commercial purposes there was no distinction between Neuberger and the company bearing his name, and that, according to the accountants, there was a discrepancy between the assets of the company as enumerated in its schedules and those showing on its books of more than $100,000. In order to straighten this matter out and to administer the estate of the company properly, it has become necessary for the creditors to take possession of the personal property of Mr. Neuberger, consisting of cash books, bank deposit books, check books, and vouchers.

TO DOOM GRAND UNION.

Condemnation Proceedings Ordered Against Hotel for Subway.

The first step in the proceedings for the demolition of the Grand Union Hotel at Forty-second Street and Park Avenue was taken yesterday, when the Public Service Commission requested the Corporation Counsel to institute condemnation proceedings. The hotel must come down in order to provide the diagonal connection between the old Park Avenue subway and the new Lexington Avenue line.

The Grand Union Hotel is run by Simeon Ford, one of the best known of the city's hotel men, and has for a long time occupied a prominent position as a commercial house.

To Sell Moulton & Ricketts Art.

Judge Hough authorized yesterday in the Federal District Court Philip J. McCook, as receiver for Roy Ricketts, trading as Moulton & Ricketts, dealer in fine arts at 537 Fifth Avenue and in Chicago, to continue the business here for twenty days and to sell the paintings, drawings, and etchings in the possession of the firm at such reduced prices as he might see fit. It is expected that he will be able to realize about $14,000 on the engravings, prints, and etchings of the firm and about the same amount on the oil paintings.

ARREST DRUGGIST IN ROBBERY CASE

Scheuerl Charged with Aiding Electrician to Dispose of Loot from Newmark Home.

$1,500 WORTH IS RECOVERED

Wedding Gifts and Trousseau Stolen Last Fall from Far Rockaway House.

By the arrest of Christian Scheuerl, proprietor of the Star Pharmacy at 317 Ninth Avenue, and Edward Dickson, an electrician of 779 Courtlandt Avenue, the Bronx, the police believe that they have explained the theft several weeks ago of clothing, silver, and furniture valued at $1,800 from the house at 392 Mott Avenue, Far Rockaway, of William A. Newmark, President of the Manhattan Undergarment Company of 135 West Twenty-ninth Street. Dickson is charged with burglary, and it is alleged that Scheuerl received stolen goods and aided in disposing of them. About $1,500 worth of the goods was recovered.

Mr. Newmark rented the Far Rockaway property last September, but soon after that his wife, who is a daughter of Mr. Pepper of the firm of Oppenheim & Collins, went to visit relatives at Chicago. Mr. Newmark came to New York to live with his father, leaving the key of the Far Rockaway house with a neighbor, asking that any one who called to inspect the premises be permitted to do so. Several persons visited the house and finally on Jan. 6 last it was sublet to Julius Elias. Mr. Elias wished to move his furniture in and packed up the furniture, clothing, and some silver left in the house by the Newmarks.

In the meantime Mrs. Newmark returned to New York and she and her husband took an apartment at 315 West Ninety-fourth Street. The goods were sent there. A maid who unpacked the boxes found that many articles were missing. The police of Far Rockaway were notified and Detectives Cooney and Ennis were assigned to the case. They were assisted by Detective Campbell of the Fidelity and Casualty Insurance Company, which had insured the goods.

The first light on the theft was obtained through Dickson's wife, who had been employed by the Newmarks' neighbors as a maid. The police say she knew nothing of the thefts. It was learned that she and her husband had a room at James Street, Far Rockaway, and that he visited the Newmark house; also that he had sent three heavily laden trunks from Far Rockaway to a house at 452 West Forty-third Street, where it turned out he had lived under the name of Ray. Following up this line, it was learned that Dickson had registered at Mrs. Moore's employment agency at Far Rockaway and at 1,966 Broadway as a chauffeur and electrician and had obtained a place as an electrician at the Mott Haven Railroad yards.

It was discovered also that Dickson had paid frequent visits to Scheuerl, the druggist, and that some articles had been turned over to Scheuerl, a jeweler of 327 Ninth Avenue, and more to pawnshops. Visiting the rooms of Dickson and the home of Scheuerl, at 140 West Ninety-first Street, most of the stolen articles were recovered. Detective Campbell spent two days with Dickson obtaining information before he was lodged in the West Forty-seventh Street station. The druggist was taken to the West Thirty-seventh Street station after a scene at his store, where he was arrested.

Many of the stolen articles were wedding presents received by Mrs. Newmark, and most of the missing clothing had been part of her trousseau.

TIME-WASTING CARS.

Engineer Cites the Eighth St. Line as Costing 400 Hours a Day.

In an address before the senior engineers of New York University yesterday, Frederick Van Z. Lane of the Class of '04, a consulting engineer on street traffic, spoke on traffic conditions in the city, amplifying his statements later with comments on subway traffic.

Mr. Lane began with data on the Eighth Street crosstown line, which he said wasted every day about 400 hours of the people's time. This, he said, was due mainly to the narrowness of the roadway. Although, with the exception of Forty-second Street, it carries more people east and west every day than any other crosstown street, it has the distinction of having the slowest trolley line in the city, the cars making an average of six and a half miles an hour. The widening of the street by even a foot on each side would relieve congestion, Mr. Lane said.

Asked about the Subway traffic conditions, Mr. Lane said:

"In analyzing the causes of congestion and slow movement, peculiar cases are sometimes found. One of the slowest places in the Subway is the Grand Central Station, because of the many people getting on and off when trains have reached their most crowded condition. The capacity of any railroad is equal to the number of cars or trains that can be operated past its slowest point. However, more important, or of as much importance as speed, is to take the people where they want to go. Therefore, there should not have been any question of express stations at Times Square. They should be arranged, however, so that loading and unloading can take place in the minimum time. I understand the arrangements call for this."

FIRE IMPERILS MANY GIRLS.

Smoke Disables Firemen and Taxes Chief Kenlon's Patience.

More than twenty-five girls were at work sorting seeds on the third floor of 42 Vesey Street, occupied by William Elliot & Sons, bulb and seed dealers, yesterday afternoon, when Charles Moles of Hackensack, passing the building on his way to a ferry, noticed smoke pouring from the basement. Moles turned in an alarm of fire, and then ran up the stairs, warning the occupants to flee. The girls ran pell-mell down the stairs, leaving their hats and coats behind.

The fire gained rapid headway and threatened to consume the entire building. Deputy Chief Binns sent for more firemen, and Chief Kenlon came with them. There was much excelsior in the place, used in packing, and the fumes from this overcame nine firemen. Dr. Marrone of the Volunteer Hospital took Chief Frank McNichol of Engine 10, whom comrades dragged from the building, to the hospital, still unconscious. There he revived later. Lewis Baruth of Truck 18, whom physicians revived on the sidewalk, insisted on returning to duty, and was brought out unconscious a second time. This time the physicians had great difficulty in reviving him.

Chief Kenlon found his men so exhausted by their work in the smoke that after the fire was under control he sent some of the companies to quarters, summoning others to "dampen down" the smoldering basement. He said the fire was one of the most stubborn he had ever fought. He estimated the damage at $25,000.

Speeders Must Sleep in Cell.

The Aldermen, by a vote of 42 to 28, passed yesterday the amendment to the speed ordinance providing that offenders who do not pay their fines must remain in jail at least over night. The law formerly provided for only a one-day sentence, which might mean less than five minutes in jail, for the prison day ends at 4 o'clock and a defendant who was convicted at 3:55 o'clock in the afternoon was turned loose at 4. The amendment provides for a two-day term in jail or a $25 fine. This will keep the offender in jail at least over one night. The discretion is still left with the Magistrates to free the defendant on suspended sentence.

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Carnegie Institute, Cold Spring
Bernard Sachs
Medico-Chirurgical College, Phila.
W. W. Keen
College of P. & S., Phila.
S. W. Lambert
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'ADVANCED' WOMEN SCOLDED IN CHURCH

Mrs. J. J. Rooney Asks a Radical What Her Mother Would Think of Her Doctrine.

ALL SIDES OF FEMINISM

Discussion of "What Woman Wants" Brings Out Suffragists, "Antis" and Many Others.

A demure, little woman routed the forces of feminists and suffragists at the public meeting held last night under the auspices of the Men's Club at the Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. She was not included in the printed list of speakers who had been invited to discuss the question of "What Woman Wants," and was only prevailed upon to address the meeting after repeated invitations of the chairman, J. E. Fairchild.

Two of the speakers who preceded her had vigorously declared for equality of the sexes. Miss Florence M. Wise, well known as a writer and speaker upon the feminist propaganda, had declared that when a woman elected marriage as her condition in life she should still be left free to decide for herself whether she cared to incur the responsibilities of motherhood. Both Miss Wise and George Middleton, also a writer upon such subjects, had alluded jestingly to the "old-fashioned home" and "the old-fashioned idea of marriage" as part and parcel of the condition of sex dependence from which intelligent women were striving to free themselves and their sisters. It was at this point in the meeting that Mr. Fairchild repeatedly urged Mrs. John Jerome Rooney to take the platform.

A slender figure, clad in modest brown, Mrs. Rooney faced the audience which filled the auditorium and gallery of the church.

"The old-fashioned home," she began, "has been the subject of much scorn to-night, but, tell me, you who knew such homes and who had old-fashioned mothers whether or not they are not the sweetest recollections which life has given to you. There were children in those homes, and they learned their lessons of religion and patriotism at their mothers' knees.

"I cannot begin to express to you how dreadful it seems to me to hear sweet-faced women stand upon this platform and decry those homes. When I hear a young woman like Miss Wise talk frankly about the desirability of free love, of the irksome condition of conventional marriage as society knows marriage to-day; when I hear a young man say that in society, as feminists would have it, a man and father would be freed from the obligation of supporting his wife because she would go out and work for her own living, and neither would have to support children unless they elected to have children, I shudder to think that such sentiments should be expressed in a house of divine worship.

"I wonder what the mother of this young woman would say if she could hear her daughter uttering such sentiments. I wonder what her own children would feel if she had the courage of her convictions.

A Passing Thing.

"My friends, do not be led astray by the so-called new woman or the new feminism. The new woman may be brilliant, she may be fascinating, her logic may appear irresistible, but after all she is merely a passing indication of mental and economic unrest. The institutions which she would destroy, brave men and women have gone as martyrs to the stake and scaffold to preserve, and the old-fashioned home, which is the basis of our civilization, will never be destroyed, thank God, as long as old-fashioned mothers still gather their children at their knees to administer a social antidote for this most dangerous social poison."

Mrs. Rooney evoked loud applause by the statement that so far as political equality for the sexes was concerned, she felt it to be dangerous for the economic condition of her sex. At the present time, she pointed out, special laws were made to safeguard women in their industrial capacity, but if women made the laws they could not be permitted to discriminate in favor of their own sex. Such a procedure would be dangerous, she said, and would amount to class legislation by a political body in society for that body, and to the exclusion of an equally large class of voters.

Lincoln Steffens, the magazine writer, said that the act of voting was not a duty, but an opportunity. He said that cities declared that they wanted good government, and then repudiated a reform government when it was given to them. In the same way, he argued, it was difficult to say whether women would really want the vote after they got it. He said, however, that all progress was caused in this world by people who wanted something, and that the conservative who was satisfied with the old order of things would stop all progress. Women were entitled to free and equal opportunity with men, he said, and so were entitled to vote if they chose to do so, regardless of whether they exercised the right of franchise intelligently.

Mrs. Marie Jennie Howe argued that there were different types of women just as there were different types of men, and that even though certain women did not desire political equality that was no reason why the ballot should be denied to those who wanted it.

Economic not Political Equality.

Miss Sarah Rush Parks explained that the motive back of the woman's movement was economic equality rather than political equality. The feminist movement would eventually prevent economic waste, she argued, and would render possible all the necessities and many of the luxuries to all classes of society and would make the maximum working day seven hours. How this was to be accomplished she did not explain.

Mrs. Margaret Hinchey, the organizer of the women laundry workers, who led the working women's delegation of suffragists before President Wilson a few weeks ago to demand the ballot, aroused much laughter by advising the women of this city to go to all the dances with a broom under their arms.

"When a man asks you for a dance," she said, "see whether he is wearing a suffrage button, and if he is not get up and dance wit hthe broom. If you do this in this present day of tango mania half the men in New York City will be converted before 1915."

Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain then took the platform for the avowed purpose of answering any questions put to her by the audience on the question of woman suffrage. Instead of carrying out this programme, however, she diverted such questions in most instances to anti-suffragists, both men and women in the audience, especially selecting Everett P. Wheeler, who had previously attacked the proposition of votes for women from the platform.

Other speakers were Henrietta Rodman, Miss Anna Rhodes, Miss Portia Willis, Miss Sadie American, Miss Gabrielle Stewart Mulliner, Miss Alberta M. Hill, and Mrs. William Force Scott. The last named speaker is the President of the National Women's League Opposed to Woman Suffrage, and in the course of her address attempted to show the evil results of giving the franchise to women in those States where they now have the vote.

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REDFIELD ON TARIFF EFFECT

Denies That Growth of Foreign Trade is Due to Big Business.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 10.—William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, addressing the State Business Men's Association of Connecticut here to-night, asked what had become of the threatened flooding of American markets with foreign-made goods attracted by the new tariff schedules.

"The total imports for the entire period since the tariff came into effect are actually less than they were for a like period a year ago," he said. "What has become of the millions upon millions in value of goods waiting to be unloaded upon us whereby the power to purchase more cheaply was to bring disaster and distress upon American industries?

"The current has run strongly the other way, particularly in fully finished materials, our foreign trade in which continues to grow, despite the normal fluctuations from month to month in the total export business. We expect a growth in the imports of manufactures under the new tariff in order that competitive conditions may exist to the general good."

Of our foreign commerce Mr. Redfield said he did not share the belief that "big business" could claim the lion's share of credit for creating and holding trade in other countries.

"Much that has been done by our big industries in the foreign field is admirable," he said, "but their claim that they are essential to our success abroad cannot, in my judgment, be established. I think there is not one of them that could not do this business quite as well if they were smaller than they are, though I have no objection to their bigness, by itself considered."

The Secretary was optimistic concerning general conditions and considered the situation among the unemployed as improving.

GOULD TAKES CLAM ISLANDS

Will Contest Any Claims on Title—May Build Shooting Club.

Special to The New York Times.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., March 10.—George J. Gould has agreed to take title to the Clam Islands, in Barnegat Bay, and it is said that he contemplates the establishment of a gunning club there.

Several years ago the islands were bought by Harry V. Height, George M. Height, and Lloyd Johnson. Under the terms of the sale one-sixth of the islands was retained by the former owner, George Hollingsworth, who shared it with thirty other part owners. No partition was made of the land, and this led the three principal owners to obtain a Supreme Court order for the sale of the islands.

At the sale a representative of George Gould ran the price up to $10,500, and when the islands were sold at that figure, he paid down a certain amount, under the terms of the sale. The price caused no little comment, as the islands had previously been sold for $1,200.

In seeking a guarantee of the title from the New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Company of Jersey City Mr. Gould was informed that he must first obtain releases from certain persons whose heirs might make claims to ownership. The former owners demanded the balance of the sale price or the relinquishment of the amount originally paid down. Mr. Gould has decided to fight any claims that may be made to the islands, and will take title.

SETS OCEAN GROVE HEARING

Fielder Not Decided on Merits of Incorporation.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, March 10.—Although it was made a party measure and passed by both houses, the bill providing for the incorporation of Ocean Grove as a borough will not be acted upon by Gov. Fielder until he has heard its advocates and opponents. He announced to-day that he would hold a public hearing on it on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

"I have not given this bill any thought and will not discuss it in advance of the public hearing," he said when asked whether he would sign it.

Two more appointments were sent to the Senate by him to-day. He renamed State Banking and Insurance Commissioner George M. La Monte of Bound Brook as a member of the Board of Trustees of the State Home for Boys at Jamesburg and nominated Augustus S. Crane of Elizabeth to succeed John E. Gill of this city as a member of the same board.

The upper house passed to-day the bill introduced by Senator Pierce, Republican, of Union County, providing for a flat rate of 1 per cent. as the tax on bank stock. The measure also requires that no deduction or exemption shall be allowed for personal indebtedness of stockholders.

AGAIN ACCUSES DR. JORDAN.

Elliott Says Seal Report Was Wilfully Falsified.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Henry W. Elliott, special agent employed by the House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Commerce, which for three years has been investigating the fur seal industry of Alaska, gave sensational evidence before that committee to-day regarding issues raised by Prof. George A. Clark.

Testifying under oath, he alleged that Dr. David Starr Jordan falsified the records of Yalmovsky, the Russian agent, concerning the killing of seals on the Pribylof Islands between 1900 and 1834. Dr. Jordan was formerly President of the Leland Stanford University, and was Chairman of the Government Fur Seal Commission which investigated conditions on the seal islands of Alaska in 1896.

The Elliott charge of falsification of records was originally made some time ago. Prof. Clark, Secretary of Leland Stanford University, who was a fur seal expert employed by the Jordan Commission and the Department of Commerce, and who made trips to the Seal Islands n 1912 and 1913, appeared before the House investigating committee last month and challenged the Elliott charges.

Because of the denials made by Prof. Clark Mr. Elliott insisted upon being sworn as a witness to-day and reiterated the charges of falsification, asserting that both Dr. Jordan and Prof. Clark had wilfully and knowingly made use of a false translation of the Yahovsky report.

Briefly, his allegations were:

That Dr. Jordan falsified the Yahnovsky record in a report made to the Secretary of the Treasury in 1898 on his fur seal investigation.

That Dr. Jordan used a spurious translation of the Yahnovsky record.

That this translation had been repudiated and withdrawn officially by the United States Government through John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, who was agent of the United States in the Behring Sea arbitration in Paris, and a revised translation of the record substituted officially by the Government in 1902.

That Dr. Jordan was aware of the false translation when he made his report in 1898, deliberately took it from the record of the proceedings of the Paris tribunal, and quoted it as the one the United States Government used in that arbitration.

That upon his alleged falsified record of the conduct of the Russian sealing the "whole fabric" of Dr. Jordan's report of 1898 to the Secretary of the Treasury was based, and that the reproduction of the alleged spurious translation by Dr. Jordan was a "distinct and indisputable exhibit of official deceit which was practiced to unduly influence the Secretary of the Treasury in 1898 with regard to any action which he might order in regard to the killing of seals."

That Prof. George A. Clark made use of this alleged spurious translation of the Yalnovsky report and "read the rejected and falsified copy" to the House investigating Committee "as the one which had been actually used by the United States Government, and shut his eyes at the same moment to the proof on the same page that it was a false translation."

The Yahnovsky record is a pivotal issue before the House Committee in its effort to get a correct understanding of what was the Russian method of killing seals on the Pribylof Islands between 1800 and 1824.

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WOULD HANDLE OWN ESTATE

Mrs. Burnside Would Set Aside Bargain with U. S. Trust Co.

Mrs. Mary Taylor Burnside began an action in the Supreme Court yesterday to set aside an agreement she made with the United States Trust Company on June 14, 1905, by which it was to handle her estate, amounting to about $200,000, for thirty years. This arrangement was made before Mrs. Burnside was married. She asks for its revocation now on the ground that it is void, because it contravenes the State laws, and is likely to run beyond the life of at least one of the persons affected by it. Mrs. Burnside's husband, Frederick W. Burnside, and her five children are all made defendants in the suit because they are parties in interest. All of her property is invested in bonds and mortgages.

DE SAULLES FOR URUGUAY.

President's Own Selection of New York Lawyer as Minister.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—John De Saulles of South Bethlehem, Penn., was nominated by President Wilson to-day for Minister to Uruguay. Mr. De Saulles is practicing law in New York, although credited to Pennsylvania in the nomination.

South Bethlehem is in the Congressional district of Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, but Mr. Palmer was not responsible for the selection of Mr. De Saulles. The appointment is credited to President Wilson personally.

Mr. De Saulles will succeed Nicolay A. Grevstad of Illinois, who was appointed Minister to Paraguay and Uruguay in June, 1911. Since then Paraguay and Uruguay have been made separate missions.

John L. De Saulles, nominated for Minister to Uruguay, was graduated from Yale in 1901. He was a famous football player. In 1912 he organized the Wilson College Men's League. Last year he organized the Mitchel College Men's League along the same lines.

After leaving college, Mr. De Saulles went to Chile where he married Miss Blanquita Errazuris, daughter of one of the wealthiest men of Chile, and whose uncle and great-uncle had been Presidents of the republic. Mr. De Saulles is 35 years old. He is a cousin of ex-Mayor McClellan and Capt. Philip A. Lydig. He is a nephew of John G. Heckscher, and also of Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer. His father is Arthur B. De Saulles of South Bethlehem, Penn.

Fatal Tidal Wave in Madagascar.

PARIS, March 10.—The Minister of the Colonies to-night received a cable dispatch from the Governor General of Madagascar saying that a cyclone and tidal wave devastated the northwest region of the island on March 3. Sixteen persons were killed, and a number of vessels sunk at their moorings, including the schooners Marsouin and Jeanne d'Arc. Hundreds of buildings also were destroyed or seriously damaged.

Vogue

Gleaming like a great shop window set in the heart of Paris—a window filled with the choicest Spring creations of the most notable designers—is the Spring Millinery Number of Vogue.

In it you will find the characteristic touch of each Parisian master milliner—the verve of Reboux, the fire and dash of Suzanne Talbot, the subtle witchery of Virot and Paul Poiret. And you will find the new coiffures that go with the new hats.

But you will want this Millinery Number not alone for the pleasure of looking through its pages. It is a straight business investment that will pay for itself a hundred times over.

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Why take chances again this year when by sending in the coupon with $2—a tiny fraction of the loss on a single ill-chosen hat or gown—you can insure the correctness of your whole Spring and Summer wardrobe?

Simply mail the coupon to Vogue. You will receive at once the Spring Millinery Number, and after it, issue after issue, the eleven numbers listed here.

This is the most sought after of all Vogue's numbers. Vogue has only a limited supply—mail the coupon at once.

Spring Millinery Number

The Spring Millinery Number is already on the newsstands. You can, of course, get it and all the other numbers of Vogue from your newsdealer. But you will have to act quickly—the demand always clears the stands in a few days. If no newsdealer is near by, or if you have any trouble at all in getting Vogue regularly, make sure of your copies now by sending in this coupon. Simply write your name and address, tear off the coupon and mail to Vogue.

The coupon brings these twelve great Vogue numbers

Spring Millinery — March 15 — The newest models in smart hats, veils and coiffures.	Brides — May 15 — Late Spring fashions and special bridal literature.	Watering Places — July 15 — The fine art of entertaining indoors and out.
Spring Fashions — April 1 — The last word on Spring gowns, wraps, lingerie and accessories.	Summer Fashions — June 1 — The final showing of the Summer modes that will be.	London and Paris Seasons — August 1 — What is going on in the fine world abroad.
Smart Fashions for Limited Incomes — April 15 — First aid to her who must dress smartly on a moderate income.	Resources and Travel — June 15 — Where to go, how to go, what to wear and how to wear it.	Children's Fashions — August 15 — Quotes for the infant and the school boy or girl.
Interior Decorations of Summer Homes — May 1 — A journey "thru" pleasures and palaces, "in Newport and elsewhere.	Hot Weather Fashions — July 1 — The correct wardrobe and equipment for all outdoor sports.	Autumn Millinery — Sept. 1 — A complete review of the smart Fall hats.

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11

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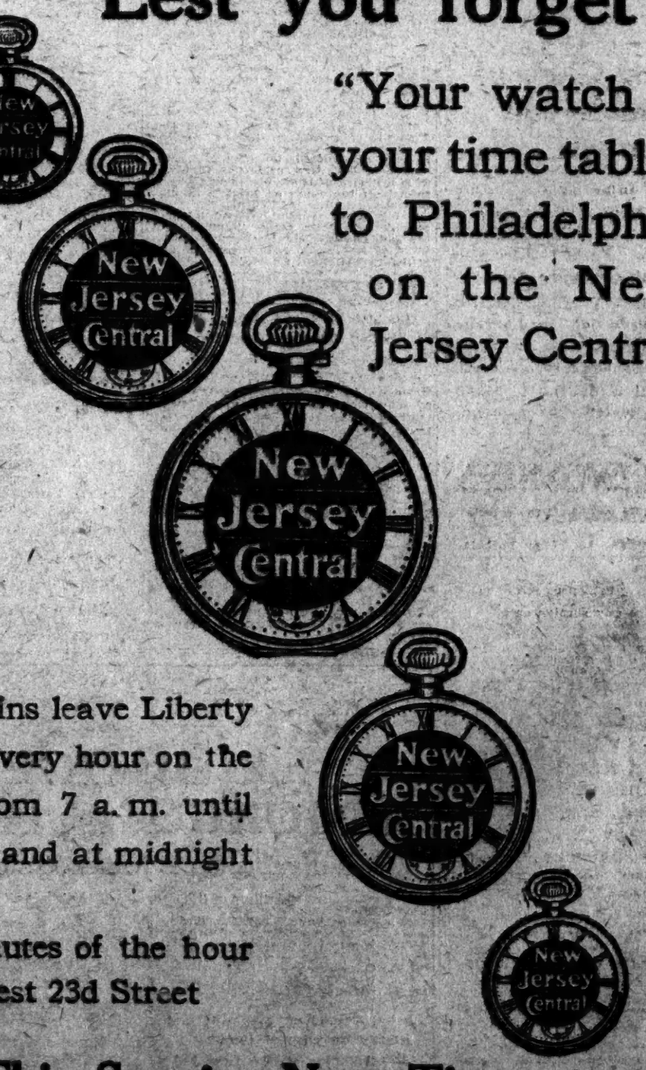

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Catalogues on Application.

Anderson Galleries

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During the stormy weather garbage collections are off in parts of New York. Kewanee Water Heating Garbage Burners prove their worth then to burn the garbage and refuse constantly—that's sanitary, and the heat is utilized to make hot water—that's economy.

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Mlle. Joseph Paquin, the well-known Couturier, has opened his new Parisian, 16 Rue de Castiglione, Paris, on the 9th of March. He devotes himself solely to Ladies' Costumes and Tailor Mades. His waistbands will be cream with white letters.

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for a specially letter or circular it will PAY to bring you business. For particulars address PROPERTY, P. O. Box 1541, N. Y.

REA DENIES BOOKS ARE MANIPULATED

Pennsylvania Road Head Tells Stockholders and Interstate Board Charge Is False.

URGES INVESTORS TO ACT

Suggests They Protest to State and Federal Governments Against Unfair Treatment.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—A vigorous defence of the railroads of the country against charges of mismanagement and manipulation of accounts, delivered by Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, marked the yearly meeting of the stockholders of that company in Horticultural Hall today.

Mr. Rea's statement, which brought applause from the assembled shareholders, was a reply to assertions emanating from Clifford Thorne, Chairman of the Iowa State Railroad Commission and published to-day. He followed it by reading a telegram which he had prepared to send to E. E. Clark, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, denying the charges, so far as they apply to the Pennsylvania. This, too, was applauded.

Mr. Rea's statement was as follows:

"Before adjournment, I beg to call the attention of the meeting to the statement alleging, in effect, that many railroads have technically manipulated their accounts to show increased costs of operation, including the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. We have not yet seen an official confirmation of the statement, but the charge is absolutely untrue so far as its relates to the Pennsylvania Railroad, and other lines as well.

"Your property is honestly, economically and efficiently operated and maintained, and in addition to the information furnished to the Interstate Commerce Commission and the State commissions, and the report published for the stockholders, any further details desired by the commission will be at once furnished upon request. At the inception of the freight rate hearings we promised to produce officers who would not only explain the operating expenses, but prove their necessity.

"What the commissions, the public, and the shippers have so far probably failed to appreciate is the cumulative result of legislative enactment and regulation, both State and Federal, dealing with almost every phase of railroad operations; increased wages, limitations affecting working conditions, extra crew laws, and other wasteful expenditures imposed upon the railroads without their consent. The result is higher maintenance and operating charges and outlays of all kinds required by the use of steel cars and heavier trains, more ties, better track structure throughout, more modern stations, and other facilities and appliances.

Can't Stop Increasing Costs.

"Railroad costs have been materially increased and we cannot stop them. In addition to its safe standard of railroading, the Pennsylvania Railroad has put into its account a fair charge for depreciation, renewals and obsolescence, i. e., 3 per cent. on freight cars, which means a life of thirty-three and one-third years, and 4 per cent. upon passenger cars and locomotives, which means a life of twenty-five years; and who can say that these charges are unfair, or anything but very moderate?

"The truth of the situation is that the railroads as a whole have not been spending enough for maintenance, and they have been operating economically, and the enforced economies due to the loss of gross revenues and the failure to permit railroads the right to charge reasonable rates for the transportation service performed, forces them in years of depression to reduce operating costs; but remember it is only deferred maintenance and not a real saving.

"No serious consideration is at present given to the investors who have furnished the capital for all the railroads, and thereby provided the most substantial foundations for the past and present progress of the country, and without the prosperity of the railroads the country cannot prosper. What is the present situation? The railroads are prevented from charging reasonable rates; they have sustained a serious loss in revenues; they are prevented from furnishing facilities so as to be prepared to meet the reasonable transportation needs; every occasion is being used to publicly discredit them; and the result is that there must be enforced economies.

"If large numbers of railroad men and other, depending on railroads for every character of supplies and work are out of employment, and a general loss of confidence exists, and suspicion has been engendered, no attempt must be made to place this responsibility upon the railroad management. They have issued warnings and made petitions for fair dealing, but without effect. The time has come when all fair-minded men, and investors as a whole, must individually and collectively insist on their State and Federal Senators, Representatives and Government, that they are a part of the nation entitled to at least fair consideration.

Statement to Avert Calamity.

"This statement is not made to predict calamity, but it is made to prevent calamity, and because heretofore we have used our efforts to influence investors from asserting their rights; but we will no longer occupy that position while every other interest in this country petitions for their own special welfare, and are having the benefits of legislative protection."

Following is President Rea's telegram to Chairman Clark of the Interstate Commerce Commission:

"On behalf of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, I desire to deny promptly and positively the statements reported to have been made by Clifford Thorne, Chairman of the Iowa State Railroad Commission, that the maintenance accounts of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have been manipulated with facility and that the company has attempted to mislead and deceive the public and your commission as to the true tendency of their net earnings and net corporate income for the year 1913.

"At the very first hearing of the advanced rate case on Nov. 24 last, the attention of the commission was specifically called to a comparison of the maintenance of way, equipment, and other operating expenses, as between 1913 and previous years, and the commission was publicly advised at that time that the Pennsylvania Railroad system would present to the commission full and ample testimony covering every one of these points, and is prepared to do so as soon as the carriers are permitted to be heard.

The stockholders authorized the Board of Directors to create a mortgage under which bonds may be issued in such amounts and at such times as may be required properly to finance the company. This is in line with the announcement made by the company last October. The mortgage is to cover "the whole or such portions of its railroad, property, and franchises as the Directors may authorize," and the aggregate amount of the bonds "at any time outstanding shall not exceed the par value of the then outstanding capital stock of the company."

WILLIARD DENIES CHARGES.

B. & O. President Explains the Road's Increase of Funds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Clifford Thorne's statement of yesterday before the Interstate Commerce Commission, that the Eastern railroads had padded their maintenance accounts so as to show decreased profits, brought President Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio into the proceedings to-day. Mr. Willard denied the conclusions of the Iowa State Commissioner, and was engaged in a battle with the accusing Western Commissioner most of the day.

Continuing his analysis of conditions, Mr. Thorne said that since the three big Eastern carriers—the Pennsylvania, New York Central, and Baltimore & Ohio—had declared to the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1910 that they could obtain no more money, and must be allowed to increase freight rates to meet obligations, they had sold securities amounting to $500,000,000. This was exclusive of stock dividends of $20,000,000 paid by the Pennsylvania Lines to the Pennsylvania Railroad, he said.

President Willard explained that at that time the Baltimore & Ohio had already borrowed its money and had since expended. Now it was necessary to increase the rates to meet the increased cost of operation and maturing securities. Mr. Willard said that while the cost of operation and railroad supplies had increased since 1910, every other industry except the railroad had increased the price of its output. He dwelt at great length on the necessity of doing this and argued that the railroads were hampered by utility commissions in different States.

Mr. Thorne denied that all the supplies used by railroads had increased in cost since 1910. He read a long list to show that pig iron, ties and rails, and other things had decreased in cost. The only great increased cost encountered by the railroads, he said, is in labor.

Mr. Thorne said to-night that he would discuss the financial conditions of the railroads and attempt to show that railroads have no trouble in selling their securities. In the last five years the money rates had decreased in this country, whereas they had increased in Great Britain. This enabled railroads here to float loans at better terms.

He declined to make any comment upon the statement issued by President Rea of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Philadelphia until he had read it carefully. He said that he would have something to say about the Pennsylvania Railroad to-morrow.

"OLD NO. 27" CELEBRATES.

School Is Decorated and Exercises Mark 50th Anniversary.

Public School 27, of which Edward C. Zabriskie is Principal, is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary. The building extends from Forty-first to Forty-second Street, about half way between Second and Third Avenues. The outer walls are decorated with flags, and exercises commemorative of the anniversary are being held daily. On Friday there will be special exercises. The pupils will read compositions and give a musical performance. Dr. Charles Bruce, who resided in that neighborhood before "Old No. 27" was built, will speak on the great changes in the city and in the schools that have taken place in the last half century.

"Old No. 27" was opened on March 9, 1864. About 1881 its girl pupils were transferred to Public School 78, in East Forty-sixth Street, and Public School 27 was known as a boys' school until 1908, when girl pupils were once more welcomed.

It has had four Principals—Joseph W. Cromin, from 1864 to 1894; Charles C. Roberts, from 1894 to 1898; Philip H. Grunenthal, from 1898 to 1907, and Edward C. Zabriskie, from 1908 to the present time.

In the school is an old picture of the present school site, showing a hill partly excavated, with shanties on the brow and sides and children in the hollow at play, with goats and pigs near by.

Crosses Hudson in Rowboat to Wed.

Miss Maud Allison of Alpine, N. J., braved the ice floes in the Hudson River to be married yesterday. Accompanied by her father, August Allison, she crossed the river in a rowboat and landed at the public pier in Yonkers. She was met there by Albert G. Reichenback of 79 Yonkers Avenue and they were married at the Yonkers City Hall by Alderman Diedrick.

NEW HAVEN DEALS TO BE EXPLAINED

Preparing a Statement to Show Where $175,000,000 of New Capital Went.

MORE TIME FOR B. & M.

New Haven Said to Insist Upon a Five-Year Trusteeship for the Property.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 10.—Chairman Howard Elliott said to-day when questioned concerning the report that the New Haven Directors had forwarded to the Department of Justice at Washington a declaration that they would insist upon a five-year trusteeship for the Boston & Maine and abide by the consequences.

"I cannot discuss this matter in detail. I can say, however, that we have forwarded an important statement to Washington which should now be in the hands of the Attorney General. I have agreed not to discuss these matters publicly, and, therefore, I cannot answer your question as to whether we have insisted upon five years or any other specific period for working out the Boston & Maine situation."

Mr. Elliott was asked if any supplementary statement was to be issued by the New Haven bearing upon the subject matter of the recent letter of J. P. Morgan & Co. showing banking profits of only $350,000 in the handling of $380,000,000 of New Haven securities during the last twenty years. Mr. Elliott replied:

"Yes, the New Haven will have something more to say. I am having prepared by an expert accountant, now at work upon our books, a statement which will show where every dollar of the $175,000,000 of new capital raised in the ten years from 1903 to 1913 has gone. The task of compiling such a statement is a big one, and it will take time to get the figures in shape for intelligible presentation, but we are working on it vigorously."

The inference was that it will be given to the public when completed.

"The public," commented Mr. Elliott, "must have been surprised to learn that the house of Morgan had denied to itself even a fair compensation for the services rendered during the past twenty years. But this was due, I believe, to the great personal interest which the late Mr. Morgan always had in the New Haven property. It is gossiped that the junior partners did not take kindly to the idea of assuming such enormous risks for such a small possible profit, but Mr. Morgan had his way and the road got the benefit of it."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Department of Justice has received the letter from the Board of Directors of the New Haven Railroad sent through the medium of Chairman Elliott. In consequence of this the negotiations between the Department of Justice and the representatives of the New Havn over the disposition of the Boston & Maine stock owned by the New Haven will be resumed at the end of the week. At least that hope was expressed at the department.

The attorneys of the department connected with the New Haven negotiations refused to say what the contents of the letter were or when they would be made public, if at all, but it was said that the letter did not take the form of an ultimatum and left the situation such that negotiations could be resumed where recently they had been left.

An additional fact stated was that the communication in the main had to do with the time in which the contemplated Board of Trustees shall dispose of the Boston & Maine's stock owned by the New Haven. The New Haven Directorate is understood to want two-and-a-half years' time for this purpose, with a provision that it may be extended if the stock cannot be disposed of advantageously. The decision of this point would rest with some court. The department does not wish the trusteeship to last longer than two years.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 10.—Gov. Simeon E. Baldwin spoke to the Business Men's Association to-night and made a plea for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

"As I look about our State," he said, "and see its great transportation system being pulled to pieces I wonder if we shall be more efficiently served by the fragments than we have been by the whole. It will call for some building up.

"There have been many things done by the road under its old management which few can now approve. Some of them were done at a time when the standard of corporation morals was lower than it now is—lower than it ever should have been. But of what avail now is it to reiterate our disapproval of all these things? The company is under the control of new men. It is pursuing a new policy. The time for breaking down has passed and the time for building up has come."

HAINEY INTERRUPTS CROOKS

Waldorf Clerk Reaches His Home to Find Robbers at Work.

Paul Hainey, assistant room clerk at the Waldorf, it was learned yesterday, went home on Sunday morning in time to interrupt the work of robbers who were stripping his flat in 163d Street. While the robbers backed down the fire escape, Hainey discreetly went down stairs by the front way and got a policeman.

Hainey lives with his mother and brother, who were away on a visit. Having the late watch Saturday night, it was nearly 1 A. M. when he inserted his key in the door. He was astonished to find all the lights turned on. A glance in the sitting room showed three suitcases filled with loot. Then he heard a noise on the fire escape outside, and this convinced him that this was a matter for the police. So he got a policeman and then obtained a detective from the nearest station.

These comforted him with the assurance that it was "nothing but a bunch of flat robbers," and that there would be no chance of getting them. The same night two other apartments in the neighborhood were robbed. The thieves took away nothing but a few trinkets from the Hainey apartment.

Aldermen Give Up a Right.

The power of the Board of Aldermen was further curtailed themselves yesterday when the majority voted to take away from the board the privilege of issuing licenses to preachers to talk at street corners. The ordinance was amended to give the power of granting such licenses to the Mayor or the Police Commissioner.

MELLEN CASE FAILS; TO AMEND CHARGE

Court Sustains Demurrer to Complaint of Manslaughter in Westport Wreck.

ARREST NOT YET VACATED

Insufficiency of Information in Accusation Against Former Head of New Haven Road.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 10.—Although State's Attorney Stiles Judson declined to discuss the case to-night, it is generally believed that during the next week he will file and amended complaint against former President Charles S. Mellen of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, charging him with manslaughter in connection with the Westport wreck in 1912, in which nine persons were killed. In the Superior Court to-day Judge Joseph P. Tuttle sustained the demurrer of Mr. Mellen's counsel that there was insufficient information in the original complaint. In the meantime Mr. Mellen is still technically under arrest, as the warrant against him has not been vacated.

Arguments on the demurrer were made last week after the court had rejected the plea to jurisdiction made by counsel. The demurrer set up that the complaint did not show wherein Mr. Mellen was actually responsible for the wreck of the trains; that it did not show he set the fire which caused the death of one "Jane Doe," or that there was any connection between Mr. Mellen and the wreck.

In his memoranda the court said that the State's Attorney claimed and intended to try and prove "involuntary manslaughter" on the part of the accused; that is, that the accused as President of the company, charged with certain lawful duties, omitted to perform those duties or performed them so negligently as to cause the death of a certain person.

"The information, in fact," said the court, "alleges that the accused, as President, 'wilfully and feloniously did make an assault and did then and there wilfully and feloniously choke, suffocate, and burn Jane Doe by means of a fire in the car in which she was, and because of said mortal choking and suffocation and mortal burns, sores, and wounds, Jane Doe then and there instantly died.'"

The court adds that the language of the charge is that of "voluntary manslaughter," and there is nothing in the information charging the accused with the neglect or omission of imposed duties in consequence of which Jane Doe lost her life, but instead it charges direct acts of violence producing that result, although in argument it was conceded that the accused was not within many miles of the scene at the time of the death of Jane Doe.

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The Buick Motor Company is building 32,000 cars for 1914. 21,000 had been delivered to purchasers March 1st. February—a short, stormy month—was the largest business month in our history During the last week in February, the factory delivered 1508 cars for cash against 543 last year. Friday, February 27th, our New York Branch delivered 63 cars—a new Branch record for a single day. The reason for this enormous business at this time, when automobile companies are crying hard times, IS BUICK VALUE FOR PRICE.

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We have a few unsold deliveries in March, but very few for April. We cannot get an extra allotment of cars from our factory. Do not take a second choice. Take a demonstration and place your order today.

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Further, these patented tread openings also act to prevent skidding. They do this, not only by the grip which their sharp edges take on the surface of the road, but also by imparting such deep flexibilities to the tire that skidding forces are so quickly absorbed that there is not enough of them left by the time they reach the tread to make the tire skid. The fact is, the Overman *Cushion-Tread* Pneumatic Tire is so absolutely non-skid that no chains need ever be used with them.

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These tread inserts insure comfort as well as safety. They make a true cushion tread, which may be inflated to maximum pressure and still ride easily.

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The Overman Cushion Tread Pneumatic Tire is the costliest tire in the world to make—but the cheapest in the world to use. The best and most expensive compound of Para rubber is used. The side walls are some 20% to 40% thicker than the usual types. More time and more care is expended on each individual tire than any other manufacturer thinks necessary.

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WHO'S AFRAID!

The Republican leader in the House of Representatives thinks it an appropriate time to say that he does not wish war, but that he is not afraid of it. This is the spirit and really the substance of his reply to the President's appeal for support in his conduct of foreign affairs, of which the repeal of the privilege to American coastwise shipping is a part. The President thinks, and practically told Congress so, that it would be easier to deal with foreign Governments in regard to various important matters if we retraced a step which violates a treaty, and thus gave to the world a striking proof of our determination to keep our national faith. Mr. MANN sees in this, so far as we can make out, a disposition to cringe before foreign Governments from fear of war.

Even fear of war is not always and necessarily a bad thing. If it is a cowardly fear, if it is fear of force, when all else had failed, to maintain a clear right, no decent man would like to be accused of it, and Mr. WILSON, we are sure, is wholly free from that kind of fear. But war at best is a fearful thing. The dread of it which makes a statesman do all possible in honor to avoid it is a righteous sentiment. The dread of it which makes him remember that we have a mobile regular army on this Continent of only 34,000 men is a wholesome sentiment, and no responsible officer of the Government can with decent regard to his duty ignore that outstanding fact. A politician in Congress who does so, and who regards even the remote possibility of war "with gayety of heart" may be serving what he thinks are his party's interests, but he is not serving his country.

The real question involved in the President's appeal is, happily, not one of fear or want of fear; it is one of honesty and of the advantage which fine and manly honesty gives to a nation in dealing with other nations. It is an immense asset, and Mr. WILSON rightly wishes to make the most of it. The matter is very simple. We have a difference with Great Britain as to the interpretation of a treaty. If we insist on the interpretation on which our legislation is based we must submit to arbitration, and arbitration is sure to go against us. The President is convinced that our previous view is wrong, and he asks Congress to repeal the action founded on it. If Congress does so our reputation, our prestige, our moral position will be very greatly strengthened. If not, the situation will be difficult. Surely it is no argument against an honest policy that we shall largely gain by it.

SETTLING HOME RULE.

Three facts stand out in the proposals of the British Government for a settlement of home rule: (1) The probability of "civil strife" is recognized; the theory that Ulster is "bluffing" is openly abandoned; (2) The optional exclusion of Ulster is conceded, and though the exclusion is offered for six years only, that is a period twice as long as had originally been suggested. This is significant in view of the remaining fact. (3) The right of Ulster to an appeal to the country before coming under the Dublin Parliament is indirectly admitted, for Mr. ASQUITH points out the "certainty that their political standing cannot be changed without the assent of the Imperial Parliament." He assumes that the present Imperial Parliament will "be dissolved before the end of 1915," and states that "the next Imperial Parliament could not last beyond November, 1920," and "therefore there must be two general elections before the inclusion could occur." To these remarkable proposals, with their wide implication, the Irish Nationalists give their assent.

The Unionist leader, Mr. BONAR LAW, while not definitely rejecting the plan, declared that the best way to decide the matter was to submit it to the electorate at a general election. Sir EDWARD CARSON, the Ulster leader, rejected the plan. He suggested an alternative. Instead of inclusion at the end of six years unless Parliament decided otherwise, "Why not exclusion until the Imperial Parliament had "decided otherwise?" Here, therefore, is apparently the issue as it now stands. Mr. ASQUITH is working with all his might to prevent a general election before he has passed, over the House of Lords, the main measures of his programme. The Unionists are working with equal determination to force an election which, whatever its result, will defer these measures for three years more. The Unionists are confident of success in an election. Mr. ASQUITH may be equally confident, but success would be nearly as hard for his party as defeat, for he would have to begin his programme all over again. It is a reasonable inference that, if he thinks an election the only alternative, he will yield indefinite exclusion to Ulster, and the Nationalists will probably assent.

THE TRIUMPHANT MILITANTS.

The British Government is getting precisely the sort of treatment it deserves at the hands of the harridans called militants for its foolish tolerance, hitherto, of their criminal behavior. The Government has shown its fear to punish the militants for their crimes. If all other felons were released from jail for fear they might really starve themselves to death there would soon be no British Government and no Great Britain to govern. Why should the women who commit assaults, burn buildings and destroy property be treated differently from the common run of malefactors? Unhappily, when such a valuable national possession as a masterwork by VELASQUEZ is ruthlessly destroyed it is not the British Government that suffers, but the British people, who, with comparatively few exceptions, are the most law-abiding people in the world. The actual value of such a painting as the Rokeby Venus is not to be expressed in terms of money. It is beyond price as an example of art, and it has been ruined by a frenzied woman who has the effrontery to say when she is brought to the bar of justice:

> This is the tenth time I have been brought before a Magistrate this year. He cannot coerce me, and cannot compel me to serve a sentence. He can only repeat the farce of releasing me.

The worst of it is that this impudent speech is in some way justified by the facts. They say that the money value of the painting has only been decreased from $50,000 to $75,000 by the damage inflicted upon it by the hatchet this virago carried into the National Gallery, that it can be restored. But there are six bad cuts in the canvas, and an ugly bruise, and the only reason they are there, apart from the incompetence of the British authorities to enforce the law, is that the leader of the harridans has just been rearrested for lawbreaking. It is a maddening state of affairs for the millions of soberminded Britons to contemplate.

The National Gallery has now been closed to the public, as most of the other art galleries are throughout the country. The police cannot protect the great collections of art because the Government is afraid to administer the law in the case of the militant suffragists as it is administered in the case of thieves and murderers. The safest alternative would be to give the women the right to vote without further ado and appoint the PANKHURST Home Secretary. She would make no such mess of the office as Mr. REGINALD MCKENNA has made. Our personal choice for British Prime Minister would be CHRISTABEL, but that might not be considered. In the circumstances British criticism of our Mexican policy suggests the proverb about throwing stones in glass houses.

COMMERCIAL PAPER AND BANKING REFORM.

Mr. NASH, Chairman of the Corn Exchange Bank, surpasses even Mr. FORGAN in the force and clearness of his remarks upon commercial paper as the basis of the impending banking and currency reform. Mr. FORGAN hardly went beyond the statement that the reform proposed with regard to commercial paper was difficult because of the non-existence of the paper. Mr. NASH goes on to say that the paper ought not to be brought into existence. In the view of Mr. NASH the old system is better than the new, or at least better for Americans than the European system which academic reformers propose to import and adopt from mere impatience with the old and overestimate of the new. Europeans do not imitate Americans, says Mr. NASH, and we would do better to be equally self-sufficient and loyal to our own ways when their excellence has been proved.

It is true that there is a tendency to substitute the new for the old on insufficient basis. But it can hardly be allowed that the currency reform springs from academic proposers, or those inconsiderate of American customs. If the use of commercial paper were to be compulsory there would be no abatement from Mr. NASH's well-considered remarks. But surely there can be no harm in authorizing an alternative system and giving it a fair chance to demonstrate its usefulness side by side with the system for which Mr. NASH speaks. He says there are 22,500 State institutions, with fifteen billions of deposits, which will prefer the accustomed methods. That will give it a fair chance for life. Concurrently, the Federal reserve banks are authorized to offer the new system to those who wish to try its advantages. The process of substitution is likely to be as gradual as even Mr. NASH could desire. It is well that there should be no prohibition of the advantages expected, such as explains the non-existence of the commercial paper in the manner remarked by Mr. NASH and Mr. FORGAN.

After the experience in 1907 it is idle to deny the excellence of our commercial paper. On the other hand, it is equally idle to urge that sort of paper as the basis of currency issue or as the material for the creation of a true discount market. The paper proved good because it was judged by experts. Those same experts would hardly trust themselves to make equally good selections among paper of makers unknown to them. Certainly no foreign funds could be expected to invest in our commercial paper of the present sort. The object of reform is to create commercial paper of Clearing House standard, which is good because of being approved by acceptors or indorsers of known standing. When that paper exists there will be a market for short funds, which have hitherto disordered the security market by drifting in and out of it as the only means of supplying elasticity in the supply of funds and currency. It is impossible to deny the inconvenience of that system, even though it may have worked generally, or may have the capacity of being worked always. The object proposed is to relate the general money market to the stable processes of commerce rather than to the erraticisms of Wall Street. It is not proposed to revolutionize either the Stock Exchange or the methods of business. Both will still exist, but their existences will be more independent. Our foreign friends will get out of the way of thinking we are ruined because there is a seismic convulsion within hearing of Trinity chimes. It may be even that our own nerves will be calmer for attuning our ears to the cash registers of commerce rather than to the nerve racking ticker.

A CORRUPT ELECTION COMING?

Gov. GLYNN has sent to the Legislature a message recommending that the National Democratic Club's bill to strengthen the direct primary law be passed. The recommendations are:

> That the election district be made the primary district, so that primary elections will be conducted by bipartisan instead of partisan Boards of Inspectors.
>
> That primary day be held on the first day of registration, and the hours during which the voter may register, enroll, and vote materially lengthened.
>
> That the application of the signature law be extended to primary elections.
>
> That voters be furnished by mail with sample ballots not later than the day before each primary and general election.

These changes would make New York's direct primary law like that passed in New Jersey under WOODROW WILSON. It is strange that they were not embodied in the original bill, and stranger still that the Judiciary Committee of the Senate has not acted upon them, although Chairman BLAUVELT has formally approved them. Perhaps the friends of Mr. MURPHY in the Legislature hoped that the omissions would never be noticed, and that the provision in the vaunted Massachusetts ballot law defining a resident voter as one having a "place of stay" in this city would escape attention.

That would legalize armies of "floaters" at the next election. The choice of long lists of candidates would be restricted to a minute or two in the voting booths. The primaries would be guarded by the watchers of only one party. They would begin at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of a day separate from the days of registration. There would be no comparison of signatures to identify the enrolled voters.

Will Senator BLAUVELT act with vigor and independence in behalf of provisions offered to remedy these vital defects? Or, is it planned to lift the "lid" on primary and election days next Fall?

HOW CIVILIZATION WAS BROUGHT TO THE ISTHMUS.

Col. GOETHALS would be the first to subscribe to the statement that the men who preceded him at Panama are entitled to their share of credit for the great work. At the national testimonial meeting, held in Carnegie Hall last week, Col. GOETHALS said:

> There is, too, great credit due the support we received from former Administrations and to the work done by my predecessors. President ROOSEVELT recognized the faults of the law which vested power of direction in a seven-headed commission and took it upon himself to disregard the law and concentrate authority. To that order, signed in 1908, is due the success I have met.

The task was to bring into a wilderness scourged by dreadful diseases a new civilization and a new régime. In The North American Review last month Mr. THEODORE P. SHONTS, who headed the second Isthmian Canal Commission under President ROOSEVELT, tells how the railroad men he brought down there created the conditions that now exist.

> In the midst of deadly fevers and pestilence white men would not remain; the first work, therefore, was the cleaning up under Col. GORGAS of the ten-by-fifty-mile strip, the providing of suitable quarters for all classes of employés, the arrangement of a food supply, and the removal of the filth of ages by new systems of sewerage and water works. The hospital at Ancon became the "largest and best equipped in the world"; other hospitals were built, and the death rate soon compared favorably with healthy localities in the United States. Panama, without pavement, water, or sewers, was transformed into the "best-paved, the best-watered, and the best-sewered city in Central America or the northern half of South America." The mosquitos were banished from the strip.

Then the big men of action, mostly railroad men like JOHN F. WALLACE and JOHN F. STEVENS, who were successively chief engineers of the canal; J. G. SULLIVAN, who was Mr. STEVENS's first assistant; DAVID W. ROSS, head of the canal's purchasing department; EDWARD J. WILLIAMS, paymaster; W. G. BIERD, in charge of the Panama Railroad; E. S. BENSON, head of the accounting department of canal construction; JACKSON SMITH, heading the department of labor and quarters, and others of equal importance in their spheres, began in earnest the work of creation. The clerical forces and skilled artisans were recruited from the United States. The West Indian negroes, who had monopolized the unskilled labor, were made to compete with laborers imported from Spain, Italy, and Greece. They all received comfortable furnished houses, free of rent, light, and fuel. Schools, courts, Post Offices, jails, commissary buildings, fire-engine houses, shops, railway buildings, hotels, restaurants, clubhouses, and living quarters sprang up along the whole line of the canal. Gatun, Culebra, Empire, Las Cascadas, Gorgona—all along its route modern towns and villages stretched, equipped with the latest devices of sanitation and comfort. The Panama Railroad was double tracked and great new terminals built. When the type of canal was decided on the vast arrangements were in working order for its speedy and safe construction.

It was into this inheritance that Col. GOETHALS stepped for the completion of the mighty work. His achievement is splendid. There is glory enough for him and for the men who preceded him, and he has not been the last to give honor where due.

A TYPICAL NEWSPAPER MAN.

The late EDWARD HUBERT BUTLER of Buffalo was typically a newspaper man who seems actually to have been born to the calling in which, throughout a long and useful career, he found ample means for the expression of his ideals, the exercise of public spirit, and the exertion of a large and beneficent influence in the community in which he lived and worked. Combining with the journalist's best gift the news sense, and the faculty of quick and clear judgment which are essential to the editor, the commercial instinct strongly developed, he founded newspapers which endured and grew in influence as the years went on.

Though his activities were so largely confined to the western part of New York State, his influence was appreciably exerted in the American newspaper world generally, and he had served well in various civic capacities, though he had never entered the political field and resolutely confined his best energies to the calling for which he was so well fitted. All who remember him in his youth, when his enthusiasm was most inspiriting, must feel that his services received a most fitting reward in the success he achieved as editor and publisher.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Information from the Inside.

Magazine editors and writers who held a meeting in Philadelphia this week made by implication the confession that there is something rather serious the matter with those publications, for several of them expressed personal opinions as to the exact nature of the trouble, and only one, Miss AGNES REPPLIER, declared them all right—because they accepted, printed, and paid for her offerings.

The reading public, if confronted with the question, "What is the matter with the magazines?" would probably answer, "There are too many of them," and let it go at that. Here and there a more thoughtful critic might reply that too many of the magazines are too much alike, and the editors overinclined, when one of their number has a happy thought and does something that attracts attention and increases circulation and profits, hastily to imitate him instead of striking out into new fields for themselves.

That wasn't said at the meeting, however. The speakers for the most part preferred to criticise the magazines that have sacrificed literature to sensation, and have attempted to perform tasks formerly left to the newspapers. ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON was particularly severe in his remarks on this change of aim, and said that the responsibilities of the magazines, properly understood, were to guard the ethics of accuracy in writing, taste, style, and tone. With "realism" he seemed to have no sympathy, and the purpose of the "realists," as he saw it, was less to describe things as they are than to gain popularity.

That is a harsh judgment, and while deserved in some cases, it is possibly unjust in others. E. S. MARTIN, the editor of Life, dwelt, perhaps not too seriously, on the competition of the "movies" and the necessity of finding room for the essays of ex-Presidents as ranking first or high among the troubles of the magazines. But "muck-raking, that great industry," was dead, he had faith to believe, and he pictured "dear old Reticence" as "slipping back on the stage and getting every hand in the house." Some of us, however, have noticed that "dear old Reticence," when she tells what shouldn't be said, and what wouldn't, in a better and purer day, now uses words rather more startling and direct than have hitherto appeared anywhere except in the medical journals.

Surveyors Invade New Rochelle.

With emotions curiously and amusingly diverse, the best advertised of our northern suburbs, New Rochelle, is now enduring a thorough examination with all veils removed—an examination much like the one good doctors nowadays always give an applicant for treatment before they attempt to cure his ills or hers. In other words, a corps of experts supplied by the New York Bureau of Municipal Research have gone to work there, each in his special field of city administration, for the purpose of finding out and reporting on the various departments into which the Government of New Rochelle is divided. After this task—"survey" is the technical term—has been performed, it is expected by some of the town's inhabitants and apparently feared by some others that everything wrong in the conduct of its business, everything inefficient, extravagant, or dishonest in its management, will be revealed.

This drastic experience, first suffered by Pittsburgh, has now been endured by a considerable number of American cities. It has been brought upon New Rochelle by certain ambitious, energetic and courageous members of its Woman's Club, an organization of which the civics section has done not a few like things in its brief career. They have the cordial support of Mayor GRIFFING, and he has ordered all of his subordinate officials to facilitate the investigation of the surveyors to the extent of their ability. But the "machines" of the two older political parties, while not venturing to oppose the undertaking, view it with significant coldness, and have not as yet found it convenient to contribute anything toward helping the women pay the wage of the researchers. The Progressives, having never been in office and therefore under no apprehension, have made a modest offering.

What the survey will disclose remains to be seen. Nobody expects anything very startling, but all is not as it should be anywhere this side of heaven, and the investigators will presumably discover that the Government of New Rochelle has not yet approximated perfection as closely as it might if it tried real hard. Perhaps they will have remarks to make, for instance, about a Health Board that thinks it expedient to conceal the existence of a smart little epidemic of scarlet fever, for the silly old reason that its revelation would hurt business. Dependence on the uncovenanted mercies of a private water company, too, may come in for criticism, as well as the plan of putting unpaid and irresponsible Commissioners in charge of the Police and Fire Departments.

One of Our Problems Is Attacked.

Prof. N. S. FRANKLIN of Lehigh University, in a letter printed on this page yesterday, explained in some detail a method of snow removal which he thinks would be an improvement on the one we now use. It would have to be pretty bad to be worse, for the present system is slow, expensive, and generally unsatisfactory, and almost any change would have a fair chance to be an improvement.

The essential feature of the Franklin plan is the use of machines which, as they moved along the street, would gather up the snow and compress it into briquettes of what would be practically ice. These, piled like paving blocks, would take up little room, and could be removed at convenience from the more frequented streets and left to melt in the others.

The idea is interesting, and theoretically there is nothing against it. That is, the thing could be done with machines easily to be devised. But those machines would be big and costly, and it would take a lot of them to compress the enormous number of tons of snow that every heavy storm drops even on Manhattan Island alone. It is hard to avoid the impression that this plan, like that of melting the snow where it lies, which also is theoretically quite feasible, would involve us in an expense even more appalling than that caused by the cart and shovel method.

The real remedy, according to some who have given much thought to the matter, lies in a utilization of the street car lines. With proper platform cars run to proper terminals, and with mechanical dumping like that done in Panama, it does seem that there would be relief from our annually recurrent woes. This scheme, all worked out in figures, has long been before the Street Cleaning Department, and just why its execution has never been attempted is not clear.

WASHINGTON'S MOTHER.

Mr. Shelton Tells History of Portrait in The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES is to be congratulated on having been the first journal to bring so prominently before the American people the fine portrait of Mary Ball Washington, the mother of George Washington, which is owned by Mr. William Lanier Washington, sixth in direct line from that illustrious lady; and the occasion of the birthday of the Father of His Country was well chosen as the day of this publication.

Until within a few years the public believed that there was no portrait of Mary Ball Washington in existence. One claimed to have been seen in England by Benson J. Lossing and rudely reproduced in his "Mary and Martha Washington." (Harper, 1886.) has never won the verdict of authenticity. The fine portrait which was reproduced in THE TIMES was in the possession of one of the Ball families of Fredericksburg, Va., until discovered by Dr. Spooner about sixty years ago. That a portrait of that period was not signed is a matter of course. No portrait of Washington by Stuart, or by any other portrait painter, was ever signed. That portraits from the days of the old masters down to recent times were not signed is an interesting fact, probably due to social conditions, when the humble painter did not presume to put his name on the property of his rich and haughty patron.

Mr. Washington, the owner of the Mary Ball Washington portrait, told me recently an interesting story apropos of the canvas. Two years ago Mr. George Washington Ball died in Washington at the ripe age of 84. He was a great-grandnephew of Mary Ball Washington. A few years before his death Mr. William Lanier Washington informed Mr. Ball that he had come into the possession of this portrait of Mary Ball Washington. "There is no portrait of Mary Ball Washington," the old man said. When shown a photograph of the portrait, however, he manifested great interest, and presently said, "Yes, I remember that picture. It is Washington's mother, Mary Ball." He said further in effect that he had not seen or heard of this portrait since he was a very young man, when it had passed out of the possession of the family, and he supposed it had been lost or destroyed. Mr. Washington very naturally wished to have some statement in writing from this oldest member of the Ball family, which was promised, but owing to the advancing feebleness of old age it was never furnished.

The great merit of the canvas is acknowledged by all artists who have seen it, and its resemblance to Washington is invariably noticed by visitors to the old headquarters in the Jumel Mansion. It hangs above the fireplace in the same dining room where her illustrious son dined with his military family in September and October, 1776.

The interesting collection of Mr. William Lanier Washington is in the keeping of the Washington Headquarters Association of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and all who are interested in this original portrait of Mary Ball Washington are cordially invited to come and see it.

WILLIAM HENRY SHELTON, Curator.
Washington Headquarters, 160th Street and Edgecombe Avenue, March 7, 1914.

Boston's Girl Architects.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in THE TIMES's article headed "Girl Architects Organize a Firm" the statement that this is the first firm of its kind in existence. Boston has had a firm of women architects for more than a year. New York has also tried the experiment before.

M. L. P.

Pittsfield, Mass., March 9, 1914.

SNOW-REMOVAL JOBS.

Many Willing Men Were Unable to Get Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article headed "Punishment They Richly Deserve" says:

> Had he (Rev. Geer of St. Paul's Chapel) been moved to give them genuine assistance he would have met their demand for aid by communicating directly with the Mayor and Commissioner Fetherston, who were anxious to supply the whole clamoring company with jobs at clearing away the snow from the streets.

I am against the agitation of the I. W. W. as headed by Tannenbaum, and believe that the police and Magistrates are dealing correctly with these men, except in a few cases where ignorant men were misled in joining the crowd. But I know for a positive fact that neither Mayor Mitchel nor Commissioner Fetherston would have given these men jobs if they had applied for them. What they would have done would have been to refer the men to the Municipal Employment Exchange, 27 Lafayette Street, where every day two or three hundred men were gathered eagerly seeking jobs on the snow. Now and then groups of twenty-five or fifty would be sent out from these and the rest left.

As Social Secretary of the Municipal Lodging House, I tried vainly during all the snow removal to get work for good, able-bodied men who were eager to work—so much so that a number of them did work two or three very cold nights with insufficient clothing and shoes, but these and a few others were all for whom jobs could be secured. I was informed that it was the policy of the city to give the work to local people as far as possible. This was a just and commendable policy, but it is not necessary on account of the wrongs committed by the I. W. W. agitators to make the statement that all persons wanting work could have gotten it on the snow removal.

CHARLES B. BARNES,
Social Secretary of the Municipal Lodging House.
New York, March 9, 1914.

PROF. COMPTON'S KINDNESS.

Former Student Tells Story of His Modest Generosity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the distinguished gathering held yesterday in the Great Hall of the College of the City of New York, where a number of prominent men came to pay their tribute to the memory of the late Prof. Alfred G. Compton, there was no stress laid on his generous character. One of the speakers said that, while Prof. Compton always appeared cold and dignified, he was, nevertheless, human.

Permit me to relate an incident that took place about twenty-three years ago, which may show that Prof. Compton, with all his dignity, was never cold and was altogether human. A student of the freshman class, who came to his notice as deserving of financial assistance, but who was not entitled to the Students' Aid Fund, found at the college an envelope addressed to him, containing a considerable sum, without giving any hint as to the source from where it came. The student, suspecting that Prof. Compton was in this conspiracy, confronted him with the charge. Prof. Compton, however, would not commit himself on that occasion, and simply told him to use the money as he thought best.

I have no doubt that this was not a solitary case, and I believe that it is but due to his memory that this be recorded.

THE STUDENT.
Grantwood, N. J., March 9, 1914.

THE SERVANT PROBLEM.

Housewives Must Learn Before They Can Direct.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Concerning the far-removed settlement of the servant question that a lady correspondent of THE TIMES deplores, it surely is a problem requiring study for its solution. A few women believe that if entitled to vote they could very much advance our civilization in other directions through measures unthought of by men. As proper household service contributes so much to the comfort of all of us, the subject is well worth their energies, and if successful in obtainment they will demonstrate to men capabilities for lighter tasks.

The suggestion seems to be in order that the first step toward improvement of household service is for the complaining mistresses to learn housekeeping themselves, so as to convince their servants that they are being directed by experts. The mass of servants are foreign born and of low intelligence common to those of such origin. They come from homes of several rooms rudely furnished and whose food consumption is of simple preparation and meagre in variation. Without patient instruction they are expected to cook and bake strange foods to a nicety of turn and serve with refinement in other offices.

It is no menial employment to meet the high requirements of fastidious tastes, and aside from the schooling needed for the exacting work, the servants are entitled to gentle treatment and ordinary respect when it appears that they are making efforts to please. But men and women in all forms of employment are prone to scorn those merely superior in station who presume to direct without knowledge of a subject. Many such have relinquished full housekeeping on account of the servant problem and live in apartments or regularly conducted hotels. Such resorts also have servants who in the main seem to render satisfying service because directed by those qualified to teach, discipline, and respect efficiency.

TOLERANCE.
New York, March 3, 1914.

A Night Municipal Court.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many desirable improvements and reforms have been brought before the present Legislature in the shape of proposed legislation. But I know of none more worthy of approval than the bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Sufrin of New York City to amend the General Cities law by establishing night courts of civil jurisdiction for the benefit of wage earners in cities of the first class. There is nothing radical in the bill, as it simply provides that a court shall be established, to be held between 7:30 and 11 P. M., as a session or part of the inferior civil court, and the jurisdiction of the court is limited to "actions at law brought by wage earners against their employers, or persons liable therefor, to recover wages in the sum not exceeding $50."

The time wasted and expenses incurred by wage earners of small means, who are obliged to attend the day sessions of the Municipal Courts in this city, either as parties litigant or as witnesses, is argument enough for this beneficial legislation. The Legal Aid Society, through its staff of attorneys, has for many years had intimate knowledge of the hardship and inconvenience undergone by this class of litigants, many thousands in number.

MERRILL E. GATES, Jr.,
Formerly attorney for the Legal Aid Society.
New York, March 7, 1914.

Another Hatless Disciple.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No doubt "F. L." is an object of curiosity in this village, but if he were to visit the cities of Philadelphia, Penn., Cambridge, Mass., or New Haven, Conn., he would see many university students without hats.

I cannot quote the authority, but have heard that sunshine promotes hair growth. I have yet to hear of a bald Indian. I am another to question the need of a hat. In fact, I would appreciate simpler clothing, knickerpockers in lieu of trousers for one change.

O. H. OAKLEY.
New York, March 9, 1914.

DIETS UNDER CONTROL.

Inmates of Jails and State Hospitals Need Balanced Rations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An attempt to feed prisoners on a scientific dietary should occasion neither surprise nor question. It is the logical second step for any country to take after establishing a "balanced ration" for its army and navy. Our National Government encourages and supports scientific investigations and has shown its confidence in the results of the work done in nutrition by making practical application of them to the first large group of men who are under its control. This confidence has not been misplaced, and indeed the results of scientific feeding of the armies of all progressive nations have given the world an object lesson which admits of no discussion.

It is often the best fed army (rather than the most patriotic) which wins the victory. Nor does this necessarily mean the men with the fullest stomachs. It means those who have been best fed from a scientific point of view on a ration which provides for every fundamental need of the body and does so at the lowest cost which does not entail a sacrifice of health or efficiency.

The men in the prisons, jails and State hospitals represent the next large group of people whose diets are under Government control. It is perhaps just as important from the selfish as well as from the altruistic point of view to make an effort to develop into their best efficiency the people who are an internal menace to the nation as well as those who are its defenders.

What results are looked for? The answers would be as various and as different as are the many classes and sub-classes of prisoners, from transients to "long-term" men, from mere delinquents to hardened criminals.

Science has thoroughly proved the fact that many moral as well as mental defects are dependent upon physical causes. Improper feeding is one, and an important one, of the many possible physical causes, and we could only look for results in a certain percentage of those cases in which malnutrition in one of its many forms has played its part as a causative factor.

What that percentage is and what part of the entire list of moral defects malnutrition is responsible for can only be determined by a long series of experiments such as these. In the meantime it is enough to know that insufficient food leads to drunkenness through the temporary stimulation and sense of well-being that liquor gives which makes work possible where food supply is inadequate.

This one fact makes it distinctly worth while to attempt to teach such men that food can furnish the fuel for warmth and for work and that the sense of physical well-being that comes from regular and alternate work and rest, with cleanliness and proper food, is more reliable and lasting. Such a lesson will not reform the drunkard, but it will help many a man whose journey on the downward path has been short and who leaves the jail with a desire to lead a decent life.

The "short-term" man may be sent out in good condition for work and fortified against the temptation to drink. The "long-term" man is a gainer in every way by the habits of regularity and the systematic life. If added to this his nutritional functions have been put in perfect condition, there is certainly a tremendous added gain. The same physical irritation which has caused many of our greatest men to become irritable and morose as they develop dyspepsia might cause a man on a lower plane of life to strike a blow.

M. E. JAFFA.
University of California, Berkeley, Cal., March 5, 1914.

UNIONS TO BLAME?

They Are Called Responsible for the "Army" of Unemployed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In all the suggestions I have seen as to its causes, the real reason for the "army" of unemployed men now marching and countermarching in several of our cities has not appeared.

"Lack of work" is the answer of the employers of labor. This is not true and they know it. In this city, in every other city, and in the country at large there is work, abundance of it, work crying to be done and no one to do it. Why cannot this "demand" be met with this "supply"?

The reason is simple. The "demand" exists, but it cannot pay "union" prices, and few employers dare hire on other terms even the most unskilled labor. The employers' hands are tied unless the man has a "union" card, and the workman's hands are tied if he has one, since his hours, wage and the nature and amount of work he can do is thereby fixed.

Unless, therefore, the demand for labor is so great that the employer is justified in paying union wages for union hours there must inevitably be at certain seasons an "army" of unemployed. This is the heart of the whole matter.

X. Y. Z.
New York, March 9, 1914.

The Insanitary Porter.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How much longer are the travelers on trains, just before reaching destinations, to have men's coats and hats brushed by the porter into their faces? These men may have come from homes where there were contagious diseases, but, no matter, the porter must make his tip, and the ladies and other passengers must suffer the dirt to sweep over them!

C. L. B.
New York, March 7, 1914.

GRIEF.

Down the steep Hill of Life a hooded figure came!
Black his garb was as the sullen stream below;
He watched Youth with a maid pass by, and called his name,
"Sweet Youth, bear with me just a little as you go—
Look in my eyes, for I am called 'Farewell,'
(Though my true name is Grief,) 'Too late,' and 'Never more,'
And all must know me ere they ferry o'er."
Youth shrank before him white and terrified,
"Begone, ill-omened one, and touch us not!" he cried.
Near the hill's foot, Grief came on Youth bound fast,
Prone in the dust, despair writ in his face.
"Death snatched my love," Youth moaned, "as he rode past,
Too late was I for farewell or embrace.
O cruel Grief! I may not cross the river o'er?"
"Courage, poor mortal! Take my hand," Grief said,
And, as he clasped, Youth's wild defiance fled,
The shackled fell; low at Grief's knee his tears
Quickened a tiny soul, dormant so many years.
"Now thou art free! Fare on," said Grief, and smiled;
"Be comforted! Thou wilt forget my many names for evermore
Whilst ferrying to thy love upon the furthest shore!"

E. H. WOLFF.

SEES A COAL TRUST ALLIED WITH ROADS

Tillman, Demanding Inquiry, Charges That It Bars Independents from Charleston, S. C.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY NAMED

Roads Maintain a Secret Rate-Making Body and Farm Out Territory, Senator Also Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Senator Tillman, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, introduced a resolution to-day empowering his committee to investigate an alleged coal trust and its activities through the railroads to prevent coal independently owned from reaching the port of Charleston. The Southern Railway is the only common carrier mentioned by Mr. Tillman as furthering this supposed scheme of the coal trust, though the preamble to the resolution implies that there are others. The principal rival of the Southern Railway entering Charleston is the Atlantic Coast Line.

Mr. Tillman's preamble explains his resolution on the ground that the opening of the Panama Canal will add greatly to the importance of all the South Atlantic ports as coal distributing points for the navy and for the merchant marine. Such distributing points will be absolutely imperative, he says, south of Cape Hatteras, on the North Atlantic Coast. The Southern Railway, says Mr. Tillman, in a printed statement accompanying his resolution, runs through coal lands not owned by it to other coal lands in which it is interested, but for ten years has carried no coal to Charleston, S. C., for shipment. Mr. Tillman says, charges are pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission that "the power and influence of the so-called coal trust is being persistently used through the management of the railroads reaching Charleston to prevent the free movement of coal not belonging to said coal trust, practically all of such roads being actually dominated by the same financial interests that control the great coal combines finding outlet chiefly through New York harbor, Philadelphia and the Chesapeake Bay ports."

The resolution would authorize the committee to investigate the strategic and natural advantages of Charleston as compared with Norfolk, Va., and the Chesapeake ports as a coal port; to investigate the character and proximity of the coal supply; the comparative rates on coal; the relations between railroads leading into Charleston and the bituminous coal fields of Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Kentucky, and the ownership of wharfage facilities in the various ports. This is Mr. Tillman's explanatory statement:

"(1) The efficiency of the fleet and the usefulness and efficiency of Charleston as a coal distributing centre must necessarily depend upon the facilities of the coal producers for reaching that port, and of their ability to procure distributing facilities, and upon the ability of the shipping interest to procure rating and handling facilities in a manner which should be equitably accessible to all shippers and carriers alike on the same terms and conditions.

"(2) The Southern Railway is dominated by financiers who are not financially interested in the coal mines of the territory traversed by the Southern Railway, but who are interested in coal properties elsewhere, and, due to the power and influence of these men, it is believed that the Southern Railway is not allowed to move coal through the port of Charleston, which coal might become competitive to their larger interests elsewhere.

"(3) As a concrete example of the flagrant abuse of power, the Southern Railway, having had for ten years its own rails reaching from Charleston to the great developed coal fields of Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky, and reaching developed mines with a present annual capacity of from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 tons of coal, which has no other outlet to tidewater, has moved no coal for outlet at that port and has made no provision for docks, notwithstanding the fact that it controls its own riparian privileges at Charleston.

"(4) It is believed that efforts are now being made by individuals, acting for the so-called commercial trust, to acquire the rights for coal docks and terminal facilities in Charleston so as to monopolize the terminal facilities there in the same way that the big interests now dominate New York harbor, Philadelphia, Baltimore and the ports on the Chesapeake Bay.

"(5) It is believed that the so-called coal trust is using other railroads leading to the coal fields in a similar manner, not only to destroy private properties, but in many instances wholly against the interest of the railroad thus used, and tyrannically unjust to the country in which these railroads are located and from which they receive their revenue and protection.

"(6) It is believed that these railroads, all being dominated by the same influence, maintain a secret rate-making body of men in defiance of the law, who farm out the territory and make freight tariffs in such manner as to be free from every element of competition, and who have practically destroyed the usefulness of the Interstate Commerce Commission in so far as it affects the average shipper and the small shippers on account of the great expense and the extraordinary delay."

DEMOCRAT IS WANTED.

Essential for Moore's Successor, It Is Said—Rockhill Mentioned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The question of choosing a successor to John Bassett Moore as Counselor of the State Department has not proceeded further than the making of inquiries concerning William Woodville Rockhill, recently Ambassador to Tur

MISS MELBOURNE WEDS J. V. CONVERSE

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Melbourne a Bride in All Saints' Church, Great Neck, L. I.

TO EUROPE ON HONEYMOON

Couple to Meet Bridegroom's Mother, Mrs. G. Vail Converse, and His Sister in Paris.

The wedding of James Vail Converse, son of Mrs. G. Vail Converse of New York, and Miss Nadine Melbourne, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Melbourne of Whitestone, L. I., took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in All Saints' Church at Great Neck, L. I., the Rev. William Hoxey officiating. The church was decorated with white roses and palms. A small reception followed at the residence of Mrs. Clarence M. Binch, an aunt of the bride, at Great Neck, where ascension lilies and American Beauty roses were used as decorations.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore a white charmeuse gown, draped with chiffon and embroidered in seed pearls. It had a court train of satin. Her tulle veil was held with orange blossoms, and orange blossoms were caught here and there in the chiffon. Her bouquet was lilies of the valley and white orchids.

The bridesmaids, who were the Misses Lee Rochester of Whitestone, L. I., and Miss Dorothy Merritt of New York, were frocks of pink taffeta brocade and large picture hats, trimmed with Gloire de Dijon roses and pink tulle, and carried yellow roses.

William S. Fairchild was the best man, and the ushers were Talbot J. Taylor, Jr., William Prime, Jr., Montague Mostyn of Whitestone, and Converse Pierce of Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Converse are booked to sail this morning on La Savoie and will join the bridegroom's mother, Mrs. Converse, and his sister, Miss Grovene Converse, in Paris. They purpose returning in April and will live at 24 West Fifty-ninth Street.

Among those invited to the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Jay Gould, Miss Elise Ladew, Judge Norman S. Dike, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Davis, Dr. H. Holbrook Curtis and Mrs. Curtis, Capt. Dunmore and Mrs. Dudgmore, Mr. and Mrs Lewis Cass Ledyard, Miss Marie Louise Rodewald, the Misses Charlotte, Frances, and Caroline Wyeth, Mercedes de Acosta, Beatrice Claflin, Vouletti Proctor, Priscilla Bull, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsley Tappin, Miss Elise Francke, Dr. Austin Flint, Mrs. Flint, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hunter Brown, Miss Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Watson, Miss Mai Watson, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. J. Morgan Wing, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Converse, Jr., and Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Miss Vera Cravath, Mr. and Mrs. William North Rouse, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Van Vechten Olcott.

Tea Dance for Bethany Day Nursery

A tea dance for the benefit of the Bethany Day Nursery is to be given at the Hotel Gotham on next Saturday afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock by Miss Marta F. Linderskild of 90 East Eighty-first Street. There will be an exhibition of modern dances by professionals. Among the patronesses are Mrs. James Wiggins, Mrs. Peter B. Wyckoff, Mrs. Edmund Coffin, Mrs. Cyrille Carreau, Mrs. William Carter, Mrs. George Le De Witt, Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mrs. Joseph Haight, Mrs. Charles Kohler, Mrs. George G. Moore, Mrs. S. D. Reed, and Mrs. George W. Pack.

Tourists for Bermuda and Panama.

Among the tourists sailing to-day for Bermuda on the Bermudian are:

Mrs. Brookes Brown, Miss Elsie Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Chaplin, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Davis, Richard Elliott, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Hamilton, Mrs. D. T. Sharples, Miss Sue Sharples, Mrs. L. Weir, Miss W. E. Young.

VICTORIA LUISE, (Panama)—John Barry, John Bingham, Miss M. G. Church, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Davis, Mrs. R. Hager, Jr., Mrs. Frank A. Homans, C. Hastings, Col. and Mrs. T. S. Johnson, Frank Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. McCullough, T. L. Russell, Miss F. W. Paulding, A. W. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. M. Woolley, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Woods.

ALMIRANTE, (Panama)—W. C. Archibald, C. Cuddy, A. Erskine, G. R. Palmer, C. H. Leighton, Miss Ellen F. H. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Bussell, Major and Mrs. H. A. Hull, Mrs. S. M. Kennedy, Miss C. C. Locke.

Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll's Dinner.

Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll gave a dinner last night for her sister-in-law, Mrs. Cornelius C. Cuyler, at her residence, 29 East Thirty-ninth Street. The guests included besides Mrs. Cuyler, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. John Quincy Prince, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, the Hon. and Mrs. Alfred Anson and Mrs. Anson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mrs. William F. Douglas, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mrs. Frederick Ingraham, and Thomas F. Ryan.

Surprise Party for W. L. Rich, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. William L. Rich gave a surprise party last evening at their residence, 635 Park Avenue, for their son, W. L. Rich, Jr., who is to-day sailing for Panama. There was dancing, with a buffet supper at midnight. Among those who accepted invitations were the Misses Ellen P. Lafflin, Clay Harden, Abigail Campbell, Marie L. Steinway, Katharine Porter, Martha Seggerman, Margaretta Homans, Mildred Patterson, Virginia Gordon, Helen Bullock, Ruth Moffit, Monroe De Mott, Charles Blandy, Jr., Elliott Cobb, Richard and Kenneth Patterson, Walter O. Orvis, and also Mr. and Mrs. Warren B. Riehl, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Goddard, Dr. and Mrs. Wendell C. Phillips, and Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Stephenson.

GLYNN TO ATTEND MASQUE.

"Vanity of Venice" to be Given at Waldorf Next Wednesday Night.

Gov. and Mrs. Glynn and Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel are to attend the Mi-carême masque, entitled "The Vanity of Venice," which is to be given on Wednesday night, March 18, at the Waldorf-Astoria in aid of the Conference on Unemployment Among Women. In addition to the historical pageant the morality play, "Mankynd," is to be presented.

Miss Sylvia Wilder of the Hotel Vanderbilt is in charge of the sale of tickets.

Among those who are interested in the affair, as well as the benevolent work, are Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, who is Chairman of the Executive Committee; Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram, Mrs. Newbold Morris, Miss Mabel Choate, Miss Annie Leary, Miss Cornelia E. Bryce, Mrs. Amos R. E. Pinchot, Miss Helen H. Jenkins, and Miss del Monte.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY.

Programme of Old and New Choruses, Religious and Secular.

The Musical Art Society's Spring concert given last evening in Carnegie Hall was like its Spring concerts for twenty years past, as finely chosen as to its programme, as satisfying as to its performance. The first part was made up of sacred music in the old ecclesiastical style, some of which has been sung before at these concerts. The name of Palestrina stood at the head of the programme, as it has so often stood at these concerts.

The piece was a "Laudate Dominum" for two choirs of four voices each, music whose complexity of texture is paired with its serenity and purity of spirit. Josquin de Pres, who followed, is an earlier name in the history of music, and his simple and tender music to the "Ave Verum Corpus" does not represent the style for which he was most noted, one that united all the technical ingenuities. There was a quality of greater ruggedness in the motet "O Sacrum Convivium," by the Dutchman Sweelinck. Perti, composer of the "Adoramus te," is a name new to these programmes, a representative of the later Italian church composers; the motet, a beautiful composition, is in an obviously later style than those that preceded it.

The chorus was less successful in coping with it and sang with less steadiness and certainty than in the music that had gone before. The last number of this group was Bruckner's "Ave Maria," that had been sung at the Christmastide concert, a striving after the spirit and manner of the older school by a follower of Wagner.

The vocal sections of the programme were divided by a performance of a divertimento by Mozart for small orchestra, written when he was 16 years old—a delightfully fresh and melodious work with some instrumental coloring bold and original for the time, especially in the trio of the minuet for horns and other movements in which the wind instruments are used, with a brilliant and flowery part for the flute.

In the modern group Peter Cornelius's name led, as the composer of a religious song of an emotional character. More charming in its quaint melody and modal harmonies is the love song by Hans Leo Hasler. A "balletto" by Gastoldi introduced this seventeenth century Italian to the Musical Art Society's audience in a most cheerfulting manner. The song, which was given in a German translation, has something akin to the English compositions of the same sort and period, and its fresh beauty pleased so much that it had to be repeated.

Of an ingenuous gayety was another Italian song, a villotta, by Donato. John E. West's setting of Shelley's crossed "How Eloquent are Eyes," is a not very distinguished composition, and Granville Bantock's somewhat sophisticated setting of the old Scotch lullaby, "O, Can Ye Sew Cushions," was so pleasing that it, too, had to be repeated. For the close Dr. Damrosch had arranged four of Brahms's gypsy songs for accompaniment of a small orchestra, instead of the piano, which were sung with much spirit.

GERMANS REVIVE "TAPS."

Gripping Military Play Is Acted at Irving Place Theatre.

A revival of "Zapfenstreich," ("Taps,") the German military play by Franz A. Beyerlein, took place at the Irving Place Theatre last night. This gripping drama had not been performed here since about eight years ago, and at least one of the leading rôles was in the hands of the same actor who helped to create a run for the piece at that time, Director Rudolf Christians, who appeared in the character of Lieut. von Lauffen last night.

"Zapfenstreich" is scarcely a single star vehicle, there being at least seven parts in it that seemingly require the skill of such actors as Christians, Stoeckel, Marlow, Holmagel, Wahl, Ruh and Rahe to portray. The only female rôle in the piece, that of Klaerchen, was played by Hansi Arnstedt in a way to win the warmest approval of the large audience.

Concert at New York University.

About 500 residents of the University Heights section attended last night the third concert of the Campus Concert series in the Auditorium of the Library Building of New York University. The singers were Florence Hinkle, soprano, and Reinald Werrenrath, baritone, accompanied by H. Reginald Spier at the piano. The best received number was "Röslein, Röslein," by Schumann. At the next concert, on March 31, Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink will sing.

Miss Parker Weds A. J. McCloud.

The wedding of Alfred J. McCloud and Miss Viola A. Parker, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Melville Burns Parker of 393 Riverside Drive, was celebrated last evening in the Hotel Majestic, at Seventy-second Street and Central Park West. The Rev. Duncan McMillan, pastor of the New York Presbyterian Church, officiated. A reception followed the ceremony. The bride, in white satin and lace, had her sister, Miss Edna Parker, as her maid of honor. There were no bridesmaids. George L. McCloud was his brother's best man, and the ushers included Clarence Parker and Arthur Stranger of New York.

DE VINNE HONORED AS GREAT PRINTER

Typothetae Hold a Memorial Meeting for Man Who Brought Art Into Their Trade.

WAS DEAN OF THEIR CRAFT

His Work for the Magazines Described by Old Friends—The Only Printer Universities Rewarded.

At a meeting in honor of the memory of Theodore Low De Vinne, held under the auspices of the Typothetae of the City of New York in the rooms of the Aldine Association, 200 Fifth Avenue, last night, the veteran printer, who died in his eighty-sixth year last month, was spoken of as "the Dean of the printing trade in America," and as the man who had done more than any other during the last century toward the development of the trade.

A dinner of 100 covers preceded the memorial meeting, and representatives of every printers' organization in the city were present. In the room where the meeting was held was the model of a bronze bust of Mr. De Vinne which was presented to him several years ago by the printers of the city.

J. Clyde Oswald, editor of The American Printer, pointed out that Mr. De Vinne was worth nearly $1,000,000 at the time of his death. He said he was probably the only printer who had accumulated in recent times a fortune from the printing business alone without embarking in the publishing business, and prophesied that no printer was likely to equal his record in the near future.

Mr. Oswald then reviewed Mr. De Vinne's career in some detail, tracing his rise from a 16-year-old apprentice on The Newburg Gazette, New York, to the day before his death on Feb. 16 last. Even then he was still taking an active part in the management of the De Vinne Press in this city, of which he became head in 1877.

Rossiter Johnson, editor in chief of the Universal Cyclopedia and associate editor of the American Cyclopedia and the Standard Dictionary, knew Mr. De Vinne early in his career, and told of his experience of him while he was personally supervising the printing of the Century and St. Nicholas magazines. These magazines, Mr. Johnson said, owed much of their early success to the printer, and he described the interest and ingenuity Mr. De Vinne displayed in making them typographically attractive. His company, which was incorporated under the name The De Vinne Press, but was formerly known as Theodore L. De Vinne & Co. had printed the Century for thirty-six years and the St. Nicholas since it was founded, he added.

Among other speakers who had known Mr. De Vinne were James W. Bothwell, President of the Typothetae, who opened the meeting, and A. W. Drake, for forty years art editor of the Century Magazine. Mr. Bothwell said that Typothetae owed its existence partly to Mr. De Vinne, who was one of its founders and its first Secretary, and was later its President for a number of years.

Informal speeches were also made by members of the Aldine Association, the Grolier Club and the Century Club, in all of which Mr. De Vinne retained membership until his death. In these reference was made to the writings he had devoted to the advancement of printing, and among those which came in for special praise were "Notable Printers of Italy in the Fifteenth Century," "Invention of Printing," "Correct Composition," and "Historic Types."

Mr. De Vinne, it was said, was the only American printer upon whom academic degrees had been conferred in recognition of his services to the community through the development of artistic printing. Columbia and Yale having thus honored him. Reference was also made to his work as a type designer, and to the fact that one style of type, of which he was the author, now bears his name.

Next Week's Metropolitan Operas.

In next week's repertoire at the Metropolitan Opera House the place of honor goes to Wolf-Ferrari's new opera, "L'Amore Medico," to be produced for the first time here Friday evening. Other operas of the week will be "Julien," on Monday evening; "La Gioconda," Wednesday evening; "Der Rosenkavalier," special matinée Thursday; "Tosca," Thursday evening; "Orfeo ed Euridice," Saturday afternoon, and "Lohengrin," Saturday evening. Teresa Carreno, pianist, will be the principal soloist this Sunday evening in addition to Mmes. Homer and Fornia and Carl Schlegel.

Miss Mannheimer in Readings.

At the Little Theatre yesterday afternoon Miss Jennie Mannheimer gave another one of her readings. She was assisted by Howard Wentworth Hess, pianist. The programme, which was a long one, included readings of Alfred Sutro's "A Marriage Has Been Arranged," Shakespeare's "Henry V.," and Percy A. Franklyn's comedy "Kitty Clive." Miss Mannheimer also gave readings of poems by Longfellow, Heine, and James Whitcomb Riley, with music.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The performance next Monday of "A Thousand Years Ago" at the Shubert Theatre is for the benefit of Temple Peni-El. The affair is in charge of Charles Rogers and Nathan Hirsch.

Ben Greet commenced rehearsals yesterday for a short indoor season which will begin on March 16 at Oberlin College. He open air tour starts on April 16 in Savannah, Ga. Arrangements have been made for Mr. Greet to appear at Summer with his company at many of the universities.

Oliver Morosco has donated a box for a performance of "Help Wanted" at the Maxine Elliott Theatre next week to the member of the Century Theatre Company writing the best criticism of that play. This is a detail connected with the attendance of the club members, more than 300 strong, at the performance this afternoon.

In order to avoid any conflict with the other attractions opening on next Monday night, the Shuberts have decided to postpone the opening of "Marrying Money" at the Princess from Monday night until Wednesday night, March 18.

Company B of Squadron A attended in a body last night the Lyric Theatre, where Blanche King is appearing in "When Claudia Smiles." The boxes were decorated with flags and special lines were interpolated by the comedienne.

Mary Nash will play the leading part in "Love and the Law," which Douglas J. Wood will produce at the Lyric Theatre on the afternoon of Friday, March 27.

Roy Aitken, vice-president of the Western Import Company, which handles the foreign business of the Mutual Film Corporation, of which his brother, Harry E. Aitken, is president, sailed yesterday on the Lusitania for London, where he will endeavor to book as many as possible of the leading legitimate theatres of the English metropolis for the presentation of the Mutual's feature films.

Oliver Morosco yesterday engaged Walter Lawrence and Frances Cameron to play leading parts in the English version of "Auction Pinochle," the musical comedy Edward Paulton adopted from the German piece which ran for over 200 nights at Adolf Philipp's Theatre this season.

"The Lure" will close at the Manhattan Opera House on Saturday night, and beginning on Monday afternoon the Vitagraph Company will show a picture entitled "The Christian" for two weeks.

Frederick Warde, the Shakespearean actor, now playing the Emperor of China in Percy Mackaye's "A Thousand Years Ago," at the Shubert Theatre, will make a tour of ten weeks on the Chautauqua circuits at the close of the theatrical season. Mr. Warde will give recitals of the plays of Shakespeare and lectures on the same subject.

At 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon in The Little Theatre Miss Vida Sutton will make her only New York appearance this season, presenting in monologue form her views on "Feminine Philosophy."

'AIDA' REVIVED AT CENTURY.

Enrica Clay Sings Title Role—Kingston Again as Rhadames.

At the Century Opera House last night Verdi's "Aida" was given its first performance of a week's run. This was the opera presented as the first one of the Century's existence, and the production last night was not in important respects different from that of the opening night, if the appearance of a new singer in the title rôle be excepted. Miss Howard was again Amneris, while Mr. Kingston as Rhadames, Mr. Kreidler as Amonasro, and Mr. Kaufman as Ramfis were again in their rôles of the opening night.

The new Aida was Enrica Clay, who makes "guest" appearances with the company this week. She fell considerably short of the standard set by the first Aidas, Elizabeth Amsden and Lois Ewell, the latter of whom makes some appearances in the rôle this week. Miss Howard made a striking appearance as the daughter of the Pharaohs, and acted with some intensity, but was not vocally impressive. The singing honors of the evening went to Morgan Kingston as Rhadames. In the Nile scene, when the stress of the situation made the tenor forget the necessity for "acting," which is generally an embarrassment for him, he again showed that he is gifted with a natural voice of great promise in some singing of beautiful quality. The production was again successful from a scenic and costume viewpoint, and Mr. Saundrel is entitled to praise for his conducting, as is Mr. Albertieri for some good stage pictures, and Albertina Rasch for her dancing.

REVIVES COHALAN CASE.

Connolly, Who Made Charges, Sues W. C. Osborn for Slander.

John A. Connolly, whose charges last Summer against Supreme Court Justice Cohalan were attacked by William Church Osborn, now Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has begun a Supreme Court suit against Mr. Osborn for alleged slander. The slander was committed Mr. Connolly says, at a meeting of the Bar Association last Summer.

Mr. Connolly says that Mr. Osborn accused him of having made false charges to the Bar Association against "a member of the Bar Association and of the New York Supreme Court." Connolly says that he has always been considered a man of good reputation and standing and that this alleged false statement on Mr. Osborn's part has damaged him to the extent of $20,000.

OSSINING HOLDS ELECTION.

Trustees Chosen in Four Wards and Water Commissioner Re-elected.

OSSINING, N. Y., March 10.—The annual election for Village Trustees resulted to-day in the First Ward in a tie between Arthur B. Goodwin, Democrat, and Duane Eyble, Republican, and in the Second Ward in the success of John A. Schatmeister, Republican, over Warren P. O'Dell, Democrat, by 14 votes. James Roddy, Republican, was defeated in the Third Ward by James P. Quinn, Democrat, by 30 votes, and in the Fourth Ward there was no contest, John Z. Cockcroft being on both tickets.

E. B. Herwood was re-elected Water Commissioner. There was no election for Village President this year, as J. Edward Hoin, who was elected last year, has two years longer to serve.

SUNDAY SUED FOR SLANDER.

Evangelist Made Defendant in an Action for $25,000.

William A. Sunday, known to fame both as the centre fielder of the Chicago White Sox and the Rev. "Billy" Sunday, was made the defendant yesterday in a suit for $25,000 for slander. The plaintiff is Charles H. Bell, but whether of this city or elsewhere could not be learned. Mr. Sunday was due to speak in Scranton, Penn., last night.

The attorney for the plaintiff refused to say anything about the suit, and John Nicolson, Mr. Sunday's lawyer, was equally reticent. It was learned, however, that the suit was not based on any recent occurrence, but had been hanging fire for some time in the hope that a settlement could be effected. It was thought that no court action would ensue until the summons was actually filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Joseph B. Bissell of 40 West Fifty-fifth Street and her daughter, Miss Eugenie H. Bissell, are spending a fortnight at the Hotel Bon Air, Augusta, Ga.

Mrs. W. Albert Pease, Jr., of 11 East Sixty-eighth Street, left on Sunday for Florida to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Le Carnegie.

Dr. and Mrs. Richard Derby, who are being congratulated on the birth of a son at their apartment, 969 Park Avenue, will occupy their new house at 116 East Seventy-ninth Street this Spring.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lauder, Jr., are at the Hotel Gotham for a visit, as are Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand J. Thierlot and the Misses Thierlot.

Plans have been completed for the annual ball in aid of the New York Association for the Blind, which is to be held at the Astor on April 14. It will be in the form of a dancing fete, including the history of the dance from the earliest mythology to the modern tango. President and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson head the list of patrons and patronesses. Mrs. M. R. Sherwood of 111 East Fifty-ninth Street is in charge of the tickets.

The Wednesday night session of the Fin de Semaine Club will be held tonight at the Astor. Mrs. Arthur Carroll, Mrs. Griswold A. Thompson, Mrs. Lamillas Spencer, the Countess del Sera, Mrs. Stuart Duncan, and Mrs. Leonard Thomas are among the patronesses.

William H. Falconer, one of the oldest members of the Union League, who has been very ill, is recovering at Garden City, L. I., and expects to soon return to his city home.

Miss M. Matilde of 74 West Twelfth Miss M. Matilde Mourailie of 74 West Twelfth Street will entertain at the Vanity Fair Rooms in West Fortieth Street to-night with a small dance and supper.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Rogers, assisted by Bruno Huhn, will give a programme of recitations and songs for the benefit of prison reform work this afternoon at the Cosmopolitan Club, Fortieth Street and Lexington Avenue.

Mrs. Winfield Scott entertained at Sherry's yesterday with a luncheon and Mrs. J. Kearney Warren was also a luncheon hostess at her residence, 135 East Thirty-sixth Street.

Mrs. Charles H. Ditson of 19 East Thirty-seventh Street and Mrs. Walter E. Lambert of 12 East Thirty-fifth Street will give at homes this afternoon.

The first of the College assemblies will be held this evening in the Della Robbia room of the Vanderbilt.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold C. Richard (Miss Vera Van Buren) have returned from Palm Beach, where they spent their honeymoon, and are occupying their apartment at 375 Park Avenue.

Miss Agnes Landon, who went to Bermuda two weeks ago, will return April 1. Miss Cornelia Landon has been spending several days in the Adirondacks.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Some of Those Sailing To-day on Two Liners—Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing to-day and some of those booked to leave on them are:

SAVOIE, (Havre)—Mrs. E. Barde, Mr. and Mrs. James Converse, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hind, Col. G. Richard, Mrs. de la Ruelle, Mr. and Mrs. J. X. Renaud, Count Sampieri, Col. G. F. da Silva, the Rev. S. Philips Sarsfield, J. M. Shoemaker, J. M. Willcox.

ST. ROONLAND, (Antwerp)—E. Ackerman, Miss M. Becker, Mrs. J. Larkin, Miss Edith McDermott, Miss Elisabeth Rouge, Miss Rouge, F. B. Willard, Mr. and Mrs. John Rose.

Some of the arrivals on the Caronia from Alexandria were:

Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Becker, Mrs. G. F. Black, C. H. Barber, Mrs. M. E. Chase, Miss Edna Chase, Miss Ethel Davidson, Miss A. Hill, C. F. Kennard, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Miller, Mrs. W. H. Morris, Mrs. J. A. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Pollard, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. P. Ramsdell, W. R. Rose, Mrs. J. F. Tams, C. S. Warburton.

PROF. R. B. RICHARDSON.

Well-Known Archaeologist and Author a Victim of Pneumonia.

Prof. Rufus Byam Richardson, well known archaeologist, died yesterday from pneumonia at a sanitarium at Clifton Springs, N. Y. He had been in poor health for several years. Prof. Richardson was the son of Joseph and Lucy M. Byam Richardson, and was born in Westford, Mass., April 18, 1845. He was graduated from Yale in 1869, and received the degree of Ph.D. from that institution in 1872. He was a student at the Yale Divinity School from 1869 to 1872, and at Berlin from 1872 to 1874. He received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity from Yale in 1883. Prof. Richardson married Alice Linden Bowen, Sept. 3, 1876.

He was Professor of Greek at the Indiana University from 1880 to 1882, and at Dartmouth from 1882 to 1893. He was a member of the American Geographical Society, the British Society for Promotion of Hellenic Studies, the German, Greek, and Austrian Archaeological Societies, and of the Century Club. He was the editor of Aeschines's Oration Against Ctesiphon, and a contributor to the American Journal of Archaeology.

Prof. Richardson wrote much about the excavations of the American School at Bretria and Corinth. He was the author of "Vacation Days in Greece," "Greece Through the Stereoscope," and "History of Greek Sculpture."

Prof. Richardson left three children, Mrs. Albert M. Lythgoe, who is in Egypt; Gardner Richardson and Miss Dorothy Richardson.

S. REED ANTHONY DEAD.

Boston Banker and Member of New York Stock Exchange.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 10.—S. Reed Anthony, prominent banker and society man, died to-day at his Commonwealth Avenue residence at the age of 51. He was a native of Boston and of Puritan ancestry, being a direct descendant on his father's side of Miles Standish and on his mother's side of Gov. Dudley. One of his forbears was John Rogers, first President of Harvard College.

Mr. Anthony entered the employ of Kidder, Peabody & Co. in 1881, and in 1892 organized the firm of Tucker, Anthony & Co., now well known on the Street. He was a member of the New York Stock Exchange and many clubs. He was recently elected Vice Commodore of the Eastern Yacht Club. His widow was Miss Harriet P. Weeks. There are three children.

William Walter Naughton.

William Walter Naughton, President of the San Francisco Press Club, dean of Pacific Coast sporting writers and an authority on boxing, died yesterday at his home in San Francisco after an illness of several days. Mr. Naughton went to The San Francisco Chronicle in 1886 from New Zealand. He was born at Auckland, N. Z., in 1854. In his native land he was noted as a boxer, oarsman, runner, and marksman. It was after his thrilling descriptions of the John L. Sullivan-Byrne and the Dempsey bouts at Woodward's Pavilion, San Francisco, that Mr. Naughton was prevailed upon to make boxing his specialty, and from that time to the time of his death he reported blow by blow every important championship bout in the United States. In 1888 he joined the staff of The San Francisco Examiner and, save for two years with The Chicago Examiner, he remained with The Examiner up to the time of his death. Several years ago he wrote a book called "The Kings of the Queensberry Realm."

David B. Dickinson.

David B. Dickinson, a well-known ornithologist whose collection of stuffed birds is considered one of the finest in America, died Sunday in his home in Chatham, Morris County, N. J. He was ninety-four years of his age. Mr. Dickinson was a member of the Museum of Natural History of New York and contributed many specimens to the Museum's collection. He was the author of several works and magazine articles on ornithology. He died in the house in which he was born and had spent all of his life pursuing his study of birds.

Philanthropist Dies Penniless.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., March 10.—J. W. Ellsworth, who spent a lifetime in charity work on the Pacific Coast, and whose donations amounted to nearly $250,000, died here to-day, penniless and a victim of tuberculosis. He was 61 years old.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ELIZABETH WELLINGS died on Monday at the residence of her son, Irving J. Wellings, at New Rochelle. She was born in 1834 near Wolverhampton, England, and was a daughter of the late William Bradd.

Mrs. LUCILLE PARKER MOORE, daughter of the late Rodney F. Lugsis, retired shipbuilder, died yesterday from the effects of a stroke of apoplexy suffered a month ago at her residence, 85 Colonial Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y. She was 67 years old. Her father was associated with Seward Webb, the shipbuilder, before the civil war.

WILLIS BROWNING, 45 years old, of Browning & Co., brokers at 15 William Street, died yesterday in Florida, where he had gone for his health. He was formerly a member of the New York Southern Society. He was single. His home was at the Hotel Hargrave, 112 West Seventy-second Street.

Mrs. FRANCES NORSWORTHY BERGH SHUMAN, 58 years old, of 163 East Thirty-first Street, died yesterday at her home. She is survived by her daughter, Mrs. Herman Vogel, 106 East Thirty-seventh Street.

ISAIAH FULLER, widely known as a shirt manufacturer and a former Warden of Clinton Prison, died suddenly yesterday at his factory in Kingston, N. Y., aged 68 years. He was born at Galway, Saratoga County, and served in Company C, Eighty-first Regiment, under Gov. Robinson. Cornell, Cleveland, and Hill, Mr. Fuller was twice elected Assemblyman from Saratoga County.

Miss EMITY V. DUSENBURY, for twenty-five years a teacher in the Franklin Avenue Public School of Newark, N. J., died yesterday morning in the Homeopathic Hospital in that city from the effects of burns received last Sunday in her home, 121 Third Avenue, where she lived with her widowed mother. Miss Dusenbury was raking the fire in the sitting room when her dress became ignited. She was 50 years of age.

ARCHIBALD K. FOWLER, Postmaster of Caledonia, N. Y., since April, 1905, died yesterday at his home in that town, aged 62 years. Mr. Fowler was born in Covington, Wyoming County, in 1852, and is survived by his wife and a son, Elting A. Fowler of Washington, D. C., head of The New York Sun News Bureau in that city. He had been in feeble health for several years.

FRANCIS J. COTTING, the wealthy Boston philanthropist, benefactor, and for fifteen years President of the School for Crippled and Deformed Children in that city, died on Monday at his home. He was 68 years of age.

ARTHUR MARIFIELD DOUGLASS, for many years an employe of the New York Central Railroad, but later a proofreader on Newark and New York newspapers, died yesterday at the home of his brother-in-law, J. E. Dickerson, 125 South Thirteenth Street, Newark. He was at one time legislative representative of the Order of Railroad Trainmen.

Mrs. LOIS M. LANE, widow of James H. Lane and one of the oldest members of Plymouth Church, died at her home, 107 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, on Monday. She was 78 years old, and left a son and two daughters.

DAVID GERALDI, active in Democratic circles in the Eleventh Assembly District, is dead at his home, 209 Spencer Street, Brooklyn, aged 55 years.

FREDERICK C. KLINCK, a realty broker and member of the firm of McInerney-Klinck Realty Company of Brooklyn, died on Monday at his residence, 2,902 Farragut Road, Flatbush. He was 29 years old, and was a son of Peter F. Klinck, a prominent real estate operator in Brooklyn.

ALSTON A. GRANT, retired grocer, died on Monday at his home, 354 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., 78 years ago, and had been a resident of Brooklyn for sixty years. Mr. Grant was a member of the Stella Lodge, F. and A. M.; Past Grand Chaplain of the Order of the Eastern Star, and Past Patron of the Crescent Chapter, O. E. S. His widow survives him.

Mrs. MARY T. WHITE DRISCOLL, widow of James Driscoll, died on Monday at her home, 693 Macon Street, Brooklyn, from heart disease. She was in her sixtieth year, and left a son, Archibald, and two daughters, Eugenie and Marguerite Driscoll.

Mrs. SUSANNA BEUGEOT HERBOT, wife of Louis Herbot, died yesterday morning at her residence, 56 Clarendon Avenue, Brooklyn, from paralysis. She was 62 years of age, and was born in Aldascourd, France.

HOLMES W. SWEET, father of ex-Judge Sidney T. Sweet and Prosecutor Sweet, died on Sunday at the home of his daughter in Westport, Conn. He was born in this city 83 years ago, and as a young man was employed in the customs service. He served as Postmaster at Port Jefferson and later as United States measurer of vessels there.

Dr. HUBERT NICHOLS, a practising physician in the Eastern District for Brooklyn, died on Monday at his residence, 505 Decatur Street, that borough, aged 49 years. He was a member of the Kings County Medical Society. Dr. Nichols left a widow.

G. W. VANDERBILT BURIED.

His Body in Mausoleum at New Dorp—Service by Bishop Greer.

The funeral of George W. Vanderbilt was held yesterday morning from the home of his sister, Mrs. William D. Sloane at 2 West Fifty-second Street. There were no services at the house. The body was brought here Monday night on a special train from Washington, where services were held in the Bethlehem Chapel of Washington Cathedral.

The cortège, comprising an automobile hearse and twenty-five closed automobiles containing relatives and friends of the dead man, after leaving the Sloane residence, proceeded to the Municipal ferry, where the ferryboat Richmond, which had been chartered, carried the procession to Staten Island. The body was placed in the family mausoleum in the Moravian Cemetery at New Dorp, after Bishop David H. Greer had read the brief committal service of the Episcopal church.

Among those who followed the body to the mausoleum were the widow, Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, and her daughter, Miss Cornelia Stuyvesant Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Howard S. Vanderbilt, Reginald Vanderbilt, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, Mrs. W. A. M. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr.

JAMES E. DOUGHERTY DEAD.

Ex-Deputy Commissioner of Charities and Prominent Catholic.

James E. Dougherty, formerly Deputy Commissioner of Charities, and a well-known figure in Catholic circles, died from pneumonia early yesterday morning at his home, 881 Crotona Park North, Bronx. Mr. Dougherty was in his seventy-fourth year. He was born in this city, and was a member of a Catholic family well known in the old Seventh Ward. He retired from the coal business twenty years ago to devote his attention to charitable work.

At the time of his death Mr. Dougherty was a Vice President of the Superior Council and President of the Bronx Particular Council of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. Mayor McClellan appointed Deputy Commissioner of Charities under Homer Folks. He is survived by two sons and a sister, who is a well-known member of the Sisters of Charity.

At a meeting of the Superior Council of the St. Vincent de Paul Society yesterday, presided over by Thomas M. Mulry, resolutions of condolence were adopted. The members will attend the funeral.

Matthew J. Crawford.

Word was received at the Hotel Belmont yesterday of the death at Pass Christian, Miss., on Monday, of Matthew J. Crawford, who was assistant manager of the hotel from the time of its opening until about two years ago. Mr. Crawford, who was one of the most widely-known hotel men in the country, went to Pass Christian early in January. Death was due to pneumonia. Mr. Crawford, who was in his seventieth year, said in a book of reminiscences he published a year or so ago that he was born in New York in the days before Croton water was introduced into dwellings. He started his hotel experience as bellboy in the old Montealge Hotel at Niagara. He served three years in the civil war, and after a few years became Superintendent of the Manhattan Club in New York. Next he was room clerk at the old New York Hotel. About twenty years ago Mr. Crawford went to Pass Christian and opened the Mexican Gulf Hotel. After a few years there he returned to New York.

Mr. Crawford is survived by his wife, who was with him, and by two daughters. He was buried yesterday at Pass Christian.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

FELDMAN.—To Dr. and Mrs. M. Hillel Feldman of 169th St. and Prospect Av., Bronx, on Tuesday morning, March 10, 1914, a daughter, Eleanor.

Engaged.

FAHRER—GROOME.—Gertrude Groome to Frederick Fahrer.

Married.

ALLEN—HODGSON.—Married Feb. 28, Florence Hull Hodgson to Gregory Seymour Allen, in Montclair, N. J.

WESTON—DE WITT.—At Wilton, Conn., Saturday, March 7, 1914, by the Rev. Charles A. Marks, Alice Ward De Witt to Harold Reid Weston.

ARGUIMBAU—SPRING.—March 9, Dorothy W. Spring to Francis S. Arguimbau.

Brooklyn.

PEARSALL—HAMILTON.—March 10, Florence Hamilton to D'Anjou Pearsall.

Jersey City.

GRANT—Le CAM.—March 7, Cecile M. Y. Le Cam to Arthur H. Grant.

Died.

ANDERSON.—Entered into rest on Monday March 9, John Anderson, aged 69 years 10 months,

DAY'S DOINGS IN BASEBALL WORLD --- BILLIARDS --- ATHLETICS --- BOXING --- GOLF --- WRESTLING

MATTY'S TEAM CAN NOT GET OUT OF RUT

Schupp Pitches Well, but So-Called Dallas Nine Wins Again at Marlin.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 10.—Ferdinand Schupp pitched so well for the Mattys this afternoon that it looked as if that much-trimmed division of the Giants would win a game. But after Schupp left the box the Dallas conquerors did enough scoring to win. They pulled up and took a seven-inning battle by a score of 5 to 4.

It was the most interesting game yet played, scrappy and close. The hitting was about even, with a lot of long distance drives. The defense was uncertain, wind bothering the outfielders, and the pitching was of various grades, with four left-handers, Schupp, Westerwick, Marquard and Palmero, taking part in the twirling.

Schupp did the best pitching. He performed for four innings, and in the first three let the Dallas team down without a hit. He was hit for a triple and a single and one run in the fourth. He had a formidable lot of speed, and his arm was strong and pliant. Palmero pitched the last two innings for the Mattys, and though banged for two doubles and a single, would have prevented scoring but for an error by Burns.

The Dallas batters did their hardest slamming off Westerwick, who is still nursing a sore arm. Marquard did not exert himself while Demaree, who seemed to exercise his arm, showed better form than in his last time out. While fresh, he had the batters guessing with his control and headwork. Williams pitched only one inning, and off of him the Mattys got a lead in the first round which they flattered themselves they could keep.

As Chief Meyers has a sore finger from yesterday's practice, not serious, but enough to keep him on the bench, Matheweon again took command at first base. Matty did not shine at covering around, but he was valiant with the bat. He made a three-bagger and a two-bagger. Marquard also blossomed out as a slugger. He made a triple and a single. Others who made extra base hits were Murray with a double, Harrison with a triple and double, and Dyer with a double.

Murray's drives figured in three of the Mattys' runs. On the other side young Harrison, playing his first game with Dallas, made three hits, and was very helpful in the scoring of the Dallasians. Harrison went to left field and Pies to right. The idea was to give Pies less running to do on his lame leg. A fly ball, which Beecher and Murray in a moment of confusion allowed to fall between them was responsible for one of the Dallas runs. Marquard opened the last of the seventh inning with a two-base hit and scored, Burns sacrificed. Burns's error gave Pies a life and Harrison sent Marquard in with a two-bagger. Pies limped in on Grant's fly to Beecher. The latter tried hard for a play at the plate, but the throw lacked speed and accuracy. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Mattys	2	0	1
Dallas	0	0	0

Batteries—Schupp, Westerwick, Palmero, and McLean; Williams, Demaree, Marquard, and Johnson.

YANKS PRACTICE BUNTING.

Manager Chance Drills His Pitchers in Fielding.

Special to The New York Times.

HOUSTON, Texas, March 10.—According to Manager Frank Chance, one of the most valuable assets a pitcher can have is to know how to field his position. For that reason the New York manager put his pitchers through a long practice in fielding bunts, which gave his batters a great deal of bunting practice. This was the most important item of the work to-day, an hour being taken up at this kind of work.

"I think I will give the boys the same kind of a workout frequently," said Manager Chance. "Many a ball game is lost because of the inability of the pitchers to field bunts. Many pitchers have dropped out of the big league because they lacked the art of fielding. I think the time for that sort of practice is well spent."

The player in the Yankee infield who is creating the most attention at Houston is Frits Maisel, the little third-sacker. There is no doubt that Chance has secured a brilliant ball player in Maisel. His work to-day was of a high order. He is a speedy man when he gets on the bases, and he gets on often. He is a hard batsman to pitch to, and is not as weak a hitter as some people think. When he does get on the bases he has all hands worried as to what he is going to do, and that is the kind of predicament Ty Cobb has players in all season. That is the reason he is such a clever ball player. Maisel got a chance for exhibition at third base in the field practice to-day to the delight of the big crowd which was out watching the New Yorkers work.

Boone, the young infielder, who has been working all over the infield, was placed at second base to-day with Roy Hartsell. While Chance is in doubt as to who will play second base, Hartsell is showing such brilliant work that it seems that Roy will begin the season at the second sack. There have been rumors that Peckinpaugh may be shifted to second if Boone could play short, but Peckinpaugh is too good a man at the shortstop position to take him out of it. Boone is showing better every day, and he may become an extra infielder. Until last the Yankees got another second sacker, which has been the rumor for some time, the fans will see Williams at first, Hartsell at second, Peckinpaugh at shortstop, and Maisel at third.

Fred Parent to Join Federals.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 10.—Manager "Jack" Dunn of the Baltimore International League Club admitted to-day that he had heard that Fred Parent, utility man of his club, had jumped to the Federal League. Dunn would not divulge the source of his information.

SWEENEY SIGNS AGAIN.

Catcher to Rejoin Yankees After Dickering with Federals.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Catcher Ed Sweeney, who has been negotiating with the Federals here, signed a new contract with the New York American League to-day, it was announced at the office of Ban Johnson, President of the League.

Johnson said Sweeney's contract called for the largest salary paid any catcher in organized baseball, but would not name the amount.

NEW FEDERAL PLAN.

Gilmore to Sign Youngsters Likely to be Cast Off by Big Leagues.

It was learned yesterday that President Gilmore of the Federal League has invaded the South for the purpose of negotiating the biggest coup that has ever been attempted in the history of baseball. At the present time, he is at Shreveport, La., but from that place he expects to get in touch with all the major league clubs and also the International League Clubs training in Dixieland.

The plan of the Federal League is to grab all the available baseball talent which will be turned back to the minor leagues. Early in the season, the major league clubs will have to reduce their forces to twenty-five men. All these minor leaguers, who are on trial in the South, are under probationary contracts with the majors. To go back to the minor league clubs, from which they were purchased or drafted, these players will have to sign new contracts and the plan of the outlaws is to sign them before they are returned to the minors.

Since the activities of the Federal League started several weeks ago, President Gilmore has hinted at a masterstroke which the Federals would make before the baseball season opened in April. When asked where he was going to get enough players to make up a circuit of eight teams, he smiled and said that the Federals would have no trouble in getting the players. At that time no one knew just what Mr. Gilmore meant, but within the past few days, the purpose of the outlaws, has dawned upon organized ball.

Eighteen players from league clubs in the South, and each club will turn back to the minors at least eight players.

Aside from the weeded out players of the major leagues, there are also the men who will be cast off by the American Association and the International League. There will be at least thirty-five players sent back from each, of these leagues, which will bring the number of available players in both the majors and the Class A organizations up to a total of nearly 200 players.

Gilmore went South with all the financial backing necessary to attract the players to his standard, and he has predicted that when the season opens all the Federal League Clubs will have all the players they need and more, too.

SUPERBAS BAT BALL HARD.

Regulars Lambast Pitcher Ragon for an 8 to 0 Score.

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 10.—Weather conditions were so perfect to-day that two extra long workouts were indulged in by the Brooklyn players, besides a full nine-inning game. The encounter furnished the best batting exhibition seen this Spring, the regulars shutting out the second team by a score of 8 to 0. The regulars jumped on Pitcher Allen in the fifth inning, when they practically put the game on ice by scoring four runs. Bilberfeld's error, an out, singles by Ragon and Wheat, and doubles by Daubert and Aitchison were responsible for the four runs scored.

Stengel and Wheat each got triples and Capt. Jake Daubert cracked out two doubles and a single for the regulars. Young, O'Mara, who is fighting for the position at shortstop, showed that he could hit by making two clean singles. It was by far the best day's work to date, and greatly pleased Manager Robinson.

John Gansel, manager of the Rochester Club, gave Manager Robinson a midnight call last night in a search for players for his team, the Federals having taken eight of his best men. "Robbie" had nothing to offer him, and he left for Macon early this morning.

With the assistance of Ty Cobb and Nap Rucker, the local club will play the Superbas to-morrow afternoon. The proceeds will be devoted to repairing the grand stand. A big crowd is anticipated, as Cobb and Rucker served their apprenticeship here.

RUSHING WORK ON PARK.

Brooklyn Federal Grounds to be Completed May 1.

The work of building the new grand stands for the Brooklyn Federal League is being rushed, and yesterday one man was killed and three injured in the collapse of a tower which was being used in the construction work.

A force of sixty men is at work on the field, laying concrete foundations for the new stands. As soon as the foundations are completed, a night shift will be put to work, in order to rush the construction as rapidly as possible. More than 100 excavations have already been made for the foundations. The concrete work will be commenced to-morrow. John J. Carlin, who has charge of the work, stated yesterday that the park would probably be completed about May 1.

There have been rumors about a sympathetic strige of the union mechanics at the new park where the stands are being constructed, but this was denied yesterday by Conrad Carle, Secretary of Bakers' Union No. 1 of New York. The question of unionizing the bakeries of the Ward Baking Company has been left to the Executive Committee of the Journeymen Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union, which is now meeting in Chicago. It is expected that the matter will be amicably adjusted.

JORDAN AND EKE WIN TEAM RACE

Ten-Mile Contest Feature of the Bronx Church House Games in Armory.

Eddie Jordan of the Xavier A. A. and J. Eke of the Irish-American A. C., competing as a team with a handicap of 200 yards, captured the ten-mile handicap team race from a field of eleven nominations last night in the indoor games of the Bronx Church House at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory. The scratch team, made up of Harry J. Smith of the Bronx Church and Nick Gianokopolis, unattached, finished second ten yards behind the leaders, while George Holden and Russel Springsteen, both representing the Yonkers Y. M. C. A., with 200 yards handicap, were a poor third, almost a whole lap in the rear. The winners' time for the distance was 48.55 2-5.

The running of Smith was a great exhibition of sprinting, and had his teammate been able to hold the "gains" handed down by the former ten-mile title holder, it would have resulted in a hollow victory. The Greek was sluggish and invariably lost ground which had to be made up by Smith, and his final sprint in the last lap in which he cut down more than fifty yards, brought him close on the heels of the winner despite all these losses.

Eleven teams broke from the barrier, but only five finished, the third pair being almost lapped while the other two were so far behind that no "tab" was kept on them. The games attracted a banner crowd, and produced several interesting events.

Miles McHugh of the Pastimes just got into the prizes in the 600-yard handicap, starting from the back mark, and in doing so showed a good piece of running. The pack that broke from the various marks ranging up to thirty yards was an unusually large one, and in guaging his pace McHugh had to go on the outside for a greater part of the distance. Gordon, the other back marker, kept close to the Pastime runner and promised to be up with the field at the close, but the necessary sprint at the end was lacking and he was shut out. H. W. Hills, unattached, off the 15-yard mark, was first by three yards, while J. Rosenbaum of the Glencoe A. C. was second. The winner's time was 1:15 2-5.

Willie Gordon, unattached, starting from scratch, was the winner of the 1,500-metre handicap, which featured the individual competitions. It was a large field, numbering about fifty starters, and at the start the task looked an impossible one for the scratch man. Distance men held away for more than 1,000 metres, when Gordon began to make his bid for a place. On the gun lap he was in a bunch of eight men, occupying sixth places, but shot out on the far side of the track and, with O'Neil of the New York A. C., leading on the turn, fell Gordon came through to an easy victory. He was first over O'Neil, who recovered himself quickly from his fall by 5 yards, with Gavins of the Bayonne High School a close third. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by F. P. McNally, New York A. C. (2 feet); R. F. Harvey, Jr., unattached, (6½ feet,) second; F. E. Onken, Irish-American A. C., (9½ feet,) third. Time—0:10 2-5.

One-Mile Run, Novice.—Won by J. Newbrand, Hollywood Inn; E. MacLay, Yonkers Y. M. C. A., second; H. Tredbury, unattached, third. Time—4:56 1-5.

1,500 Metre Run, Handicap.—Won by W. Gordon, unattached, (scratch); J. O'Neil, New York A. C., (20 yards,) second; J. Gavins, Bayonne High School, (90 yards,) third. Time—4:01 3-5.

600-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by E. W. Hills, unattached, (15 yards); J. Rosenbaum, Glencoe A. C., (20 yards,) second; M. McHugh, Pastime A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—1:15 2-5.

One-Mile Relay, Special.—Won by Knights of St. Anthony team, composed of Gough, McLaveny, Blush, and O'Rourke; Dominican Lyceum team, composed of Gilmore, Schloser, Cahill, and Geagel second. Time—4:33 2-5.

880-Yard Relay, Special Match.—Won by Bronx Church House team, composed of Fubler "Kelly, Seney, and Arnold; Company F, Twenty-second Regiment team, composed of Sarpe, Purtell, Shea, and W. Ritchie, second. Time—1:30 2-5.

220-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by H. Helland, Xavier A. A. (scratch); A. Woolis, Loughlin Lyceum, (6½ yards,) second; S. Kennard, Xavier A. A., (6½ yards,) third. Time—0:23 1-5.

Three Standing Jumps, Handicap.—Won by L. Goldring, Mohawk A. C. (scratch,) with a jump of 34 feet 7-10 inch; second, C. Baur, Bronx Church House, (30 inches,) with a jump of 32 feet 7-10 inch, second; E. Eames, Bronx Church House, (8 inches,) with a jump of 33 feet 9 inches, third.

Standing 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by J. J. Dolan, Union Settlement A. C., (9 feet 6 inches,) distance 44 feet 11½ inches; E. Jennings, Bronx Church House, (6 feet 9 inches,) distance 43 feet 10 inches, second; A. Foster, Irish-American A. C., (3 feet 6 inches,) distance 42 feet 1 inch, third.

10-Mile Team Race, Handicap.—Won by E. Jordan, Xavier A. A., and J. Eke, Irish-American A. C., (200 yards;) H. J. Smith, Bronx Church House and N. Gianokopolis, unattached, (scratch,) second; G. F. Holden and R. Springsteen, Yonkers Y. M. C. A., (200 yards,) third. Time—48:53 2-5.

Pittsburgh Feds Reorganized.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., March 10.—Edward W. Gwinner, a local capitalist, to-day was formally elected President of the Pittsburgh Federal League team. Other officers are: Robert K. Kerr, Vice President; Secretary, James B. Clark; Treasurer, William A. Kerr. These, with John A. Beck, C. T. Trimble, James H. Duncan, all of Pittsburgh, and C. R. Comstock, an architect, of New York City, were elected Directors. William McCullough, former Secretary, was made business manager.

"From now on we are going after every ball player in sight. We are not going to stop at contracts or anything else. We have plenty of money and from now on it is going to be 'war to the end,'" said William A. Kerr, President of the local club. At the meeting to-day it was decided to improve Exposition Park, the local Federal ball park, at a cost of $25,000. The Pittsburgh team will leave for Hamburg, Va., the training camp, Thursday night.

Connery Likely to Get Cubs.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Frank Mayer, representing the Spiegel syndicate, went to Cincinnati to-night to present to Charles P. Taft his client's bid for a controlling interest in the Chicago National League Club. His announcement followed a telephone conversation with Mr. Taft, in which he said the latter admitted the group of persons headed by John T. Connery of Chicago had the "inside track" in negotiations for the purchase of the stock.

"Ping" Bodie Signs with Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 10.—"Ping" Bodie, the hard-hitting outfielder of the Chicago Americans, has signed a 1914 contract. Pitcher Eddie Cicotte is the only one of the Sox who has not yet signed, and it is understood he is holding out for an advance in salary because of the good record he made last year. Cicotte is said to have been offered a place in the Federal League.

Brooklyn Feds Get Art Griggs.

TOPEKA, Kans., March 10.—Art Griggs, last year first baseman of the Montreal Club in the International League, to-night announced he had signed with the Brooklyn Federal League team. Griggs formerly played on the old St. Louis American League team, and has played in Toledo and Cleveland. His home is here.

Coulon-Williams Bout June 9.

CHICAGO, March 10.—The date of the coming championship fight between Johnny Coulon and Kid Williams in Los Angeles, Cal., was to-day fixed for June 9 and the agreement was signed.

Union Defeats Colgate Five.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 10.—Colgate basket ball team was defeated by Union to-night in a fast game by the score of 28 to 15. Union's victory ties her with Westerlan for first place in the Northeastern Basket Ball League.

Bacon Amherst Hockey Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., March 10.—Richard Hamlin Bacon of Newton Highlands, Mass., was elected Captain of the hockey team here to-day. Bacon is a junior and played right wing for two years. He was one of the most consistent players on the team.

BRADLEY AS MANAGER.

Brooklyn Federal Club Selects Old Cleveland Third Baseman.

John Montgomery Ward, secretary and business manager of the Brooklyn Club of the Federal League, announced yesterday that Bill Bradley, the former Cleveland infielder, would be the manager of the Brooklyn Club. Mr. Ward also verified the signing of Danny Murphy of the Athletics, and predicted that with Murphy, Artie Hoffman, and Steve Evans the Brooklyn outlaws had an outfield which would compare favorably with any in the major leagues.

Bradley in the heyday of his success with the Naps was one of the best third basemen that ever played the game. As a manager, baseball men believe that with his wide range of experience he will be able to pilot a club as well as anybody.

Secretary Ward started last night for Columbia, S. C., where he will await the coming of the Brooklyn players. The playing field of the University of South Carolina has been leased by the Brooklyns for training purposes, and they plan to play college nines and other Federal League teams before the end of the training season. The Brooklyn players have been ordered to report at Columbia before the end of the week, when Manager Bradley will start to whip the team into shape.

Secretary Ward said yesterday: "I think we have captured the best batter in the Federal League by getting Murphy, and now I think we have an outfield which will show a lot of speed all the way. Hoffman and Evans have been classed among the best outfielders in the majors, and these two, with Murphy, are going to make history in the national game, believe me.

"And take it from me," continued Mr. Ward, "we have obtained the best trainer in the game to-day in Joe Quirk, who was with the Boston Red Sox and with the Washington Club. Jim McAleer recommended him to me and I grabbed him quickly. He knows more about handling players than any other trainer."

Secretary Ward also announced that the Brooklyn Club had established headquarters at Flatbush and Third Avenues in order to facilitate the building of Washington Park, and also to keep the fans who are interested in the progress of the club. Permanent headquarters will be established just as soon as Washington Park is completed.

So far as the new park is concerned, Secretary Ward announced that the club would introduce an innovation for the fans with a section of 50-cent seats in the covered grand stand.

"We have another plan which will take care of the 'cure' in our league," said Mr. Ward, "and that is to establish minor leagues, one in the West and one in the East. This plan has been under way for some time and it will not be very long before the whole plan is announced. These minor leagues will act as a feeder to our league."

DE ORO WINS FIRST BLOCK.

Three-Cushion Champion Defeats Challenger Eames, 50 to 29.

Alfredo De Oro of this city, world's champion three-cushion billiardist, made an auspicious start toward retaining his title in his championship match with Fred Eames of Denver, the challenger, at Doyle's Academy last night. The conditions of the match call for 50 points play each night for three nights, and De Oro won the opening block by the score of 50 to 29. The champion ran out in his ninety-second inning after nine successive failures to score a point. His high run was 6, scored in the fifty-eighth inning, while Eames's best effort was a cluster of 4 which he gathered on his fifty-eighth turn at the table.

The playing of both men was far below the championship standard. Each has been showing up so strongly in the preliminary preparations for the title match that much better work was expected. In flashes each man played spectacular billiards and showed wonderful knowledge of angles and speed, but on the whole it was by far the most part they were failing on shots that were much simpler than many which were successfully executed. Eames in particular had the habit of drawing loud applause in executing a most difficult carrom, only to fall down on a comparatively easy shot a moment later.

But for some spectacular work in the closing innings Eames would have finished his first block with a most one-sided defeat. He was unable to register one point in the first twelve innings, and after breaking the long string of failures with one point in the thirteenth he had another dry spell of seven innings, twenty-third visit to the table. At the end of the thirty-third inning De Oro was in front, 14 to 3, and at the forty-ninth inning he had increased his lead from 20 points to 45. From this point on, the Cuban began to miss the "close ones," and Eames gradually crept up on his opponent. At the end of the seventy-fourth inning the score was 44 to 29 in the champion's favor. De Oro had a difficult time annexing his last few points, but Eames was unable to gain while the Cuban was off his regular playing form.

The second block will be played tonight and the final to-morrow night. Albert G. Cutler is refereeing the match.

Other Winners with the Cue.

The final game of the amateur championship 18.2 balk line billiard tournament at the Morningside Billiard Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, was decided last night when William Irvine defeated A. Schlater by the score of 100 to 98 in fifty-one innings. The contest was one of the closest of the tournament, and with the victory went first prize and the amateur championship of Harlem. Irvine completed the tournament with four victories and no defeats. A. Schlater, Charles Barnett, and F. Donohue are tied for second place, each having won two and lost two games.

Hal A. Coleman, former amateur Class B champion, failed to overcome a handicap of 80 points, and as a result was defeated last night in the amateur handicap 18.2 balk line billiard tournament at Keeney's Billiard Academy in Brooklyn by Charles Nanmacher by the score of 200 to 210. Coleman, who had agreed to tally 250 points before his opponent could score 200, started the contest in excellent stroke, and at the thirty-third inning was leading by the score of 185 to 159. In the following frame Nanmacher tallied a run of 53 points, and removed this by scoring 20 in the thirty-fifth inning, while Coleman's efforts for these two frames were zeros. Nanmacher maintained the lead throughout, running out his string in the forty-ninth inning. He made high runs of 53, 20, and 24, with an average of 4 34-49. Coleman's highest runs were 31, 30, and 24, with an average of 4 29-49.

Oxford Men for Penn Relays.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 10.—It is practically settled, says The Pall Mall Gazette, that representatives of the Oxford University Athletic Club will visit America to compete in the four-mile race at the University of Pennsylvania relay meet in Philadelphia on April 26.

Oxford's team will be A. N. S. Jackson, N. S. Taber, D. N. Jaussen, and G. M. Sproule.

Harlem River Navy Handball.

In the Harlem River Navy handball tournament the last games played resulted as follows:

Lone Star vs. Hudson—Peyser and Ablovitch beat Lee and Bonitz, 21—15, 21—19; Lilienthal and Zuckerman beat Kuntz and Fowler, 21—14, 21—16; Schwab and Saiders beat De Witt and Rosenagel, 21—10, 21—7.

Union vs. Metropolitan—Ryan and Barry beat Hyland and Golner, 21—6, 21—5; Brits and Hayden beat Murphy and Gans, 21—9, 21—14; Kirby and Godsell beat Hyland and Hart, 21—3, 21—7.

Nassau vs. Nonpareil—Conkling and Holmes beat Kavanaugh and Lesser, 21—14, 21—11; Cosser and Engel beat Utley and Donovan, 21—14, 21—16.

The standing of the tournament:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Union	40	2	Metropolitan	18	25
Lone Star	34	22	Nassau	26	26
Hudson	33	13	Nonpareil	3	45

NEW YORK PLAYERS WIN AT BILLIARDS

Gardner Defeats Brown and Poggenburg Outplays Milburn in Amateur Tourney.

Two interesting games were played in the Class A amateur billiard championship tournament yesterday at the Amateur Billiard Club, Seventy-fourth Street and Broadway. Both contests were long drawn out and the results were in doubt until the matches were decided. It was a mixture of good and bad billiards, but the uncertainty of each game added to the interest and somewhat excused the poor strokes of the contestants.

J. Ferdinand Poggenburg played a plucky uphill game with Eugene L. Milburn of Memphis, and after a poor start came up from behind after being 124 points in arrears and won by the score of 400 to 380. It was the Southerner's first appearance here in a championship tournament, and while he was compelled to yield to the Liederkranz Club player, he displayed form that may cause trouble for the leaders before the championship is decided. His run of 56 is the best contribution of the tournament, and reckless shooting contributed to his defeat.

The second match found the players alternating in the lead up to the final 50 points, when Edward W. Gardner of the Arion Society drew away from Morris D. Brown of the Hamilton Club, Brooklyn, and won by 400 to 357.

The evening game opened in promising fashion, Brown collecting a cluster of 24 points in the third inning and 18 in the fourth, while Gardner rolled up 21 points in his third visit to the table. This speed, however, was not maintained, both players appearing to lose their strokes. Gardner was not at home and fell down on several easy shots, but in the eleventh inning made a succession of well-executed shots, showing good command of the ivories. He tallied 36 times before he missed a single cushion carom. Brown replied with 16, which he followed with off the latter inning two difficult massé shots. This put the Brooklyn player in the lead by the score of 106 to 90.

Gardner's effort in the fifteenth inning netted him 56 points, the seventeenth carom was a pretty kiss shot in which he drove his opponent's ball across the table and caromed on the return of his cue ball from the top cushion. It was a well timed and cleverly executed shot. Twenty-two points came before he made a miscue. The Arion player was not allowed to hold his lead for any length of time, as Brown returned to the attack and with a varied assortment of shots held possession of the table until he had increased his score by 50. He was particularly strong on long shots and extricated himself from several difficult positions after negotiating long carroms. Gardner's lead, however was not to be denied, and 42 buttons rewarded his next effort, which once more placed him in the lead.

Little of moment occurred during the next ten innings, both players falling off in their cue work. Brown was the first to break the spell, with runs of 21, 12, and 17, which carried him well past the 200 mark. Meanwhile Gardner got busy and put together 58, the result of a series of three-cushion carroms. Two innings later he added 19. He appeared to get his stroke again, and improved his position with a further contribution of 33. Brown failed to tally, and the Arion amateur put on 24 with the aid of a number of kiss shots, which gave him a good lead on the final block of 100. He was 62 points in the lead at this stage of the game, when Brown, with a collection of brilliant shots, which showed the best of the art of three-cushion billiards, joined his opponent in the fourth century. In the thirtieth inning, Brown again assumed the lead with a run of 29, only to lose it in Gardner's next visit to the table. The latter ran out his score in forty-four innings, with a final run of 17. The score:

Edward W. Gardner—0 1 21 0 6 3 9 0 0 1 26 1 5 0 2 3 0 4 2 1 0 5 6 3 2 3 0 5 0 9 0 6 1 2 1 0 0 2 9 10 1 2 3 0 10 1 2 0 3 27—400. Average—6 4-44. High runs—42, 33, 36, 33, 32.

Morris D. Brown—0 1 24 18 4 6 0 0 6 4 5 16 21 0 0 5 0 0 12 1 4 3 0 1 1 4 0 2 1 6 17 0 2 6 0 0 8 1 0 5 3 0 2 1 4 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 1 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0

LINCOLN KNIFE AND FORK SOLD FOR $52

Martyred President's Law Office Lamp Brings $160 at Sale of Dr. C. A. Q. Norton's Relics.

SAME PRICE FOR HIS CHAIR

Lamps Used to Light Bedchamber of Lafayette in John Hancock's Home in Boston Fetch $66.

A record price for a plate was brought at the Dr. C. A. Quincy Norton antique lamp sale at the Merwin Galleries last evening, $42.50 for a pale blue ironstone china plate with a little landscape in the centre, a plate with no value as such, but sold as a Lincoln relic. The second record breaker was an old knife and fork, steel with bone handles, which started at $20 and went to $52.50, the selling point.

The plate was used by Lincoln in his home in Springfield, Ill., in 1837 and the knife and fork at the same time. A tall tin pedestal lamp, with a double whale oil burner and acorn-shaped oil font, with a tall standard and panlike base, used by Lincoln in his law office at Springfield, brought $160, and an old chair of rather pretty shape with rush bottom brought the same price. All went to a collector giving the buying name of James, who was one of the largest buyers at the sale, buying practically all the most important pieces.

These four relics of the martyred President were taken by Dr. Norton, with other relics from the Lincoln Log Cabin, which was exhibited in New York in 1866, in lieu of fees which were to have been paid him for lecturing at the cabin.

Dr. Norton, being a descendant of the famous old New England Quincy family, from which he took one of his names, came into possession of some of his most interesting pieces through this connection. One of these, which went yesterday to James for $60, was a pair of brass mantel lamps, a wedding present to John Hancock upon his marriage to Dorothy Quincy by the father of the bride.

On the base of one lamp is engraved an old English "H," and on the other a "Q." They were used to light the bed chamber of Lafayette when he visited Boston and slept in the Hancock mansion on Beacon Hill. A seven-inch lard oil tin lamp, one of a pair with two broad wicks, used by Noah Webster in compiling his dictionary, and from his old home at Amherst, Mass., went to the same buyer for $52.50. A Sheffield plated candlestick from the home of Gen. Henry Whipple Kittery, Me., date 1750, went to James for $61.

One of the high prices of the sale was $41, given by W. H. Hillyer for an English double lens pewter bull's-eye lamp, with four burners, with a heavy bull's-eye lens on either side, date 1700. An old pewter and glass horological lamp, with a cup-like wick support, handle, tall standard, and pan-like base, date about 1610, one of the oldest specimens in the collection, went to the same buyer for $72.50.

A lamp used by Harriet Beecher Stowe in writing "Uncle Tom's Cabin," presented to Dr. Norton by Dr. C. E. Stowe, her husband, with a small wooden dead box covered with red pantasote studded with brass nails both went to James for $71. A beautiful old brass marine candlestick captured by the U. S. S. Constitution, from the British ship Guerriere, in the war of 1812 bearing the British mark and the name of the conquering vessel was one of the interesting pieces of the sale and sold for $36. A china candlestick from the Confederate "White House," in 1863 went to a Milwaukee Museum for $8.

A copper tinder box containing flint and steel from Plymouth, England, went to Hillyer for $26, and a tall copper dark lantern used on the U. S. S. Enterprise in 1812 brought $11. A pewter lard oil lamp from the home of Robert E. Lee, Arlington, Va., secured in 1862, went to James for $20, and Welch paid $8.50 for a pewter oil lamp used by John C. Calhoun and bought from a son of a former slave.

A box of locofoco matches went to James for $2; an adjustable tin Betty lamp with a sand loaded base brought from England in 1630 by the father of Col. Beriah Norton, went to him for $20, and an "Ipswich" Betty lamp for $14.50.

The sale was completed in the two sessions, afternoon and evening, and brought $3,600.

OLD LAMPS BRING IN $3,600.

Many Historic Pieces Are Sold from Collection of D. Quincy Norton.

The sale of the collection of antique historical lamps, &c., formed by Dr. C. A. Quincy Norton of Hartford, Conn., brought yesterday a total of $3,600 at the Merwin Galleries.

R. H. James paid $31 for a Japanese stone lamp of beautifully carved soapstone, dating back to the twelfth century. He obtained for $98 the pair of brass mantel lamps, which was presented to John Hancock, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, on his marriage to Dorothy Quincy.

The lard oil tin lamps used by Noah Webster while compiling his famous dictionary also went to Mr. James for $52.50. Mr. Kay gave $36 for a brass marine candlestick which belonged to the British ship Guerrière, captured by the United States ship Constitution in the War of 1812. The Rev. William Burke of Valley Forge, Penn., paid $28 for a lamp made at the first pottery works in America, at Montgomery, Berks County, Penn.

H. W. Hillyer obtained for $41 an English double lens pewter bull's-eye lamp, dated about 1760, and $72.50 for a German pewter and glass horological lamp of the early part of the seventeenth century.

Mr. James gave $71 for a glass lamp used by Harriet Beecher Stowe, while writing Uncle Tom's Cabin; $61 for a hexagonal glass lantern, which hung in the upper hall of John Hancock's mansion in Beacon Street, Boston, and $31 for a tall cut glass camphene lamp used by John G. Whittier in his home at Amesbury, and presented by him to Dr. Norton.

The same bidder obtained for $160 a tall tin pedestal lamp used by Abraham Lincoln in his law office at Springfield, Ill. He also gave $42.50 for a Longport ironstone china blue plate from Lincoln's Springfield home, $32.50 for an old knife and fork, with bone handles, used by Lincoln in his Springfield home, and $100 for an antique chair with straight back and plaited rush seat, used by Lincoln and exhibited in the Lincoln log cabin in this city in 1866.

Mr. James also gave $75 for a Persian iridescent pottery lamp stand of great antiquity.

Magistrate House Near Crisis.

The condition of Magistrate Frederic B. House, who is very ill, was unchanged last night. It was said at his home, 435 Ostyent Avenue, that the crisis was not expected until to-morrow.

BUYERS
NOTICE
Attention of buyers is called to the auction sale announcements in The New York Times. The bargains offered are followed regularly by buyers who are trained in expert knowledge of goods and prices.

$505 FOR WEDGWOOD SET.

Lustre Table Service Brings Highest Price at Walter C. Hill Sale.

The highest price yet was reached in the Walter Clinton Hill sale at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon when T. F. Crowley paid $505 for a pink marbled lustre table service of fifteen pieces. This was of Wedgwood lustre, which is exceedingly rare. There were four shell-shaped side dishes in the set, a covered dish with foot, and twelve plates. Each piece had the mark Wedgwood impressed and the date was about 1800.

An English lustre tea service marked Davenport, ten cups and saucers, sugar bowl and creamer, circular dish and teapot went to George Bishop for $125. This was decorated with transfer landscapes and ruins in black. A single dish of pink lustre, a compotier, the cover mounted by a coral red lion, an unusual and rare piece went to Seaman, agent, for $120. A companion to this vegetable dish with cover went to George Bishop for $95. A rectangular wall plaque, Sunderland lustre with a black transfer figure design, went to Mr. Crowley for $85. To Mr. Crowley went also one of the most remarkable pieces of the collection and for the highest price for a single piece, $205, being a remarkable violet copper lustre pitcher, eight inches high and with a faceted surface. A simple but most attractive design.

An English lustre pitcher with a figure 7 handle, a silver resist bird decoration, a fine example, went to Mrs. A. C. Benedict for $40. An English pitcher, silver lustre, wheat and vine leaf decoration on a yellow ground with a curved handle, went to Bernet, agent, for $55, and an English queensware pitcher, silver lustre trimmings on a yellow ground and black transfer painted medallions of "Hope" and "Charity," with a flatiron handle, early nineteenth century, went to the same buyer for $75. A Staffordshire figure, silver lustre and yellow glaze, a standing woman with a book, went to F. W. Hunter for $100. Another pitcher, 4¼ inches high, a silver resist decoration on a canary yellow ground, went to W. W. Seaman, agent, for $80.

Mrs. R. W. Dundas paid $45 for an English lustre pitcher, 4½ inches high, silver resist bird and floral decoration, flatiron handle, a fine specimen. Frank Seaman gave $30 for an English lustre pitcher with silver resist decoration touched with blue. Mrs. L. V. Lockwood gave $12 for a Staffordshire ornament, a group of musicians and sheep. Mrs. J. J. Astor was again a buyer, making a single purchase of a Staffordshire statuette, a seated woman with flowers, for $15. The returns for the day were $5,605.

A variety of things will be in the concluding sale to-day, stoneware pottery, old pewter, modern and ancient arms, and antique furniture and lacquer trays.

AVERT STRIKE OF 15,000.

Makers of Children's Dresses Reach Agreement with Manufacturers.

A general strike of the Children's Dressmakers' Union, involving about 15,000 workers, was averted early yesterday morning by an eleventh-hour understanding, reached with representatives of the Children's Dress Manufacturers' Association. The workers had charged that there had been violations of the protocol arranged by the manufacturers with the union. There will be no strike in the association shops, which control two-thirds of the trade.

The union within the next three days will call strikes in all the independent shops which do not pay the wages provided in the protocol. The Manufacturers' Association will co-operate with the union in endeavoring to bring about protocol conditions in the non-association shops. The strikes in the non-union shops will involve about 5,000 workers.

The differences between the union and the Manufacturers' Association were taken up on Monday by the Board of Arbitration, of which Prof. George W. Kirchwey of Columbia University is Chairman. Prof. Kirchwey spent many hours conferring with representatives of both sides. It was not until early yesterday morning that an agreement was reached whereby the Children's Dress Manufacturers' Association and the union pledged themselves to maintain the existing protocol. Representatives of both sides agreed that they would confer with an expert on industrial relations and discuss all questions in dispute. Matters upon which they fail to agree are to be referred to the Board of Arbitration appointed under the protocol.

The agreement was signed by A. M. Cerf, President, and M. Ballugur, Secretary, of the Association, and by Abraham Rosenberg and John A. Dyche, President and Secretary of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and Saul Elstein, manager of the Children's Dressmakers' Union.

Dr. Paul Abelson, former chief clerk for the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Association, was selected as the expert on industrial relations, to be consulted at the coming conferences.

FORDHAM STUDENTS OUT.

Nineteen Boys Cut Their Classes as Protest Against Punishment.

Nineteen students of the Fordham Preparatory School, at Fordham University, remained away from their classes for three hours yesterday as a protest against the keeping within bounds, as a punishment, of one of their classmates.

The Rev. Father Lyons, prefect of discipline, broke the strike by sending home the strikers, who came from New York and vicinity, with orders not to return without their parents. He also sent messages to the parents of the students living outside the metropolitan district, telling them that their sons were kept within bounds and stating the reason.

When the university authorities heard a rumor that the students of the university proper might go out on a sympathy strike, they said they doubted the truth of the report, but declared that if such a situation arose, they would meet it with decisive action.

MRS. ANDERSON GETS SON.

George Loefler, Heir to $300,000, Returned to Mother by Court.

George L. Loefler, the twelve-year-old school boy and heir to an estate of $300,000 left to him by his grandfather, was returned to his mother, Mrs. Dorothy Anderson, at 900 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, last night, on an order signed by Justice Jaycox of the Supreme Court. The boy ran away from his mother's home on Feb. 22 and went to the home of his aunt, Mrs. Mary Loefler, 804 Jefferson Avenue. He refused to go back to his mother and insisted on staying with his aunt.

Mrs. Anderson, who married again following the death of the boy's father, who had divorced her, sued out a writ of habeas corpus to compel Mrs. Loefler to surrender the boy. After a hearing before Justice Jaycox the court signed the writ. Mrs. Anderson and her attorney, Dr. William E. Butler, brought the boy home.

Committee of 14 to Extend Work.

The Committee of Fourteen for the Suppression of Raines Law Hotels received permission yesterday from Supreme Court Justice Page to change its name to "The Committee of Fourteen." The application was made by the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, who said that the committee desired to broaden its work and to devote some of its attention to disorderly resorts.

CITY BREVITIES.

The Young Women's Hebrew Association is to establish a branch in the Bronx, and to promote it a ball will be held at Burland's Casino on Saturday evening, March 21. Miss R. Schindler, 1,799 Bathgate Avenue, the Bronx, is President of the new organization.

The annual meeting of the Manhattan Club will be held on Thursday, March 19, for the election of five managers to serve for three years. The present managers, John Hone, George F. Harriman, Victor J. Dowling, John Lynn, and H. K. S. Williams, are presented for re-election.

An exhibit of the work of the Hebrew Technical School for Girls opens to-day at the residence of Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, 9 West Fifty-seventh Street, and will close to-morrow. The public will be admitted between the hours of 3 and 9 P. M.

HAD WARNED CLUB OF FIRE DANGER

St. Louis Authorities Knew That Sleeping Quarters in Burned Building Were Unsafe.

DEATH LIST NOW AT 30

Ten Bodies Taken from the Ruins, Two Unidentified—Bank's Cash and Securities Recovered.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 10.—Ten bodies had been recovered late to-day from the ruins of the seven-story building occupied by the Missouri Athletic Club, which was destroyed by fire early Monday morning. Of these, three were recovered after the firemen entered the ruins to-day. The other seven were recovered yesterday.

Twenty bodies are thought to be in the ruins, making the total death toll thirty. Of the ten bodies recovered eight have been identified. The identified dead:

BIER, MARSHALL, 35, bachelor; head of Marshall Bier & Co., fur dealers, St. Louis.

BIRD, WILLIAM F., lawyer and real estate dealer, East St. Louis, Ill.

KESSLER, EDWIN C., 37, cashier Ludlow Saylor Fire Company, St. Louis; killed in jumping from sixth floor.

KINSER, WILLIAM J., Treasurer Kinser Construction Company, engaged in construction of East Side levee.

REILLY, JAMES B., 38, single; member contracting firm of Ware & Reilly, St. Louis.

RICKEY, JOHN N., 40, Chicago, Treasurer Ford Manufacturing Company; leaves wife and child in Chicago.

RUFF, LUCIUS, 34, department head Simmons Hardware Company, bachelor; son of Dr. L. P. Ruff of Cape Girardeau, Mo.; lived with mother in Dallas, Texas, (identification doubtful.)

WILLIAMS, E. B., bank promoter, Santos, Ga.

Days will probably elapse before the ruins which fill the basement up to the first floor are completely explored, and it is feared that many of the bodies never will be recovered.

The vaults of the Boatmen's Bank, which occupied part of the building, were uncovered to-day and found intact. Nearly $1,300,000 in coin and currency was removed under heavy police guard to the vaults of the St. Louis Union Trust Company.

Fire Chief Swingley said to-day that six or seven months ago he warned the management of the Missouri Athletic Club that the club building was not safe for sleeping quarters.

"I found conditions particularly bad on the three upper floors," said the Chief. "The building was not constructed for hotel purposes, but for a business house. It has been converted into a hotel by dividing the upper floors into rooms for sleeping purposes."

James A. Smith, former Building Commissioner said that he refused to approve the southwest fire escape because it ran directly across the windows.

"I held," he said, "that in case of fire, flames bursting from the windows would cut off escape. That is exactly what has happened."

Ed Bornmueller, Secretary of the club, said the members often had discussed the danger of fire.

"Still we could not jump into the street," he said. "We had to stay somewhere and we anticipated no such tragedy. The building was provided with enough fireescapes, we thought, as well as hose reels, fire buckets and extinguishers on every floor."

TO REBUILD ST. LUKE'S.

Officials Decide to Start When Fire Loss Is Adjusted.

Following the total loss of their place of worship—St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church in Clinton Avenue, near Fulton Street, Brooklyn, which was destroyed by fire on Monday night—the Vestrymen and Wardens decided yesterday to build a new edifice which may surpass in beauty the former church. Dr. H. C. Swentzel, the pastor, received all day yesterday the sympathy of many members of his congregation and clergymen in Brooklyn.

There was a conference of the Wardens and Vestrymen with the pastor yesterday at the home of Supreme Court Justice Harrington Putnam, 404 Washington Avenue. It was decided then to postpone taking any steps toward rebuilding the church until adjustment for the loss to the church property was made with the insurance companies. This may take a month. The fire caused a loss to the church, parish house, and rectory, amounting to $200,000. The property is insured for $168,000.

Pending the erection of a new church, the congregation of St. Luke's will worship in another church of the same denomination. An invitation was extended to Dr. Swentzel by the Rev. A. W. E. Carrington, pastor of the Church of the Incarnation, in Greene Avenue, near Franklin Avenue, to use his church. It was the opinion of Justice Putnam that the invitation would be accepted.

REFUSES TO IMPEACH JUDGE

House Committee Dismisses Charges Against Justice Wright.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Charges by W. H. Cooper, a local banker, against Justice D. T. Wright of the District Supreme Court, asking for his impeachment, were dismissed to-day by the House Judiciary Committee as "uncorroborated."

Justice Wright attracted national attention when he sentenced Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison, and John Mitchell to jail for contempt of court in the Bucks Stove and Range case. Although Cooper's petition charges the Justice with various acts of misconduct on the bench and in private life, his action in the labor case was one of the articles on which his impeachment was asked.

Justice Wright maintained that Cooper's charges were actuated by animus growing out of private litigation between them.

S. P. C. C. IS GROWING UP.

Society Decides to Add Two Stories to Its Present Home.

The Board of Directors of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children resolved yesterday to add two new stories to the society's eight-story building. The constantly increasing work of the society has made necessary the enlargement of its quarters.

The new Auxiliary Committee of the society has been formed to have jurisdiction over the care, clothing, feeding, and instruction of the children committed by the courts to the custody of the society. This committee consists of Mrs. J. Nelson Borland, Chairman; Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., Miss Mary K. Choate, Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien, and Mrs. Mortimer L. Schiff.

TRAIN HALTED UNDER RIVER.

Its Fuse Blew Out in Subway Tube South of Bowling Green.

The blowing out of a fuse on a tan-car Bronx Park Subway express, which left Atlantic Avenue at 7:35 o'clock yesterday morning, seriously interfered with the early rush hour travel on the Subway. The accident occurred just as the train reached the Bowling Green end of the East River tunnel.

All traffic was halted between Atlantis Avenue and Bowling Green, and north of Bowling Green the trains were much impeded by the necessity of switching express trains around the City Hall and South Ferry loops. The tie-up lasted for half an hour, although its effects were felt for a much longer period.

Dean Harlan F. Stone Better.

The condition of Dean Harlan F. Stone of the Columbia Law School was reported to be improved yesterday, in spite of the fact that his illness with typhoid fever had recently been complicated with threatened pneumonia. Dean Stone was taken ill early in February with what was at first thought to be only a slight attack of typhoid. He is at his home, 2 Chestnut Street, Englewood, N. J.

JOHNSON S O S TO BRUERE.

Appeals to "Real Authority" to Make Adamson Use Wireless.

Ex-Fire Commissioner Joseph Johnson wrote to Chamberlain Bruere yesterday explaining how and why he had established a wireless system in the Fire Department which Commissioner Adamson said on Monday he couldn't find, although a bill for $300 had been presented to the department for establishing the system.

"I hate to annoy you with a small matter, knowing how busy you are directing the affairs of the City Government," wrote Mr. Johnson, "but I ask you to restrain the Fire Commissioner, who has announced in facetious terms that he proposes not carrying out the plan I had devised for equipping the fire talarm telegraph bureau with a wireless service for shipping and for fire boats. On Dec. 28, 1913, I demonstrated by an experiment, which cost $300, that fire boats could be controlled from headquarters by wireless. I prepared a contract for my successor by the letting of which he might equip all the boats. These boats pump about one-third of all the water used in extinguishing fires in this city.

"Now Commissioner Adamson says the fire boats only respond to alarms about once in twenty-four hours. Of course, the able Commissioner will learn, after a while, that it is the one big fire that he must guard against, even although the chance of it arises once in twenty-four hours. The cow that kicked over the lamp that started the fire that burned Chicago kicked it over but once. I do not wish to be funny, but let us imagine for a moment that wireless antennae stretched between horns and that automatically she had communicated her accident to fire headquarters—might not that terrible catastrophe have been averted?

"It was my intention to establish a code between shipping and headquarters so that a ship on fire at sea might be succored by our fire boats through wireless communication. I fear the people on board a burning vessel would not sympathize with the good Commissioner's sense of humor, but would regard the abandonment of wireless, once demonstrated as practicable, as a rather ghastly joke on them. I know you will pardon this trifling intrusion, as I know how fully occupied you are with the police, snow, health, and other problems, but my experience teaches me that it is better in all these questions to go straight to the 'real authority.'"

TAKE CUMMINS TO SING SING

Convicted Banker's Friends Will Ask Gov. Glynn for a Pardon.

After a delay of two years and four months, William J. Cummins, the banker, who was convicted of grand larceny in connection with the wrecking of the Carnegie Trust Company, was taken to Sing Sing yesterday to serve his sentence of imprisonment of four years and eight months to eight years and eight months. Cummins made a hard fight to upset his conviction, but the Court of Appeals and the United States Supreme Court decided against him.

In the last few weeks Cummins has been kept in the Tombs by order of Judge Holt of the United States District Court. He was needed as a witness in bankruptcy proceedings. Because of the service he rendered in these matters, Cummins's friends are taking steps to lay his case before Gov. Glynn in the hope that a pardon may be granted.

Cummins was taken to Police Headquarters on Monday to be photographed. Deputy Sheriff Miller took him by Subway yesterday morning to the Grand Central Station, where he took the 8 o'clock train for Sing Sing.

Although Cummins has been in the Tombs since last October, the time that he has served there will not count on his sentence.

Former Editor a Suicide at 78.

Frank H. Norton, 78 years old, of 2,228 Seventh Avenue, shot himself to death at his home early yesterday. Norton, who was formerly cable editor of The New York Herald, had asked Mrs. Amande Rosender, a neighbor, to come in during the day, as he did not feel well. On his bureau, when Mrs. Rosender found him dead, was a note showing that he had made arrangements for suicide. M. F. Simon of 15 Broad Street, son-in-law of the dead editor, said he had been despondent for some time over the hardening of his arteries. He said his father-in-law had worked for The Herald both in London and in New York.

Capt. Shannon Retired on Full Pay.

Capt. John J. Shannon of Hook and Ladder No. 3, who was badly injured by a forty-foot fall while fighting a fire in East Eighteenth Street in September, was retired from the Fire Department yesterday on full pay of $2,500 a year. He was one of the best known men in the department, and had won three medals for bravery. For eight years he had been acting as Battalion Chief.

MRS. BURTON TESTIFIES.

Wants Marriage Annulled to Man Who Had Been Divorced.

Mrs. Lillian Underhill Burton, at one time a public singer, now the wife of Washington Burton, a manufacturer of perfumes, was a witness before Justice Blanchard in the Supreme Court yesterday in her action for the annulment of her marriage.

Mrs. Burton testified that her husband had been divorced from his first wife in Sioux Falls, S. D., and she supposed that their marriage ceremony, performed in New Jersey, would be considered legal in this State. She also said that whatever doubt she had about the matter was set at rest when she read of the marriage of the late John Jacob Astor and Miss Force.

Mrs. Burton assailed John Dempsey, the attorney for her husband, when he asked her why she had begun this suit after she had begun several others, including one for possession of the household goods at their Summer home at Lake Mohegan and another for $32,000.

Mrs. Burton resented these inquiries, and Justice Blanchard assured her that her rights would be protected. The case was not concluded.

SUFFRAGE ENTERING WEDGE

Massachusetts Senate, 32 to 2, for Votes for Women.

BOSTON, March 10.—The proposed amendment to the State Constitution which would give the women the right to vote was passed by the State Senate to-day 32 to 2. This is the first time such an amendment ever passed either branch of the Legislature. The resolution now goes to the House, but before it can become a law must be acted upon favorably by two successive Legislatures, and then be accepted by the voters.

Senators Henry C. Wells of Haverhill and Andrew P. Doyle of New Bedford, both Republicans, were the only dissenters. The vote followed two hours' debate before a gallery crowded with women.

Ziegler Gets a Gun Permit.

William Ziegler, Jr., who recently came into a large inheritance, and who lives at 40 West Fifty-seventh Street, appeared in the West Side Court yesterday morning, before Magistrate Corrigan, and asked for a permit to carry a revolver. He said, in giving his reasons for the request, that he was in the habit of carrying on his person considerable sums of money. Magistrate Corrigan issued the permit.

RECOVER STOLEN TOBACCO.

Detectives Come Upon Truckload While Hunting Thieves.

Detectives Morrisey and Moore of the Oak Street Station, who had been assigned to look for the person who on Monday night stole fourteen bales of Smyrna tobacco from a cigarette factory at 305 Pearl Street, came by chance yesterday upon a truck in Madison Street from which a number of bales of tobacco were being unloaded.

The number of bales on the truck tallied with the number stolen. While the detectives were making inquiries two of the three men who were unloading the truck made their escape. The third was arrested. He described himself as Michael Murphy, 19 years old, of 7 Oak Street, and was held in $5,000 bail by Magistrate Appleton in the Tombs Court for examination on Thursday.

Operation on C. W. Post.

ROCHESTER, Minn., March 10.—C. W. Post, a wealthy manufacturer of Battle Creek, who was rushed to this city on a special train from Los Angeles, submitted to a major operation to-day. The surgeons said he would speedily recover.

RESORTS.

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CLIFFORD M. LEWIS, Manager.

PARIS!

What does the name suggest? To some it suggests gayety, to others art, but to women generally throughout the world Paris is synonymous with fashion. It is the acknowledged fashion centre. It's season "openings" are great trade events. Paris creates the styles. Her leading producers of gowns, suits, frocks, wraps, and hats are the recognized authority. The Paris Spring "openings" have just been held. The styles were exhibited on living models—beautiful women chosen to give the most effective setting to each new fashion production. The first complete and authoritative presentation of these Paris Spring Styles will appear in The New York Times next Sunday. The photographs were made in Paris direct from the original models and under the special co-operation of the leading Paris creators of fashion. Never before were new Paris styles presented in this country more effectively or more promptly.

Don't Delay

Tell your friends; women friends who do not ordinarily read The New York Times and who do not know about this SPRING FASHION NUMBER. Show them this announcement. Orders should be placed at once with newsdealers. The demand is sure to be large. Hundreds of newsdealers will not have a single copy left for the occasional buyer unless the occasional buyer gets busy immediately.

OTHER ATTRACTIVE FEATURES

In addition to the descriptive articles which will accompany the Fashion Photographs there will be the usual Pictorial Section presenting photographs of current events and the Magazine Section presenting instructive and entertaining features. Don't let your newsdealer disappoint you. See him to-day. Give him a standing order.

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NEXT SUNDAY

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Rise on Unexpectedly Favorable Steel Figures—The Third Avenue Experiment.

The importance which attaches just now to the immediate trade outlook as a factor in the stock market was well illustrated yesterday in the strength imparted to the list by the unexpectedly satisfactory showing made in the Steel Corporation's monthly statement of unfilled orders. The maximum which had been hoped for was an increase of 300,000 tons. The report showed a gain of no less than 413,000 tons. The disposition was to regard these figures as a surer, as they were also a more favorable, indication of the trade outlook than was the fact that orders were smaller during the second half than during the first half of the month covered by these statistics.

The gain of over 740,000 tons during the first two months of the year notwithstanding a large increase in the rate of output during that period is a rather striking showing, and one which may reasonably be accepted as qualifying some of the misgivings which have recently been entertained regarding the course of trade during the next few months. There are qualifying circumstances admittedly, for earnings have not been normally commensurate with the volume of output on account of the low figures at which much business was entered on the steel company's books. Nevertheless, this increase in unfilled orders suggests a demand which must be regarded as encouraging, particularly when count is taken of the restrictions which have for some time past been imposed upon orders from the railroads, the largest customers of the steel trade.

The strength which prices displayed yesterday was sufficiently general to indicate that the liquidation caused by last week's incidents, including the Chesapeake & Ohio financing and the Commerce Court's criticism of the St. Paul, had run its course. Quite possibly trade operations as distinguished from general outside demand accounted for the day's upturn following the dead centre which the movement of prices reached on Monday, but such a movement would not have been possible in the face of selling pressure such as the market recently had to encounter. It is not believed that market commitments on either side of the account are very large at the moment, and this apparently is a condition which prevails elsewhere than here. The carry-over rates charged at yesterday's London settlement suggested a considerable lessening of speculative commitments during the last fortnight. Most of the exceptionally wide movements recorded in yesterday's trading were advances, which was again suggestive of the market's underlying tendency at the moment.

More reassurance than has yet been afforded in respect to a broadening in general business would seem to be needed to assure the market the sort of support which finds its origin in enlarged profit-making the country over, but after the despondency into which the market recently fell there seems to be appearing a somewhat more hopeful view, which temporarily, at least, may be effective in mending some of the losses which have lately been suffered. In some instances those losses seem to have been gratuitously inflicted. A different handling of the St. Paul matter, for instance, might easily have avoided the more unfavorable aspects of the impression created by the Interstate Commerce Commission's announcement of its examination into that road's accounting methods. The advance in St. Paul continued to reflect the second judgment of the financial community regarding the facts discussed by the Commerce Board in its recent decision. New Haven was one of the conspicuously strong stocks, but even larger gains than the 2¾ point advance in that issue were made by some other stocks. The movement, which was most impressive from the traders' point of view, was the next gain of over a point in United States Steel.

The heavy oversubscription of the $4,000,000 of Third Avenue 4 per cent. bonds offered at public sale yesterday may have been in part explained by the special interest aroused by the departure in this instance from the usual method of placing corporation securities. But the results attained even after making full allowance for this psychological stimulation of the demand for the bonds were highly satisfactory. That they were so regarded was indicated by the advance in the outstanding bonds of this same issue to a figure about a full point above the average price realized at the sale. The experiment was not only interesting but successful. Too broad inferences, however, should not be drawn from this one instance regarding the relative merits of this plan and of the usual method of placing bond issues through bankers. It may well be not lost of the fact that banking houses were among the largest bidders at this sale, suggesting that the plan adopted by the Third Avenue did not do away entirely with bankers as intermediaries between the issuing corporation and the actual investor.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ren'l.
On call	2	1½	1½	1½
A year ago	4½	3½	4¼	4
Since Jan. 1	10	1¼		
Same Period 1913	6	2½		

	60 days.	4 mos.	6 mos.
On time	2%@6	3¼@3½	3¼@3½
Commercial paper (prime bills)		4@4¼	4@4¼

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Clearings	$387,451,420	$17,684,000
Sub-Treas. credit balance		826,549
Banks lose since Friday		3,232,000

Rates Abroad.

	Discount.	Money.	Check on London.
Berlin	3½	2%	20 m 44 pf.
Paris	3	2%	25 f. 21c
London	2½@2¾	½	

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The range for demand sterling was:

	High.	Low.	Last.
Yesterday	$4.8600	$4.8590	$4.8600
A year ago	4.8780	4.8770	4.8780
Since Jan. 1	4.8805	4.8585	
Same period 1913	4.8780	4.8570	

Foreign exchange closing rates were:

	Demand.	Cable.
London	$4.863	$4.8625
Paris	5.18⅝	5.16⅞—1-16
Berlin	95¼—1-64	95⅝—1-64
Switzerland	5.18⅜—1-64	5.18¾—1-64
Holland	40.24	40.26
Belgium	5.21¼+1-32	5.20⅝—1-32

Bankers' Time Bills.

	60 days.	90 days.
London	$4.8378	$4.833
Paris	5.22½—1-16	5.21½—1-16
Berlin	94 9-16	94 3-8

Commercial Time Bills.

	60 days.	90 days.
London	94.83⅞	94.82⅝
Paris	5.23⅛	5.22½
Berlin	94 7-16	94 3-16
Amsterdam	39.90	39.79

Domestic Rates.

Rates on New York were:

	Prem.		Prem.
Chicago	50c	San Francisco	45c
St. Louis	15	Montreal	62½c
Boston	Par	St. Paul	50c

*Discount.

BAR SILVER QUOTATIONS.

London, 25 13-16d per ounce, unchanged; New York, 58¾c, unchanged.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

More Rock Island Plans.

The bondholders' protective committee formed to look after the interests of the owners of collateral 4s has appointed a sub-committee to pick out a railroad expert who will go over the system with a view to learning what its money needs are, and until his report comes to hand it is not likely that much progress will be made on the plan for reorganization. The stockholders' committee is as yet undecided about sending out a representative to make an appraisal of the company's needs, but it is probable that it will wait for the bondholders' report and accept that if it agrees with their own views. There is a good deal of expense attached to an expert's trip, and it is not likely that the shareholders will be asked to incur any more expense than necessary.

***

Selling Bonds Direct.

The experience of the Third Avenue in selling its $4,000,000 of bonds direct does not prove either the necessity nor the uselessness of underwriters. The Third Avenue had no trouble in finding buyers at a better price than could have been obtained by an offering to bankers, but bankers nevertheless took most of the issue, and if it had depended entirely upon individual bids it is probable that only a small part could have been placed at the minimum fixed by the Public Service Commission. A better test would be made in an offering of a large amount of bonds, say $25,000,000. Most investors prefer to let a reputable bond house do their thinking for them, and they will cheerfully pay a point or two more than the price at which they might have bought the bonds direct in order to have the assurance that goes with a purchase from a conservative banker. The success of New York City's big offerings almost invariably has been due to the all-or-none bids of banking syndicates.

***

Owners of Jersey Central.

The Reading Company owns 145,000 shares, or 53 per cent., of the 274,000 shares of Central of New Jersey stock, but there are a number of large holders in the minority. George F. Baker, who was recently shown to be the owner of 77,000 shares of Lackawanna, worth about $15,000,000, has 8,000 shares of Jersey Central, valued by the market at about $2,500,000. Joseph Pulitzer was credited at the time of making up the latest list with 4,000 shares, Henry Graves, Jr., with 5,225, and P. A. B. Widener with 3,200. The stock is quoted at $305 bid, $325 asked.

***

Mexican Exchange Leaps Upward.

As reflected in the price of exchange on this city Mexican financial affairs have never been in a worse condition than at this time. The merchant desirous of buying a draft on New York yesterday in Mexico City would have had to pay $850 in Mexican currency for each $100 to be transferred to New York. In the last four months exchange rates have advanced about 180 points, ending with a 50-point leap yesterday to 350. On Monday the National Railways of Mexico notified the office here that the rate, until further notice, would be 300 instead of 290, a figure that had been in force for several weeks. The further advance of 50 points carried exchange to the highest level on record. Practically no commercial business has been conducted between New York and inland cities of Mexico for many months, and that between this centre and cities on the coast has been on a restricted scale.

***

Investors Study Income Account.

Steady buying for many dys of Bethlehem Steel and General Motor shares is considered by investment brokers as proof that the public with money to put into securities is doing some thinking. The purchase of these issues these brokers use as the basis of argument that the attitude of investors toward the stock market is changing. The records show that the companies have been well managed, say the brokers, and this fact, as demonstrated by large earnings and substantial surplus accounts, is appreciated by purchasers. Yesterday when the stock of the North American Company suddenly swept forward for a gross gain in excess of 10 points and a net advance of nearly 7 points, this issue was added to the two others to complete the brokers' argument. It has been evident in investment quarters of the street for some time that balance sheets and statements of earnings meant considerably more to a great many customers than rows of neatly arranged figures.

***

Sugar Shares Below Par.

By breaking down to 99 American Sugar shares yesterday touched their lowest price since the blue days of 1906. There appeared to be nothing new either in gossip or real information about the company's business to influence the day's recession of 1¾ points. It has been known since the year opened that the sugar business was bringing in small profits. The refiners of cane sugar, however, have been looking hopefully to the future.

***

Looking Ahead at Steel.

The prediction was heard in the street yesterday that unless incoming orders appear at a higher rate in the second half than in the first half of March the next unfilled tonnage report of the Steel Corporation will show a falling off for the month. The railroads bought a fair amount of rails in the last week of February, but purchases from this quarter have diminished since and specifications against contracts for structural material are reported to be slowing down. The corporation has enough orders on hand, according to estimates, to keep the mills busy at the present rate of capacity for six months, but this presupposes that specifications will not decline any further.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alta	.10		Julia		.03
Alpha Con.	.09		Justice		.04
Andes	.06		Kentucky Con		.08
Best & Belcher	.05		Mexican		1.10
Bullion	.05		Occidental Con		.70
Caledonia	.55		Ophir		.80
Challenge Con	.09		Overman		.25
Chollar	.02		Potosi		.02
Confidence	.40		Savage		.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	.23		Seg. Belcher		.03
Con. Imperial	.02		Sierra Nevada		.16
Crown Point	.55		Union Con		.14
Gould & Curry	.04		Utah Con		.04
Hale & Norcross	.06		Yellow Jacket		.59

TONOPAH.

Belmont	7.75	C. O. D.	.04
Jim Butler	.05	Comb. Fraction	.08
McNamara	.03	D'field Daisy	.03
Midway	.06	D'field Bl. B.	.02
Mispah Extn.	.41	Florence	.07
Montana	.09	G'field Con. M.	1.72½
North Star	.07	G'field Merger	.13
Rescue Eula	.13	Jumbo Extn	.03
Tonopah Exten.	1.57½	Lone Star	.01
Tonopah Merger	.05	Silver Pick	.03
West End	.02	Vernal	.06
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.34
Atlanta	.23	Round Mountain	.36
Booth	.05	MANHATTAN.	
		Manhattan Con.	.04

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Gr. J'pot.	6	6¼	Jackpot	5	6¼
Elkton	49½	49½	McKinney	53	56
El Paso	.100	.204	Old Gold		2¾
Findley		3¾	Portland	.102	107
Gold Dst.	3¾	3¾	Vindicator	88½	89
Isabella	9¼	10	R. B. H.	9¼	9¾

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

The Strength of the Oil Stocks the Particular Market Feature.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 131,053 shares of stock and $55,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 8,700; oils, 8,710, and mining, 104,042. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were reported was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
700	†E. Am. Tob.	38½	38½	37¾	38⅜
1,200	†E. Am. T. n.	23½	23½	23	23
25	Kelly Spg. T.	57½	57½	57½	57½
5	Kelly S. T. pf.	135	135	135	135
450	Man. Trak.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Mar. of Am.	5	5¼	5	5¼
35	M. M. 1st pf.	28	28	28	28
25	M. M. 2d pf.	8	8	8	8
1,000	*Maxs Oil	23	23	23	23
450	P. S. & Rtg.	2¼	2¾	2⅜	2¾
4,000	River Rage	8¾	8¼	8¾	8¼
	Tob. Pr. pf.				91
300	U. C. S. Co. of Am.	90¼	91	90¼	91
200	U. S. L. & H. S.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,300	Anglo-Am. Oil	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
40	All. Refining	730	700	700	+ 4
100	Buckeye P. L.	159	158	158	
200	Continental	256	251	255	+ 1
10	Eureka P. L.	305	305	305	..
50	Galena-Sig. O.	177	175	175	..
100	Ind. Pipe L.	136	135	135	— 1
150	Natl. Tran.	41	40¼	41	+ 1
625	Ohio Oil	176	174	176	+ 2
200	Pierce Oil	113	107	109	+ 1
225	P. Oil & Gas.	587	573	586	+ 11
10	South. P. L.	232	232	232	+ 1
200	South P. Oil	393	387	393	+ 3
750	S. O. of Cal.	353	348	348	+ 3
65	S. O. of Ind.	558	553	555	+ 3
40	S. O. Ken.	527	523	524	+ 6
175	S. O. of N.	290	285	287	+ 2
5	S. O. of Neb.	440	440	440	..
300	S. O. of N. J.	417	410	414	+ 5
700	S. O. of N. Y.	220	220	224	+ 3½
70	S. O. of Ohio.	460	450	455	+ 5
400	Swan & F. Co.	230	225	225	—10
50	Un. Tank L.	94	94	94	..
180	Vacuum Oil	218	215	215	—12

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Un. Pac. rts.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞

MINING STOCKS.

22,500	*Atlantic	24	24½	22	24½
1,000	*Beaver Con.	31	31	31	31
200	Bos. Montana	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
200	Braden Cop.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
2,050	Brit.-C. Cop.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Buffalo Mines	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	*Butte & Lon.	36	40	36	40
1,000	*Can. G. & S.	3¼	3½	3¼	3¼
8,500	*Caribou Cob.	72	73	71	73
1,000	*C. C. D. C.	8	8	8	8
1,000	*Cent. Exact.	6	6	6	6
1,100	Crown Res.	1 27-32	1⅞	1 27-32	1⅞
1,400	†Diam. B. B.	8¼	9¼	8	8¼
2,000	†Dia. F. D.	4	4	4	4
800	*Ely Con.	4	4½	4	4½
42	Ft. Nat. Cop.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
700	*Florence	57	60	57	60
1,000	*Gold Hill	48	48	48	48
500	Goldfield C.	1 13-16	1 13-16	1⅝	1⅝
2,000	*Goldfield M.	13	13½	13	13
1,000	*Gould Con.	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
1,500	†Greenwater	7	7¼	7	7
1,000	*Gypsy Queen	4½	4⅝	4½	4½
100	Hollinger	16¼	16½	16¼	16¼
600	Halifax Ton.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Iron Blossom	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
18,000	*Jumbo Ext.	30	37	30	37
200	Kerr L.	4 11-16	4 11-16	4 11-16	4 11-16
100	La Rose	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	McKinley	1 3-16	1¼	1 3-16	1¼
1,500	*N. U. Bing.	55	57	55	57
300	*Nev. Hills	34	34	34	34
300	Nip. M. Co.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
500	North Star	37	37	37	37
7,500	*Oro	13	14	13	13½
2,100	*Pet. Lake	43½	45½	43	43
300	Pitts. Bil. B.	84	92	84	84
2,500	*Pres. E.	5	5½	5	5½
1,600	*Silver Pick	7	7	7	7
200	St. S.-L.	1 17-16	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 11-16
1,500	Stewart	1 7-16	1¼	1 7-16	1¼
6,000	*Tenicicara	15	16½	15	15
100	Ton. Belmont	8	8	8	8
300	Ton. Extens.	1 9-16	1⅝	1 9-16	1 9-16
2,250	*Ton. Jim B.	97	97	95	95
2,700	Ton. Merger	56	56	55	56
200	Ton. Mizpah	44	44	44	44
4,000	*Ton. R. E.	13	14	13	14
1,500	Tuolum. Cop.	9-16	⅝	9-16	11-16
100	Tuo. Pr. pf.	90	90	90	90
2,000	*W. End, Ex.	4	4	3	4

BONDS.

$20,000	C.P. 6% nts.	104½	104½	104	104
25,000	Cob. New 5s	96¾	96¾	96¼	96¼
10,000	N.Y.C. 4½s. 1962	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾

*Sells cents per share. †Ex dividend. ‡Odd lots.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	17¼	17	17	17¼
Atlantic Refining	700	710	700	710
Borne-Scrymser	300	310	300	310
Buckeye Pipe Line	158	162	158	159
Chesebrough Mfg.	665	670	665	675
Colonial Oil	120	130	120	130
Continental Oil	252	258	250	255
Crescent Pipe L.	55	60	55	60
Cumberland Pipe L.	85	90	85	90
Eureka Pipe Line	300	310	300	310
Galena-Signal Oil	172	175	172	178
Galena-Sig. Oil pf.	137	142	138	142
Ind. Pipe Lines	133	136	133	136
National Transit	40	41	40	41
New York Transit	300	310	300	310
Northern Pipe Line	117	121	117	121
Ohio Oil	182	184	175	177
Prairie Oil & Gas	583	588	573	578
Solar Refining	360	370	360	375
Southern Pipe Line	225	232	238	242
South Penn. Oil	293	298	385	390
S. W. Pa. Pipe Lines	150	155	150	155
Standard Oil (Cal.)	346	348	340	342
St. Oil (Cal.) rts.			25	28
Standard Oil (Ind.)	550	555	548	553
Standard Oil (Kan.)	320	330	320	330
Standard Oil (Ky.)	255	260	230	235
Standard Oil (Neb.)	435	445	435	440
Standard Oil (N. J.)	414	416	409	412
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	224	226	219	221
Standard Oil (Ohio)	450	460	450	460
Swan & Finch	230	240	225	265
Union Tank Line	93	95	94	96
Vacuum Oil	220	225	213	216
Washington Oil	58	62	57	61
Waters-Pierce Oil			3,000	..

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	March 10. Bid.	Asked.	March 9. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	145	148	145	147
American Cigar pf.	99½	99¾	99¼	99¾
Am. Mach. & Fdy.	80	90	80	90
British-Am. new	22¾	23	23¼	23¾
Conley Foil	270	280	270	290
Johnson Tin & M.	175	195	195	205
J. S. Young	135	150	135	150
MacA. & Forbes	155	157	153	157
MacA. & Forbes pf.	95	100	93	100
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	230	240	230	235
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip	130	140	130	140
R. J. Reynolds	260	280	260	280
R. J. Reyno. 6% scrip	101	103	101	103
Tobacco prod. pf.	82	84½	83	84½
United Cigar Stores	90¾	90¾	90	90¾
Un. Cigar Stores pf.	112	114	111	113

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

Security.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Light & Traction	302	305
Am. Light & Traction pf.	107	109
Adirondack Electric Power	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	44	47
Am. Gas & Electric	94	97
Am. Gas & Electric pf.	67½	67½
Am. Power & Light	70	73
Am. Power & Light pf.	52	54
Am. Public Utilities	50	53
Am. Public Utilities pf.	74	77
Appalachian Power Co.	17	20
Appalachian Power Co. pf.	20	30
Bangor Railway & Electric Co.	47	50
Bangor Railway & Elec. Co. pf.	113	118
Cities Service	93	97
Cities Service pf.	73	77
Colorado Power Co.	14	16
Colorado Power Co. pf.	39	43
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	90	95
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	90	92
Consumers Power Co.	90	95
Consumers Power Co. pf.	90	95
Cumberland County P. & L. Co.	80	85
Cumberland Co. P. & L. Co. pf.	97	98
Denver Gas & Electric Con.	95	98
East St. Louis & Suburban Co.	22	25
East St. L. & Suburban Co. pf.	82	86
Electric Bond & Share	68	70
*Electric Bond & Share pf.	98½	100
Empire District Electric Co.	77	82
Empire District Electric Co. pf.	94	97
Federal Light & Traction	71	75
Federal Light & Traction pf.	71	75
Gas & Electric Securities	110	125
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	92	98
Gen. Gas & Electric	68	70
Gen. Gas & Electric pf.	43	44½
Montana Power Co.	101	105
Montana Power Co. pf.	93	96
Northern Ontario Light & Power	14	18
Northern Ontario Light & Pr. pf.	60	70
Northern States Power	77	80
Northern States Power pf.	75	77
Ozark Power & Water	30	40
Ozark Power & Water pf.	80	90
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	91	97½
Portland Ry. Light & Power Co.	51	54
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	15	20
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	74	78½
Southern California Edison	97	98½
Southern California Edison pf.	98	99½
Standard Gas & Electric	85	90
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	20	30
Tennessee Ry. Light & Power	15	18
Tennessee Ry. Light & Power pf.	60	70
*United Light & Railways	80	82
*United Light & Railways 1st pf.	73	73½
*United Light & Railways 2d pf.	73	74½
United Utilities Co.	25	30
*United Utilities Co. pf.	97½	101
Utah Securities	21	23
Utah Securities pf.	20	22
Western Power Co.	20	22
Western Power Co. pf.	58	61

*Ex dividend.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alabama Co.	6	6	6
25	Commercial Credit	120	120	120
180	Con. Power	106	106	106
370	Con. Power 1st paid.	30	30	30
4	Con. Power pf.	114	114	114
50	Elkhorn Fuel	19	19	19
410	Fairmont Gas	29	29½	29
40	Fairmont Gas pf.	45½	45½	45½
900	Merch.-Mech. Bank	32½	32	32½
20	Northern Central	116½	116½	116½
425	United Rys. & Elec.	27	26¾	26¾

BONDS.

$3,000	Anacostia & P. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾
5,000	Arundel S. & G. 6s	100	99¾	100
2,800	Chicago Rys. 1st 5s	66¾	66¾	66¾
2,000	City R. 4s, '51, S. L.	96	96	96
8,000	Con. Coal 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,800	Davidson Chem. 6s	99¾	99¾	99¾
5,000	Ga.-Am. con. 5s	105	105	105
1,000	Ga.-Fla. 5s	43	43	43
1,000	Maryland Elec. 5s	90	90	90
3,000	Md. & P. income 4s	50	49	50
5,000	Md. V. W. C. D. 5s	37¾	37	37
5,000	U. R. & E. 1st 4s	84	84	84
12,500	U. R. & E. income	19¾	19¾	19¾
1,000	U. R. & E. 5s	86¾	86¾	86¾
500	U. R. & E. 5s	87	87	87
1,000	U. R. & E. 5s	87¼	87¼	87¼
1,000	Wash. Ry. & E. 5s	84¾	84¾	84¾
1,000	Wilm. & Weldon 5s	106	106	106

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
70	Algomah	¼	¼	¼
10	Am. Zinc	18½	18½	18½
894	Ariz. Commercial	5¾	5¾	5¾
385	Butte & Superior	35	34¾	34¾
230	Calumet & Ariz.	58¾	58¾	58¾
16	Caldmet & Hecla	425	420	425
10	Copper Range	57¾	57¾	57¾
170	East Butte	11¼	11¼	11¼
225	Franklin	6	5¾	5¾
174	Granby	85	84	84
70	Hancock	19	19	19
80	Island Creek	47	47	47
90	Island Creek pf.	87	86¼	86¼
85	Isle Royale	30¼	30¼	30¼
85	Lake	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
75	Mass. Con	2¾	2¾	2¾
15	Mohawk	45	45	45
200	New Arcadian	5¼	5	5¼
360	North Butte	28¾	28¾	28¾
232	Cambria Steel	49¾	46¾	49¾
100	General Asphalt	40¾	40¾	40¾
100	General Asphalt pf.	79	79	79
70	Ins. Co. of N. A.	22¼	22¼	22¼
10	Lake Superior Corp.	21	21	21
75	Lehigh Navigation	81	81	81
15	Lehigh Nav. t. c.	81¾	81¾	81¾
60	Minehill	59	59	59
15	Penn. Salt Mfg.	106½	106½	106½
220	Philadelphia Co.	43¼	43¼	43¼
701	Phila. Electric	27	26¾	26¾
100	Phila. Rapid Transit	18¼	18¼	18¼
200	Phila. Rap. Tr. t. c.	18¾	18¾	18¾
80	*Phila. Traction	81¾	81¾	81¾
300	Union Traction	45	44¾	45
21	United Gas Imp.	85	84¾	85
15	W. Jer. & Seashore	61¼	61¼	61¼

BONDS.

$7,000	Am. Gas & Elec. 5s	85¾	85¾	85¾
900	Am. G. & E. 5s, rm.	86	85¾	86
88	Elec. & Peo. 4s	82	82	82
5,000	Harwood Elec. 5s	102	101¾	101¾
5,000	Phila. Co. con. 5s	90¼	90¼	90¼
9,000	Phila. Elec. 5s	91¾	91¾	91¾
800	Phila. Elec. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾
1,000	Phila. & Erie 5s	103½	103½	103½
600	Phila. Elec. 4s	83¼	82¾	82¾

*Ex. dividend.

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Window G. pf.	90	90	90
420	Crucible Stee	16¾	16½	16¾
25	Crucible Steel pf.	94¾	94¾	94¾
175	Independent Brew.	5	5	5
110	Independent B. pf.	24	24	24
126	Ohio Fuel Supply	43¼	43

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Great Western Power 5s
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Utah Securities Co. 6% Notes & Stock
Lackawanna Steel 5s of 1915
Indiana Natural Gas & Oil Guaranteed 5s
Commercial Cable 4s
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1914.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales March 10, 1914	305,274
Same day last year	350,955
Total year to date	18,458,957
Same period last year	18,133,967
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	69.53 +.47
Same day last year	72.64 +.51

	High.		Low.	
This year's range	73.80	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 3
Same period last year	79.10	Jan. 9	71.51	Feb. 25
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
108	115	14	Adams Express	106	106	106	106	+½
12⅝	12¾	400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+½
47⅞	48	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	+½
74⅜	74½	11,750	Amalgamated Cop	73⅝	74⅜	73⅞	74⅜	+1⅛
22½	22⅝	1,100	Am. Beef Sugar	22	22⅝	21⅞	22⅝	+⅛
29⅝	29⅞	9,800	Am. Can	29⅝	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜	−¼
92½	93½	200	Am. Can pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	
50⅜	50¾	400	Am. Car & Fdy. Co.	50¼	50½	50¼	50½	+⅜
116¾	117	100	Am. Car & Fdy. Co. pf	117	117	117	117	+⅝
61¾	64	100	Am. Cities pf	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	+1
104½	105	40	Am. Coal Prod. pf	105	105	105	105	
44	44⅜	400	Am. Cotton Oil	44	44	43⅝	44	+⅛
31⅛	31⅞	15,210	Am. Ice Securities	30⅝	32⅜	30⅝	31⅞	+1⅛
10⅞	11⅛	100	Am. Linseed	10⅛	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
34½	35	100	Am. Locomotive	34	34	34	34	
102	104	100	Am. Locomotive pf	102	102	102	102	+1
66⅜	68⅛	1,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	67⅛	68⅜	67⅛	68⅛	+1⅛
102⅜	103	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	102½	102½	102½	102½	+⅛
165	167	200	Am. Snuff	165	165	165	165	+⅛
33¾	34½	250	Am. Steel Fdries	34⅝	34½	34	34	−⅛
100¼	100¾	3,550	Am. Sugar Refin	101⅜	101⅝	99	100⅝	−1⅜
111	113¾	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	111	111	111	111	+⅛
12¼	12¼	500	Am. Teleph & Tel	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	+⅛
252⅜	253	1,400	Am. Tobacco	248	258	247⅞	258	+5
35⅞	35⅝	200	Anaconda Cop. Co	35⅜	35½	35⅜	35½	+⅛
99	99½	1,800	Atch., Top. & S. F	96⅜	99½	96	99½	+2⅛
100¼	101	80	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	101	101	100¾	100½	+⅛
120	122	100	Atlantic Coast Line	121	121	121	121	+¼
50¼	50¾	300	Baldwin Loco	50⅝	50⅝	50⅛	50⅝	+⅛
89	89⅜	3,500	Baltimore & Ohio	88½	89⅜	88½	89⅜	+1
80	81½	100	Baltimore & O. pf	81½	81½	81½	81½	
		32	Bank of Commerce	177	178	177	177½	
42¼	42⅜	3,800	Bethlehem Steel	42	42¾	41¾	42⅜	+⅜
82	82⅜	200	Bethlehem Steel pf	82	82	82	82	
92¼	92⅝	1,900	Bklyn Rapid Tran	92¼	92⅝	92¼	92½	+⅛
26½	27¼	100	Butterick Co	27¼	27½	27¼	27½	+¼
25⅜	27	100	California Petrol'm	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	
208¾	209⅜	3,600	Canadian Pacific	205½	208¾	207⅛	208¾	+1½
82	89	44	Case, (J. I.) Co. pf	94	94	94	94	
62	63¾	5,630	Central Leather Co	61⅝	63⅝	61⅝	63⅝	+1⅝
52¼	52¾	31,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	52¼	53⅛	50⅝	52⅛	+¾
11⅞	12	500	Chi. Gt. Western	12	12	12	12	
20¾	20¾	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	
90½	90⅝	5,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P	90¼	90⅝	89¾	90⅝	+⅝
133⅞	134	200	Chi., & Northwest	133½	134¼	133½	133½	+½
41½	41⅞	1,100	Chino Copper	40¾	41⅝	40¾	41⅝	+1¼
32	32⅜	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	32	32	32	32	
20	22	500	Col. & Southern	21	21	21	21½	
		300	Comstock Tunnel	8	8	8	8	
12¼	12¾	1,700	Corn Products Ref	11¾	12	11¾	12	+⅛
63⅝	63⅞	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	60	63⅞	60	63⅞	+1
150	153	500	Del. & Hudson	150¾	150¾	150	150	
305	307	100	Del., Lack. & West	305	305	305	305	
12⅜	14¼	100	Den. & Rio Grande	12	12	12	12	
22⅝	23⅝	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+⅛
19	19½	900	Distillers' Secur	18⅝	19	18⅝	19	+⅛
28⅜	28⅞	2,400	Erie	28½	28⅞	28⅜	28⅞	+⅛
147⅞	148⅜	900	General Electric	147½	148⅜	147½	148⅜	+⅝
78⅝	78⅞	1,900	General Motors	76¾	79¼	76¾	78⅝	+1⅝
92½	95½	100	General Motors pf	93	93	93	93	
23½	23⅝	800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	23	23¼	23	23⅛	+⅛
127½	127¾	1,300	Great Northern pf	126⅝	127	126¼	127	+⅝
36⅞	37	500	G. N. certs. ore prop	36½	37	36½	36⅞	+⅛
83⅛	84	300	Guggenheim Explor	84	84	83¾	83¾	+⅛
108½	109¼	100	Illinois Central	109	109	108	109	+⅝
16⅜	17	200	Inspiration Cop	16⅜	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	+⅛
59½	60	200	Inter.-Met. pf	59½	59½	59½	59½	+⅛
103	103⅝	400	Int. Harvester, N.J.	103	103½	103	103½	+⅛
8¾	9⅛	200	Int'l Paper	9	9¼	9	9⅛	+⅛
35	37	200	Int. Paper pf	35¼	35¾	35¼	35¾	+⅞
69	70	200	Kan. & S. W. pf	70	70	70	70	+⅛
25⅛	25⅞	100	Kan. City Southern	25⅛	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	+⅝
96½	99	200	Kresge (S. S.) Co	99	99	99	99	+⅛
104	106	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	104⅝	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞	+⅛
98	99	100	Laclede Gas	98½	98½	98½	98½	+⅛
144¼	144⅝	15,900	Lehigh Valley	142⅝	145¼	142⅝	144⅝	+½
224½	225	900	Liggett & Myers	224½	224½	221¾	224	+½
135½	136	200	Louis. & Nash	135¼	135¾	135	135	+⅛
69	70¼	100	Mackay Cos. pf	70	70	70	70	+⅛
130¾	132	100	Manhattan Elev	131	131	131	131	+⅛
86⅞	88	1,500	Mex. Petroleum	86¼	87¼	86¼	87⅛	+⅝
22⅝	23	900	Miami Copper	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+⅛
131	134	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	132⅜	132⅜	132⅜	132⅜	+⅛
17⅜	17⅝	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	17⅜	17⅝	17⅛	17⅜	+⅛
51½	53	700	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	51½	51¾	51	51¾	+⅛
24⅞	25	1,200	Missouri Pacific	24⅝	25¼	24⅝	25	+⅛
104¾	106	100	Moline Plow pf	104¾	104¾	104½	104½	+⅛
80	90	100	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	90½	90½	86¾	86¾	+⅛
106¼	109	106	Nat. Lead Co. pf	106⅞	106⅞	106⅛	106⅞	−1⅜
11½	11½	100	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	11½	11½	11½	11½	+⅛
15¾	15⅝	700	Nevada Con. Cop	15¾	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+⅛
58	68	100	N. Y. Air Brake	62	62	62	62	+1⅜
89¾	89¾	3,500	N. Y. Central	89¼	89¾	89¼	89¾	+⅝
67⅜	70	16,200	N. Y., N. H. & H	68	70⅜	67¾	70⅜	+2⅜
103	103¼	1,220	Norfolk & Western	102⅞	103¼	102⅝	103⅛	+⅛
76¼	76⅝	3,050	North American	76½	77½	76½	76⅝	+⅝
60	63	100	Nor. Ohio T. & L.	62	62	62	62	
111⅛	111½	1,700	Northern Pacific	110⅜	111¼	110⅜	111½	+⅝
23⅞	24½	400	Pacific Mail	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
111	111⅛	1,728	Penn. R. R.	110⅛	111⅛	110⅛	111⅛	+⅛
121⅜	122	100	People's Gas, Chi	122	122	122	122	+⅛
21⅜	22	1,200	Pittsb. Coal	21¼	22	21¼	22	+¼
92	92⅜	1,200	Pittsb. Coal pf	91	92¼	91	92¼	+1¼
103½	104	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	103½	103½	103½	103⅜	−⅛
1¾	2¼	200	Quicksilver	2	2	2	2	
2¼	2⅜	200	Quicksilver pf	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+⅛
28	28½	100	Railway Steel Sp	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	+⅛
20⅜	21	5,900	Ray Con. Copper	20⅜	21	19⅝	20⅞	+1
164	164⅜	94,150	Reading	163¾	164	162¾	164	+1⅛
25¾	25⅝	900	Rep. Iron & Steel	25½	25⅝	25	25⅝	+⅛
90½	91	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	90	90½	90	90½	+⅛
4⅝	5	700	Rock Island Co.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
7½	7⅝	600	Rock Island Co. pf	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
14	14⅜	100	Rumely, (M.,) Co	12½	13½	12½	13½	+⅝
7	8¼	410	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	7	7	7	7	
19¾	20¼	100	Seab. Air Line	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+⅛
54	54½	700	Seab. Air Line pf	54	54½	54	54½	+⅛
94	94⅛	4,800	Southern Pacific	93⅝	94⅝	93⅝	94⅛	+⅛
25½	26	600	So. Railway ext	25	25	25	25	+⅛
83¼	84¼	100	So. Railway ext	83¼	83¾	83¼	83¾	+⅛
23½	24½	200	Studebaker Co	24	24	24	24	
80	81	100	Studebaker Co. pf	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	+⅛
34⅜	35	815	Tennessee Cop. & C	34⅜	35	34⅜	35	+⅝
147⅜	147⅝	1,500	Texas Co	147⅜	147⅞	147	147¼	+⅛
143⅞	145⅞	200	Texas & Pacific	142	144⅞	142	144⅞	+1⅞
43⅞	44⅜	1,700	Third Avenue	43¾	44⅞	43¾	44⅜	+⅝
157⅝	157⅞	17,700	Union Pacific	157⅛	157⅞	157	157⅞	+1⅛
44	44⅜	300	Un. Rys. Inv. pf	45½	45½	44½	44½	
12	12⅜	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜	+⅛
83½	84⅜	5,750	U. S. Express	81	87	81	83⅝	+1⅝
61⅜	62	600	U. S. Rubber	60¼	62	60¼	61¾	+1⅜
61⅜	61⅝	2,475	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	61¼	61⅞	61¼	61⅝	+⅛
102¾	102⅞	270	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¾	+⅛
64⅜	64⅞	45,240	U. S. Steel	64¼	64⅞	64	64⅞	+⅛
109¾	110	900	U. S. Steel pf	109⅞	109⅞	109⅝	109⅞	+⅛
53⅝	53⅞	2,400	Utah Copper	53½	54⅛	53⅝	53⅞	+⅛
113¾	113¾	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	31	31½	31	31½	+⅛
104½	105	200	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	105	105	105	105	−⅛
50	60	200	Va. Iron, C. & C	51	52	51	52	+⅛
63⅜	63⅞	1,620	West. Union Tel	63⅜	63⅞	63⅛	63⅞	+⅛
73⅝	73⅝	5,400	Westingh. E. & M	74¼	74¼	73	73⅛	−1⅛
15	16	50	W. & L. E. 1st pf	15	15	15	15	

*Cents per share.

NOT SEEKING HIGHER RATES

Rock Island President Denies Saying Western Roads Would Petition.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 10.—H. U. Mudge, President of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Lines, emphatically denied to-day that he had recently stated in New York that the Western railroads were working on a plan to petition the State Commissions for increased interstate freight rates.

"I did say," Mr. Mudge said, "that the Western roads have been considering the advisability of asking for increased rates, but I did not intend to convey the impression that we are now working on any such plan, and furthermore, it is very unlikely that any action will be taken until the Interstate Commerce Commission decides the Eastern freight rate case."

Discussing the Rock Island situation, Mr. Mudge added: "January was an excellent month with the Rock Island. There was a heavy wheat movement to Chicago and a big movement of corn to the Southwest, where the crop was a failure last year. February earnings slumped again, and March does not indicate any particular improvement."

DECREASE IN BUILDING.

Operations in New York City Fell Off 53.6 Per Cent. in February.

Permits issued for new building in February, according to reports received by Dun's Review from seventy-nine leading cities in the United States, called for the expenditure of $41,328,571, a decrease of 11.2 per cent. as compared with the total of $46,526,128 granted by those centres for the same month last year.

Notwithstanding this loss, however, the exhibit is not altogether unfavorable, as the indifferent comparison is mainly due to the sharp contraction at New York City, where the aggregate was only $6,595,890, as against $14,211,225, a decrease of no less than 53.6 per cent.

By far the most pronounced falling off appears in the Borough of Manhattan, although the returns by the Bronx and Queens are also much smaller than a year ago, presenting quite a contrast to the substantial gain made by Brooklyn.

NORTH AMERICAN'S SPURT.

Stock Up 6¾ Points on Good Earnings and Impending Changes.

Stockholders of the North American Company will be asked at the annual meeting on March 18 to amend the by-laws so as to provide for the election of a Chairman of the Board of Directors. It is expected that after the change is made James Campbell, the President, will be elected to the new office, and that he will be succeeded in the Presidency by Vice President James D. Mortimer.

The stock of the company was unusually active and strong in the market yesterday, scoring an advance of 6¾ points, to 70¾. Directors of the concern said there was nothing to account for the movement, except good earnings. A rumor that a change of control had been effected by the purchase of a large block of the shares by a banking syndicate was denied.

Lorillard Co. Gains in Earnings.

The P. Lorillard Company earned $5,577,863 net in the year ended on Dec. 31, a gain of $72,290 over the preceding year. The balance for dividends after interest was paid on the income bonds was $4,074,692, an increase of $70,180. The surplus was increased by $1,701,600, to a total of $3,502,529.

W. A. FRASER & CO. SUSPEND

Chicago Brokerage House Partners Said to Have Disagreed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 10.—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States District Court to-day in behalf of W. A. Fraser & Co., one of the oldest brokerage houses on the Board of Trade. Oscar E. Williams was appointed receiver. Announcement was made on the Board of Trade that the firm's assets were $420,000 and the liabilities $180,000.

At the offices of the firm there were evidences that there had been a disagreement among the partners. The senior member, W. A. Fraser, was said to be in negotiation with bankers, and his son, who is Vice President, said they could have closed all of their own trades to-day and would have done so but for the hasty action on the part of the others. Another member of the firm said the filing of the petition in bankruptcy was the result of pressure from a creditor in the country.

HILL ONLY ACTING HEAD.

Not to Retain Presidency of Great Northern—Successor Not Named.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 10.—Louis W. Hill, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Great Northern Railroad, will not retain the title of President of the road and a new executive will be elected in the near future, according to statements made to-day by men prominent in railroad circles.

Although it was intimated by officials of the Great Northern after the recent Directors' meeting, at which President Carl R. Gray's resignation was accepted, that Louis W. Hill had been elected President, it was stated to-day that this arrangement was only temporary. No intimation was given as to Mr. Hill's successor.

S. Emmet, Superintendent of the Missabe Division of the Great Northern Railroad, has been appointed General Superintendent of the Western Maryland Railroad by Carl R. Gray, the new President of the Western Maryland.

BIG GAIN IN STEEL ORDERS.

Trust Reports an Increase of 412,760 Tons in Unfilled Orders.

The United States Steel Corporation had unfilled orders on its books amounting to 5,026,440 tons at the close of February, a gain during the month of 412,760 tons. The increase was better than had been expected in trade circles by about 125,000 tons, but the improvement was somewhat offset by knowledge that stormy weather had worked to curtail shipments. In the first half of February new orders were reported to be coming in at a rate of about 20,000 tons a day, considerably more than manufacturing capacity, but during the remainder of the month there was a substantial recession from this figure.

The corporation entered March with more advance business under contract than at any time since last September, when 5,233,468 tons were on the books. At the start of the year unfilled tonnage amounted to 4,382,108 tons, a total that was increased to 4,618,080 tons during January.

Railway Rebate Indictment Upheld.

DANVILLE, Ill., March 10.—Federal Judge Wright to-day disallowed a demurrer of the Grand Trunk, the Big Four and the Chicago, Indiana & Southern Railway on the first three counts of ten in an indictment charging the railways, in connection with the O'Gara Coal Company, with rebating and discrimination in freight rates. The roads then entered pleas of not guilty. The trials will come late in the month.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales March 10, 1914	$2,556,000
Same day last year	1,761,500
Total year to date	179,253,000
Same period last year	118,980,500
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change	88.21 —.05
Same day last year	90.24 —.08

	High.		Low.	
This year's range to date	89.42	Feb. 4	86.40	Jan. 3
Same period last year	92.31	Jan. 10	90.24	Mar. 11
Range year 1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 16

Chinese Ry 5s 5,000 89
Jap Gov 4½s, ster 1,000 88½
10,000 89¾
U S of Mex 4s 2,000 69
Va Gs 6s, Brown Bros & Co ctfs 2,000 64½
2,000 65
N Y State 4½s 2,000 108¾
N Y City 3⅛s, 1954 1,000 86½
6,000 66¼
4s, 1956, reg 5,000 96½
4s, 1959 19,000 97¼
4½s, 1960 1,000 100⅞
1,000 101
4½s, 1965 20,000 105¾
Adams Expr 4s 1,000 79
Am Ag Ch cv 5s 2,000 100½
Am Cot Oil 4s 5,000 104½
Am Hide & L 6s 8,000 108
Am Ice Securities 5s 4,000 85
Am Smelt Sec 6s 1,000 104½
Am T & T col 4s 5,000 88½
conv 4½s 97,000 96¾
1,000 93½
Am T & T conv 4s 74,000 90¾
Am Tob 4s 1,000 91
Am Type Fdrs 5s 2,000 72
Am Writ Paper 5s 1,000 72
Armour & Co 4½s 1,000 92¼
A, T & S F gen 4s 5,000 95¾
3,000 95¾
5,000 95½
5,000 95¾
Atl C L 4s 1952 2,000 95
Atl & Dan 4s 1948 1,000 76
Atl Gulf & W I SS Co 5s 5,000 74
Atl, Miss & Ohio 4s 1,000 74
Atl & St P 4s, 1924 5,000 89½
5,000 89¾
2,000 90
gen 4s, Ser A 6,000 94½
Atlantic Refining 4½s 2,000 102¾
conv 4½s 20,000 101
12,000 100⅞
1,000 100⅝
5,000 100⅝
11,000 100⅜
26,000 101
Atl & N W 1st 4s, 1941 5,000 103½
Atlantic Refining 5s 3,000 86½
10,000 89
Atl Rock Fdg 4s 5,000 74⅜
5,000 75
5,000 75⅛
5,000 75⅛
1,000 75⅛
1,000 75
Balt & O 6s 104,000 74
2,000 73½
2,000 73½
5,000 73
3,000 73
Bath Steel 5s 2,000 97
2,000 97½
4,000 99
1st & ref 5s 4,000 96¾
2,000 97¼
15,000 97¼
1,000 97¼
20,000 99¾
Beth Steel 5s 1,000 97
1,000 97½
1,000 97¾
1,000 97¾
1,000 97¾

Franklin TRUST CO.

Main Office, 166 MONTAGUE STREET
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, CITY OF NEW YORK
ACTS IN EVERY FIDUCIARY CAPACITY

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
Capital & Surplus, $30,000,000
Resources, over $200,000,000

COLUMBIA-KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $7,000,000

CHARTERED 1864
UNION TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK
80 BROADWAY.
Fifth Ave. & 58th St. Fifth Ave. & 60th St.
Capital & Surplus $8,300,000.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRD AVENUE RAILWAY CO.
Notice of Interest Payment on Adjustment Mortgage Fifty-Year Five Per Cent. Income Gold Bonds.

Pursuant to resolution of its Board of Directors duly adopted in accordance with the provisions of its Adjustment Income Mortgage, dated December 30, 1911, the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, Trustee, the Third Avenue Railway Company will pay the eighth annual installment of interest amounting to Two and one-half (2½%) per cent., due April 1, 1914, for the period of six months ended December 31, 1913, upon its Adjustment Mortgage Fifty-year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, secured by the above-mentioned mortgage.

Such payment will be made on April 1, 1914, at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City, upon presentation and surrender of Coupon No. 8.

The transfer books for registered bonds will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on March 21, 1914, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on April 2, 1914.

Dated New York, March 9, 1914.
FREDERIC J. FULLER, Secretary.

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT COMPANY.
First Preferred Stock Dividend No. 8.
New York, March 9, 1914.

The Board of Directors have declared the eighth quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the First Preferred Stock of the LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT COMPANY, payable April 1, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 20, 1914. The transfer books will close at 3:00 P. M. on March 20, 1914, and will reopen at 10:00 A. M. on April 2, 1914. Checks will be mailed.

JOHN H. WILES, Treasurer.

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT COMPANY.
Second Preferred Stock Dividend No. 8.
New York, March 9, 1914.

The Board of Directors have declared the eighth quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the Second Preferred Stock of the LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT COMPANY, payable May 1st, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on April 15, 1914. The transfer books will close at 3:00 P. M., April 15, 1914, and will re-open at 10:00 A. M. on May 2, 1914. Checks will be mailed.

JOHN H. WILES, Treasurer.

American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co.
Preferred Stock Dividend.
New York, March 10, 1914.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2% from the current earnings for the quarter ending December 31, 1913, payable March 31, 1914, to stockholders of record March 20, 1914.

HENRY C. KNOX, Secretary.

American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co.
Common Stock Dividend.
New York, March 10, 1914.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% from the current earnings for the quarter ending December 31, 1913, payable March 31, 1914, to stockholders of record March 20, 1914.

HENRY C. KNOX, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held on Monday, the 23d day of February, 1914, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3%, and that a distribution of accumulated proceeds from the operation of mines equal to 6% of the outstanding capital stock of the Company be also made, making a total of 6%, payable on the first day of April, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 14th day of March, 1914.

The Transfer Books of the Company will not be closed.

McKINLEY-DARRAGH-SAVAGE MINES OF COBALT, LIMITED.
HARPER SIBLEY, Treasurer.
Dated at Toronto, Ont., Feb. 23, 1914.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION,
43 Exchange Place, New York.
MANAGERS

THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION.

The Board of Directors of the Manila Electric Railroad and Lighting Corporation has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% and THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable Wednesday, April 1st, 1914, to the holders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, March 18, 1914.

T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 59.

A quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable April 15th, 1914, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business March 20th, 1914.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY.
Allegheny Avenue & 19th Street,
Philadelphia, February 18th, 1914.

The Directors have declared a dividend of one per cent. (1%) from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable April 1st, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 23d, 1914. Checks will be mailed.

SWAYNE G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

THE BUFFALO MINES, LIMITED.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a regular quarterly dividend of five per cent. (5%) on the capital stock of The Buffalo Mines, Limited, will be paid April 1st, 1914, to stockholders of record March 21st, 1914.

Stock books will close at close of business on March 21, 1914, and reopen for transfer April 2, 1914.

GEORGE C. MILLER, Secretary-Treasurer.
March 7, 1914.

THE NATIONAL SUGAR REFINING COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.
New York, March 10th, 1914.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable April 3, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 14th, 1914.

H. F. MOLLENHAUER, Treasurer.

NATIONAL LICORICE COMPANY.
Preferred Dividend No. 47.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable on March 31st next to all Preferred Stockholders of record March 24th.

H. W. PETHERBRIDGE, Treasurer.
March 10th, 1914.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMMA WALLACH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Maxwell Davidson, their attorney, No. 170 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of July next.

Dated, New York, the 15th day of January, 1914.

SIGMUND M. SCHIELE,
LOUIS SCHIELE,
SIMON C. BERNSTEIN,
Executors.

MAXWELL DAVIDSON, Attorney for Executors, 170 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

ROSEN, HARRY L.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRY L. ROSEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at their place of transacting business at office of Bernard H. Arnold, 170 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June, 1914.

Dated New York, the 28th day of November, 1913.

JANNIE ROSEN, Executrix.
IRWIN ROSEN, Executor.
BERNARD H. ARNOLD, Attorney for Executors, 170 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The advertising rate of THE NEW YORK TIMES, 40 cents per agate line, with circulation Sunday and daily exceeding 200,000, makes the cost less than 1 cent a line for each 5,000 circulation—the cheapest service in the best newspaper list.

HOUSE ACTION SOON ON TRUST BILLS

Leaders Hope to Take Them Up in Two Weeks--Wilson Amendments in Trade Board Bill.

A. A. WALKER SUBMITS PLAN

Would Prohibit Seven Lines of Conduct—Says Coal Agreement Has Cost the People $500,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Democratic leaders hope that within two weeks the House will begin consideration of the Administration's trust programme. The Trade Commission bill will be taken up first, as that is almost ready, and the bill regulating the issue of railroad securities will follow. It is hoped that by the time those two measures are out of the way the other three of the "Five Brothers" will be ready for report to the House.

The finishing touches to the Trade Commission bill were made this afternoon by the House Committee appointed to rewrite it from Senator Newlands's original draft. This measure has been submitted to President Wilson, and he, with the advice of the Attorney General, has made important suggestions. As the bill now stands it gives the proposed trade commission full jurisdiction over corporations with a gross annual business of $3,000,000 or more, and discretionary authority over smaller concerns.

Before the House Committee of the Judiciary, Albert A. Walker, a lawyer of New York, discussed the trust bills at length to-day and urged that they should be condensed into one measure with certain additions and eliminations. He presented a draft of a substitute.

The committee was apparently greatly impressed with some features of the Walker plan and indicated that it regarded him as a valuable witness.

Mr. Walker's plan is based on suggestions offered by ex-Senator George E. Edmunds, and provides a prohibition against seven specific lines of conduct, namely:

"Every act in restraint of interstate or international commerce is hereby prohibited; and this prohibition, without being limited thereto, includes the following conduct:

1. Combining to fix prices, rates, or terms, of purchase, sale, or transportation of any commodity; and evidence which proves habitual conformity in such prices, rates, or terms, among two or more persons, partnerships, or corporations, engaged in buying, selling, or transporting such commodities, shall be received in all places as prima facie proof of such a combining.

2. Combining to limit the production of any commodity, with intent to advance the price of such commodity.

3. Combining to divide the business of furnishing purchasers with a commodity on a territorial line or on any other line.

4. Selling any commodity on condition that the purchaser shall refrain from buying from another seller.

5. Refusing to sell to any proposing purchaser, without adequate reason and with intent to injure any business.

6. Discriminating between different purchasers or proposing purchasers in respect of price or terms of sale, at time or manner of delivery, with intent to injure any business.

7. Selling any commodity at less than a fair price with intent to injure the business of anybody by means of such unfair competition.

Mr. Walker said he could name one particular commodity that had cost the people a loss of $500,000,000 because the Government had apparently not been able to reach a certain gentleman's agreement by prosecution under the Sherman law. When asked by a member of the committee to name this commodity, Mr. Walker replied that it was Pennsylvania anthracite coal. The price of its transportation from the mines to tidewater, he told the committee, had been fixed by a gentleman's agreement by the late Mr. Morgan and had been adhered to religiously for sixteen years by all the coal-carrying roads.

Mr. Walker said this gentleman's agreement provided that the anthracite roads should receive $1.65 a ton for transporting the coal to tidewater, which was double the rate that would yield a fair profit for the service.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, he continued, had the matter under investigation, and he believed would return an order against the anthracite coal carrying roads, reducing the rate for transporting this coal to tidewater at least 50 per cent.

"The investigation has shown that the actual cost of this transportation varies from 35 to 59 cents, while the railroads are getting $1.65 a ton for it," he said. "I estimate that the coal roads, as a result of this high rate, have plundered the people of $500,000,000 in transportation."

Mr. Walker opposed a provision in one of the trust bills and advocated by retail merchants, authorizing manufacturers to fix prices at which patented and trade-mark articles might be sold to jobbers and the consumer. He said that if this were permitted it would allow the very thing he complained against in the case of coal-carrying roads.

SEES NEW LIFE IN TRADE.

Prospect of a Splendid Year, Says Portland Merchant Now Here.

Julius L. Meier, head of a department store in Portland, Ore., accompanied by an architect, has been studying the department stores of New York for several days, preliminary to building an extension to his building. This extension, according to Mr. Meier, will be 200 by 100 feet, and ten stories high, and will cost about $1,500,000.

"Our firm is one of the oldest on the Pacific Coast," said Mr. Meier yesterday at the Astor. "It was established in 1857, and we have been buying goods in the New York market from that time. In the early days, of course, these had to be brought around the Horn.

"I have visited in the last few days most of the newer stores, and studied their arrangements. My architect and I will go from here to Boston and later to Philadelphia in our search for ideas.

"Business in Portland during the past year was in about the same condition as here. There was a natural tendency to hold in. But now that the tariff and currency legislation have been settled, trade has felt the effect, and has already developed new life. I look for a splendid year.

"We are now cutting in Oregon 2,000,000,000 feet of Douglas fir a year, of which about 50 per cent. goes into the railway territory of the Middle West. 25 per cent. is consumed locally, and the remainder is sent to California and foreign countries. We could easily cut an equal amount more and ship it to the Atlantic seaboard at prices much less than you now pay for soft woods in these markets.

"If we could persuade the East to take this lumber, it would mean putting into circulation in Oregon about $50,000,000 more per year than at present. That money would mean more purchasing power for us, more population, more agricultural development, and it would at the same time mean more national prosperity."

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

A few complaints of Winter killing in Southern Kansas caused a sharp rally in the wheat market during the late operations, and final prices were ⅝c to ¾c net higher. Bradstreet's world's visible decreased 2,872,000 bushels, bringing the total to 193,071,000 bushels, compared with 206,983,000 bushels last year.

In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $1.00¾c cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive; No. 2 red, $1.04¾, elevator, domestic; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.03¾, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.03¾, free on board, afloat.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	101¾	101¼	101¼	101¾	97 11-16
July	97	96¼	97	96 9-16	90¾
Sept.			94¼	93¾	

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	93⅞	92¾	93⅜	93	91⅝
July	88⅝	87⅛	88¼	87⅝	90

CORN.

Prices responded quickly to the late strength in wheat, and closed firm with net gains of ½ to ⅝c. Bradstreet's visible supply increased 732,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 1,630,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 Western was quoted at 70c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	69¾	65¼	66¾	66¼	65¾
July	68¾	65¼	66¾	65¾	65¼
September	65¾	65¼	65¾	65¼	

OATS.

Prices in the oats market declined ⅛@⅝c early under further selling on liberal supplies, but rallied late in sympathy with wheat and corn, and closed steady at net unchanged to ⅛c advance. Bradstreet's visible increased 452,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 88,000 last year.

The local cash market was easy; standard white oats being quoted at 45½@46c; No. 2, 46@46¼c; No. 3, 45@45¾c; No. 4, 44¼@45c; ordinary clipped white, 44½@47c; fancy clipped white, 45½@48c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	39¼	39	39¾	39¾	32¾
July	35¾	39	39¾	39¼	33

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was inactive and price changes were within a very narrow range. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 17,000, estimated for Wednesday 20,000; Kansas City received 10,000 and Omaha 12,000.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	10.72	10.72	10.72	10.75	10.47
July	10.92	10.90	10.90	10.92	10.47
Ribs—					
May	11.52	11.42	11.45	11.52	10.65
July	11.62	11.55	11.55	11.62	10.55
Pork—					
May	21.52	21.42	21.42	21.52	20.65
July	21.55	21.45	21.50	21.60	20.20

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market showed an easier tone and final prices were 1 to 4 points net lower. The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	7.17	7.16	7.16@7.22	7.22
March	7.17	7.16	7.17@7.20	7.20
April	7.24	7.23	7.23@7.25	7.24
May	7.30	7.20	7.20@7.31	7.32
June			7.40@7.42	7.42
July	7.51	7.49	7.49@7.51	7.50
August	7.58	7.58	7.57@7.59	7.60
September	7.62	7.62	7.61@7.63	7.65
October			8.05@7.25	6.95

COTTON.

The market closed firm, with last prices showing a net advance of from 7 to 20 points under active trading. March increased its premium over May to 55 points, while May sold 9 points over July.

Southern spot markets yesterday were unchanged. The Census Report to be issued on March 20 will give the production of lint cotton for the season, and the production of linters in the shape of a footnote instead of combining the two as the total production of the season, in accordance with their previous custom.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 10 points higher, at 13.10c for middling upland; sales nil.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	12.37	12.25	12.36@12.37	12.25
April	11.80	11.80	12.05@12.08	11.85
May	11.67	11.67	11.78@11.79	11.70
June	11.59	11.59	11.71@11.73	11.64
July	11.70	11.59	11.69@11.70	11.62
August	11.37	11.49	11.58@11.59	11.54
September	11.40	11.40	11.49@11.50	11.34
October	11.39	11.27	11.38@11.39	11.29
December	11.49	11.32	11.48@11.49	11.34
January	11.32	11.29	11.43@11.45	11.29

COFFEE.

Late in the day prices rallied on local covering and closed steady at an advance of 10@13 points from the bottom for the active months, while the entire list was 2@7 points net lower. The Havre market showed a net loss of 10@15f, while Hamburg was ⅝@1 pfennig lower.

The local spot market was inactive, with Rio No. 7 quoted at 8¾c.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	8.57	8.41	8.51@8.52	8.55
April	8.46	8.45	8.56@8.57	8.63
May	8.62	8.52	8.61@8.62	8.68
June			8.70@8.72	8.77
July	8.74	8.71	8.80@8.82	8.86
August			8.88@8.90	8.94
September	8.96	8.85	8.96@8.97	9.01
October	8.95	8.94	9.04@9.06	9.06
November			9.07@9.09	9.11
December	9.12	9.09	9.11@9.12	9.16
January			9.14@9.16	9.19
February	9.10	9.10	9.19@9.20	9.24

Chicago Commercial Paper Firm.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 10.—The local commercial paper market shows the demand larger than the supply and rates are holding firm at 4 per cent. minimum. Instances of any lower rates are few and apply only to high-class names. The larger city banks are buying some paper, but country banks are now disposed to hold their funds for seasonable requirements. Borrowing in other respects is of very limited volume at the present time, and what is done is around 4 to 5 per cent.

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

Cash Position March 7, 1914, as shown by the Chamberlain's books.

CITY TREASURY.		
Balance Feb. 28		$22,944,075.34
Receipts—		
Taxes and other revenues	$3,025,724.89	
Loans	19,976,366.22	
		23,002,090.11
Total		$45,946,165.75
Payments—		
General administration	$7,914,722.16	
Repayment of loans	5,364,478.26	
Redemption of bonds	311,500.00	
Interest on bonds	149,018.06	
		13,739,718.48
Balance March 7		$31,815,450.27
SINKING FUNDS.		
Balance uninvested Feb. 28		$3,154,794.22
Receipts		276,870.01
Total		$3,431,165.83
Payments		151,882.18
Balance uninvested March 7		$3,279,783.65
Aggregate balances March 7		35,193,283.92

Temporary Financing March 1 to 7, Inclusive, as shown by the Controller's Books.

	Corporate Stock Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue B'ds.
Outstanding Feb. 28	$70,173,562.35	$92,948,294.11	$4,268,525.00
Net increase	5,324,988.40	9,997,900.00	437,100.00
Outstanding March 7	$74,998,550.75	$102,946,194.11	$4,705,625.00
Cash balance March 7	12,437,971.70		
	$87,436,522.45		

After deduction

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 1,894.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The American Exchange National Bank

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 4th, 1914.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$42,180,504.72
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,002.32
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		4,128,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	$350,000	
U. S. bonds to secure postal savings	150,000	500,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits	$211,460	
Other bonds to secure postal savings	170,000	381,460.00
U. S. bonds loaned		25,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		251,085.00
Bonds, securities, &c		1,763,253.24
Banking-house		2,200,000.00
Other real estate owned		425,592.84
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		$2,919,742.91
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies and savings banks		1,335,173.32
Checks and other cash items		88,880.25
Exchanges for Clearing House		9,368,055.35
Notes of other national banks		100,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,302.76
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$10,428,732.10	
Legal-tender notes	1,500,000.00	25,731,836.69
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		209,400.00
United States bonds sold under agreement to repurchase		970,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		176,000.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit		122,327.72
Total		$79,088,412.53

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund		5,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,759,752.60
National bank notes outstanding		3,900,200.00
Due to other national banks	$19,878,670.40	
Due to State and private banks and bankers	6,578,441.66	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	7,073,448.41	
Dividends unpaid	4,145.50	
Individual deposits subject to check	26,878,749.46	
Demand certificates of deposit	198,676.20	
Time certificates of deposit	250,000.00	
Accepted checks	2,574,031.97	
Cashier's checks outstanding	640,509.74	63,376,073.34
United States deposits		147,545.63
Postal savings deposits		260,508.84
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers		351,864.66
Letters of credit		122,327.72
Reserved for taxes (balance to credit)		139.74
United States bonds sold under agreement to repurchase		970,000.00
Total		$79,088,412.53

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, LEWIS L. CLARKE, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

LEWIS L. CLARKE, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of March, 1914.

ROY MURCHIE, Notary Public, Kings County. 4.

Certificate filed in New York County, 49.

Correct—Attest:
CLAUS A. SPRECKELS,
EDWARD BURNS,
P. A. S. FRANKLIN,
Directors.

A COMMERCIAL BANK WITH EVERY FACILITY TO CARE FOR ITS CUSTOMERS

ACCOUNTS OF INDIVIDUALS, FIRMS, CORPORATIONS, BANKS AND BANKERS INVITED

[No. 7,206.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE COAL & IRON NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, 1-99,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 4th, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,485,114.84
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,275.80
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		400,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		10,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits, $60,000; to secure postal savings, $60,000		120,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c		1,882,088.03
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		552,318.48
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks		104,931.83
Checks and other cash items		64,445.90
Exchanges for Clearing House		202,610.83
Notes of other national banks		36,655.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		2,708.93
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,427,081.00	
Legal-tender notes	280,535.00	1,707,606.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		20,000.00
Total		$9,659,755.66

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		200,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		378,553.31
National bank notes outstanding		403,297.50
Due to other national banks	$1,782,970.54	
Due to State and private banks and bankers	297,999.64	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	243,403.32	
Dividends unpaid	3.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	5,078,886.24	
Demand certificates of deposit	48,469.54	
Certified checks	80,733.45	
Cashier's checks outstanding	57,895.01	
United States deposits	50,112.50	
Postal Savings deposits	37,946.08	
		7,676,410.33
Reserved for taxes		1,487.56
Liabilities other than those above stated:		
Income tax withheld		6.07
Total		$9,659,755.66

State of New York, County of N. Y., ss.:

I, ADDISON H. DAY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ADDISON H. DAY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of March, 1914.

[Seal] FREDERICK B. BLACKMAN, Notary Public, Kings County. Certificate filed in New York County.

Correct—Attest:
H. W. DRURY,
G. O. WATERMAN,
DANIEL F. CONNOR,
Directors.

[Charter No. 1,498.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 4th, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$29,333,562.45
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		5,722.44
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		450,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c		421,260.95
Banking house		990,000.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		1,698,166.17
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks		362,158.89
Checks and other cash items		136,076.86
Exchanges for Clearing House		2,275,483.80
Notes of other national banks		22,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		7,860.55
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$5,875,458.00	
Legal-tender notes	1,741,395.00	7,616,851.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer		22,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		64,000.00
Total		$43,894,845.80

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund		7,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		715,534.48
National bank notes outstanding		454,500.00
State bank notes outstanding		10,888.00
Reserved for taxes		23,772.69
Due to other national banks	$3,764,472.28	
Due to State and private banks and bankers	1,121,478.09	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	2,022,998.79	
Dividends unpaid	11,287.50	
Individual deposits subject to check	23,171,623.74	
Demand certificates of deposit	50,000.00	
Certified checks	209,699.83	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,098,142.40	
		32,210,008.69
Total		$43,894,845.80

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of March, 1914.

EDWD. F. BROWN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
FREDERIC W. STEVENS,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
WM. H. PORTER,
Directors.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.

Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

[No. 2,398.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 4th, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$8,088,183.75
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,332.48
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		350,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		50,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c		1,075,283.60
Other real estate owned		81,810.45
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	$708,148.35	
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies and savings banks	160,635.21	
Checks and other cash items	119,677.83	
Exchanges for Clearing House	423,275.65	
Notes of other national banks	16,500.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	19,922.81	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$36,572.00	
Legal-tender notes	170,515.00	206,887.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		2,500.00
Foreign exchange		15,661.06
Total		$1,699,280.86

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		205,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		43,218.12
National bank notes outstanding		49,200.00
Due to other national banks	$38,323.42	
Due to State and private banks and bankers	14,511.24	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	22,067.14	
Dividends unpaid	24.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	1,066,705.99	
Demand certificates of deposit	43,459.27	
Certified checks	2,000.00	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,510.76	
Postal savings deposits	5,168.78	
		1,198,266.59
Reserved for taxes		897.02
Liabilities other than those above stated: Accrued interest		509.20
Total		$1,699,280.86

State of New York, County of Bronx, ss.:

I, HARRY KOLBE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

HARRY KOLBE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of March, 1914.

CHAS. A. WEEBER, Notary Public, New York County, Residing in Bronx County.

Correct—Attest:
A. J. SHAMBERG,
E. J. McGOWAN,
F. A. WURZBACH,
Directors.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 24 day of March, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, market value		$507,200.00
Other securities, market value		1,861,783.64
Real estate owned		10,000.00
Mortgages owned		977,899.48
Loans secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		158,900.00
Loans secured by other collateral		5,707,876.44
Bills purchased not secured by collateral		1,218,807.98
Overdrafts		1,721.78
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers		1,703,483.57
Specie		1,134,801.90
Legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		221,000.00
Cash items		359,801.84
Other assets, viz.:		
Leasehold improvements	$130,528.53	
Rents receivable	5,320.10	
Due from Treasurer of U. S.	1,000.00	
Advanced to trusts	227.96	
Accrued interest not entered	67,960.55	
		185,038.13
Total		$14,069,474.82

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus, including all undivided profits		547,509.57
Unpaid dividends; reserved for same		203,429.47
Federal income tax withheld	$1,819.74	
Reserved for taxes	7,000.00	
Reserved for taxes on building and equipment	8,250.00	
		17,069.74
Preferred deposits	$744,884.51	
Deposits not preferred	11,241,222.19	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	321,663.67	
		12,307,750.17
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Officers' checks outstanding	$106,107.17	
Accrued interest not entered	61,068.17	
		167,143.34
Total		$14,069,474.82

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

ALEX S. WEBB, President, and HORACE F. POOR, Treasurer, of Lincoln Trust Company, located and doing business at Nos. 41& 43 Cedar and 22 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the Banking Law, (Chap. 2 of the Consolidated Laws as amended,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is in the form prescribed by the Superintendent of Banks, and is made in compliance with an official notice received from him, designating the 2d day of March, 1914, as the date of which such report shall be made. I hereby certify that at the time when I signed my name hereto the Notary Public whose name is attached to the certificate hereinbelow contained asked me the question, "Do you solemnly swear that the statements contained in the foregoing report are true?" and I replied, "I do," to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ALEX S. WEBB, President.
HORACE F. POOR, Treasurer.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, JOSEPH W. HANSON, a Notary Public in and for the county above named, do hereby certify that, on the 10th day of March, 1914, there appeared before me ALEX S. WEBB, whose signature is appended to the statement hereinabove contained, and at the time when he signed such statement I asked him, "Do you solemnly swear that the statements contained in the foregoing report are true?" and he replied "I do, to the best of my knowledge and belief."

JOSEPH W. HANSON,
Notary Public No. 25, New York County.
Register's Certificate No. 4,064.
Term Expires March 30, 1914.

[Seal of Notary.]

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, JOSEPH W. HANSON, a Notary Public in and for the county above named, do here

THE BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.....4@4¼% for the best names
Monday.....4@4¼% " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Straw Hats Men Will Wear.

Men's straw hats in the finer grades, retailing from $3 to $5, for Summer are designed with high crowns and narrow to medium brims. The season will be essentially a novelty season. Fancy sennets, rough braids, soft effects in Milans and Bangkoks have met with a strong demand. Fuggrees will not be used, it is said, on the better grades.

Dress Goods for Fall Wear.

With no domestic wools in sight and the market cleared of stocks, a decided hardening in prices marks the Fall dress goods situation. Advances, it is said, are bound to be made within the next few weeks. Cutters-up have started operations and a better line is given on the trend of demand. Serges will not play as prominent a part as in former years, it is said. Fabrics which are looked upon to take their place are plain and fancy weaves, such as granites, crepes, poplins and melrose.

The Exports of a Week.

General exports, exclusive of specie, from the Port of New York last week were valued at $21,692,151, compared with $23,463,861 in the week previous, and $18,904,088 in the corresponding week of last year. The total value of the present year's exports to date is $201,057,869, against $196,874,232 in the corresponding period of 1913. Exports of domestics and cotton duck from New York last week were valued at $641,084 against $584,781 in the previous week. The greatest amount shipped to a single country, $287,648 worth of merchandise, went to the Philippines. China led the week before with $202,112.

Gray Goods More Active.

There was a little more active buying of print cloths in this market yesterday, though nothing approaching normal activity was seen. There was some business done in 38½-inch, 64-56s, at 5 cents, and some small orders for 38½-inch, 64-60s were booked at 5¼ cents. There was considerable talk around the market to the effect that 80 squares could be had for spot delivery at 7 cents, but the reports could not be verified. It was known that the mills were willing to take 7 cents for this construction for late delivery, but for quick shipments the mills were unwilling to take less than 7¼ cents. The market as a whole was quiet and the price tone showed no improvement over Monday's.

The London Rubber Sale.

More than the usual activity on the part of buyers marked the opening of the fortnightly sale of crude rubber in London yesterday. The offerings at the sale amounted to 1,370 tons of plantation grades, and of these 700 tons had been taken when the late cables reached this market. Smoked sheets sold at 2s. 3½d., while pale crepe sold at 2s. 4½d., compared with 2s. 5d. and 2s. 4¾d., respectively, at the last previous sale. Upriver fine was quoted at 2s. 1¾d., nearly, in London, compared with 14 cents asked in New York for rubber available for immediate delivery. The activity at the sale was attributed principally to the replenishing of stocks on the part of dealers, who, in a quet way, have done a sizable amount of business in the last month or so.

For Mutual Insurance.

Application will probably be made today at Albany for the mutual insurance charter under the workmen's compensation bill for the Industrial Mutual Insurance Association of New York which will take over the risks under the act in the needle industries. This association is composed of the executive boards of the various organizations in the garment trades. The company will be practically the first in the field. The premium at first will be as high as that charged by the corporations in the insurance business, but with this difference, that what is saved will be refunded to the members. Under the Massachusetts bill mutual companies composed of manufacturers have refunded as high as 40 per cent. of the premiums paid in after the first year.

Parcel Post Experiences.

The prompt returns made for c. o. d. packages sent by parcel post have been favorably commented upon. The express companies, it is said, are lax in this regard, many weeks elapsing sometimes before the sender receives his money. The customer, it is explained, frequently holds off from paying the companies until he is quite ready, and when the postman delivers a c. o. d. package, it is either paid for or immediately returned to the sender. The number of packages delivered in poor condition is also said to be very small considering the amount of matter carried under the Government system. A complaint is registered against the length of time it takes to find a package that has been lost by an express company and, in this respect also, it is said the parcel post has been found to be a superior service.

A Tale of Pessimism.

The following story is told by a well-known dry goods salesman, who sells to the Southern trade. It is quoted because is fairly represents the attitude taken toward current business by the average New York merchant. "According to the tale a Southern planter, well past middle age, drove into the village nearest his plantation and went into the general store. "Howdy," Uncle Henry said the storekeeper, "how's the crop?" To which Uncle Henry replied, "Mighty sorry, young man, mighty sorry." "Why, how's that, Uncle Henry," asked the storekeeper in surprise, "I was out around your way Sunday and everything looked mighty fine. There was a good stand of cotton and it was nice and white." "Oh y—," replied Uncle Henry, "the stand and the color are all right, but the boll weevil or the red spider may get into it. Then where will I be?"

Want Russian Foodstuffs.

About a dozen representative American importers attended yesterday a meeting at the local office of the National Association of Manufacturers, which was held under the leadership of C. J. Medzikhovsky, Commercial Attaché to the Russian Embassy at Washington. The object of the meeting was to find ways and means of increasing import and export business in foodstuffs between this country and Russia, the principal topics discussed being eggs, caviar, and poultry and game. About the only suggestion of value that was made in the meeting concerned the need of extension of credit to Russian merchants as a "booster" of American export business with that country, and a knitter of firmer business friendship between the two nations generally. It is planned to hold a second meeting in the rooms of the association on Friday, when a larger attendance is looked for.

Coal Situation Easier.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today:

"The mild weather following last week's storm prevented a serious situation from becoming more acute. While early this week it was still impossible for either the railroads or the retailers to handle tonnage with ordinary dispatch, the situation was rapidly becoming easier, and no further danger was apprehended in view of the lateness of the season. The greatest pinch has been on the steam sizes of anthracite. The bituminous market has been helped materially by the events of the last ten days. The movement of coal to tidewater was virtually at a standstill for the greater part of last week on all the roads, and this led to a pretty thorough cleaning up of demurrage accumulations at the piers. Most of the demarrage coal was moved at low prices, but the bulk of it has been disposed of. As a result the market is in a healthier condition than for some time."

Dress and Waist Makers.

Samuel Floersheimer has been elected President, Reuben S. Adler, Vice President; Emmanuel A. Jackson, Treasurer, and Joseph Oppenheimer, Secretary of the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association. With Abraham Millman, these make up the Ways and Means Committee. A special meeting of the association has been called for Saturday at 2 o'clock at the United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. Reports of the outgoing executives will be heard and discussed. The following have been elected to the Grievance Board, which takes up complaints made by the manufacturer or union under the protocol where the chief clerks fail to reach an agreement: Joseph Oppenheimer, of Max Held, Inc.; Robert Bernhard, of Robert Bernhard & Co.; Arnold E. Kupfer, of Kupfer Brothers Import Company; Charles F. Siemons, of Charles F. Siemons, Inc.; Henry Weiss, of Schaffer & Co.; Harry Rosen, of Rosen Brothers; Morris Weiss, of Gross & Weiss, and Joseph Dallet, of Dallet & Weyl. The alternates are Louis Leiserson, E. E. Eckhaus, of the Yankee Waist Company; Harry J. Ash, of Son & Ash, and Charles S. Lefcourt, of Lefcourt & Brenner.

A New Bankruptcy Decision.

Much comment has been aroused in local credit circles by a recent decision of Judge Mayer in the Federal Court for the Southern District of New York. The decision concerns a provision of the Bankruptcy act which says that wages due to workmen, clerks, traveling or city salesmen, or servants, which have been earned within three months before the commencement of bankruptcy proceedings and which do not exceed $900 to each claimant, are to be preferred claims. Judge Mayer's decision touches a point which evidently has never come up before. It deals with a case in which the claimants were virtually stockholders and officers of the bankrupt corporation, but who, for reasons of convenience, had allowed the stock to be held in the names of their wives and other members of their families. On the strength of previous decisions these men made application for priority to the extent of $900 each. It was allowed by the referee in the case, but on appeal of the attorney representing the National Jewelers' Board of Trade Judge Mayer reversed the ruling of the referee on the ground put forth in the attorney's claim—that the men in question were not employes in the sense that was intended by the Bankruptcy act.

Evils in the Corset Trade.

"There are more evils in the corset trade than any other," said a veteran salesman yesterday. "Retailers, even the small ones, carry the guarantee to the limit. It would be all right for them to guarantee a $1 corset, if they took their own medicine, but this they will seldom do. They pass the dose along to the manufacturer. The retailer buys a corset which he retails for $1 at 70 cents. If a steel breaks after the corset has been worn one month, he takes it back, and expects the manufacturer to supply him with a new corset. It would cost him 10 cents for the steel and 5 cents for labor, and that would have to come out of his profit, and he is not willing to lose that much. Then there are buyers who order expensive corsets in single lots for special customers. The required size is sent them, it is laced up, which spoils the trimming, the size is found to be too small for the customer, so the corset is returned to the manufacturer with a request for a larger size. Nine times out of ten the customer's size is not taken by the clerk when such an order is placed. Finally, manufacturers will not comply with such outrageous demands, but the fact that buyers make them, shows that there are firms who acquiesce."

GIVE $6,328 FOR WAR PAPERS

Major Lambert's Sale So Far Has Brought in $205,000.

The sale of Part III. of the late Major William H. Lambert's library was concluded at the Anderson Auction Company's rooms last evening. The total for the day's two sessions was $6,328, and the total for Part III. $9,882. The grand total to date for Part I., II., and III. is, in round numbers, $205,000.

Gen. William T. Sherman's original manuscript of his "Memoirs," bound in four volumes, was bought by George D. Smith for $600. A letter by William W. Appleton says that Gen. Sherman gave the manuscript to him after the book was printed.

Dodd & Livingston paid $410 for James Russell Lowell's privately printed "Ode recited at the Commemoration of the Living and Dead Soldiers of Harvard University, July 21, 1865." Only fifty copies were printed for presentation to the poet's friends. This copy has the autograph inscription "To Mr. Bigelow with the Author's regards, 3rd Sept., 1865."

A fine civil war letter written by Gen. Robert E. Lee to Gen. Braxton Bragg and dated "Headquarters, April 2, 1864," went to A. Fosburgh for $82.50. A letter by President Lincoln, "Executive Mansion, March 15, 1861," to the Secretary of the Interior, asking his opinion as to the advisability of provisioning Fort Sumter, was bought by William Sloan for $50.

James F. Drake paid $102.50 for a letter by Lincoln, dated Washington, Dec. 28, 1861, to Inspector of Customs Henry Liebman, saying "I have no power to appoint a Lieutenant Colonel as suggested by the Governor of New York. The appeal must be made, if at all, to the Governor." Mr. Drake also gave $100 for another letter by Lincoln, dated Oct. 30, 1861, and Charles Scribner's Sons paid $70 for one to the Secretary of War, dated Sept. 18, 1863.

N. Bewley obtained for $125 a letter written by Lincoln to Gen. N. P. Banks, dated Feb. 16, 1864, and J. Buckley paid $120 for a letter by Lincoln to Gen. Henry W. Slocum, June 6, 1864.

War letters of Gen. W. T. Sherman brought good prices. One dated Washington, April 2, 1864, and addressed to Gen. Grant, sold for $90. Two other letters to Grant, dated, respectively, April 2, 1864, and June 16, 1864, fetched $70 each. A letter by Sherman to Grant, Dec. 2, 1864, announcing the capture of Savannah went for $130.

Another letter to Grant, dated Pocotaligo, Jan. 28, 1865, after Sherman had started his march through the Carolinas, was knocked down for $55. In it Sherman says: "I expect Davis will move Heaven and earth to catch me, for success to my column is fatal to his dream of empire."

An interesting letter of Harriet Beecher Stowe, Hartford, July 23, 1875, referring to her "Uncle Tom's Cabin," brought $110 and a first edition of that work, with a letter of Mrs. Stowe's inserted, sold for $105.

A holograph letter of Gen. Zachary Taylor, Point Isabel, Texas, May 15, 1846, brought $112.50. A bronze bust of Gen. George H. Thomas, signed by the sculptor, H. Weiner, was bought by T. M. Shephard for $225.

"The Life of Gen. Thomas," by Thomas B. Van Horne, with a large amount of material which Major Lambert had collected to extra-illustrate it, brought $225. The autograph manuscript of "O Captain! My Captain!" signed in full by Walt Whitman, went to F. F. Madigan for $155.

Newark Sells $1,000,000 in Bonds.

City Controller Tyler Parmly of Newark yesterday sold $1,000,000 worth of temporary loan bonds at the average interest rate of 3.75. The bonds were divided between Bond & Goodwin and L. Von Hoffmann & Co. of New York City. Bond & Goodwin took $700,000 worth at ¾ in addition to a premium of $77.70. The Von Hoffmann firm offered to take $300,000 worth at 3% with a premium of $25, which was accepted.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Reasons That Prompt Some Nice Distinctions in Duties.

That there is a distinction in the tariff laws between blown glass and blown glassware was the conclusion reached yesterday by the Board of United States General Appraisers in deciding a protest case in the name of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, New York, favorably to the importers. The merchandise in controversy consisted of tubes of blown glass of a size to fit siphon bottles.

The Collector returned the articles for duty at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem under that part of Paragraph 109, act of 1897, which refers to "and other blown glassware." It was insisted by the importers that the goods in question are not blown glassware, and that there is a distinction between the two classes. Claim for duty was accordingly made under Paragraph 112, as manufactures of glass, or of which glass is the component material of chief value. In sustaining the protest Judge Sullivan says:

"While it is true that the merchandise in dispute is blown glass, it is not blown glassware within Paragraph 109 of the act of 1897. The single witness testifying stated unreservedly that the merchandise could not be used in the condition in which it was imported. That it is not sold to dealers in glass, but to manufacturers, and that in every instance that it has to be cut, as all siphons are not made alike."

Copper matte, regardless of its percentages of lead, was intended by Congress to be free of duty under the various tariff laws. The American Smelting and Refining Company, Perth Amboy, N. J., made importations of the product, which was returned for duty by Collector Malone at 1½ cents per pound, under Paragraph 151, act of 1909, as "lead-bearing ores of all kinds." The importer claimed exemption from duty under Paragraph 544, which enumerates "regulus of copper ore." It was established at the hearing that the words "matte" and "regulus" are synonymous. The board accordingly sustained the protest and reversed the Collector, whose classification was made on account of the high percentage of lead.

The board decided that neck chains of small seashells and glass beads permanently strung, some fastened with substantial metal clasps, and others without the clasps, and not to be regarded as jewelry under the act of 1897. It was held that such of the chains as are worth less than 11 marks per gross are properly dutiable at 35 per cent. ad valorem as toys, as claimed, while the goods valued at more than 11 marks per gross are dutiable at the same rate under Paragraph 450, which provides for "manufactures of mother of pearl, and shells." The Collector's assessment at 40 per cent. was reversed. The importers included the American Bead Company, C. B. Richard & Co., B. Illfelder & Co., and Adolph Strauss & Co., New York. Waxfilled beads were granted duty at 20 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 448 act of 1909. The importers were Wells, Fargo & Co., Morris Goldberg, Julius Mamluck & Co., Simpson, Crawford Company, M. Tecla & Co., and the Universal Shipping Company, New York.

B. Altman & Co. failed in a contention for lower duty on novelties, consisting of dusters in the form of dressed dolls composed in chief value of textiles. Duty was taken at 60 per cent. under Paragraph 438, of the old law, as manufactures of feathers. The firm claimed a rate of 40 per cent. ad valorem under the "provision for feather dusters, or 35 per cent. as toys."

A dispute between the Government and Lamb, Finlay & Co., New York, involving the classification of flax scarring under the old law, was settled adversely to the protestants. Appraiser Higgins reported that the goods were advanced beyond the condition of a plain woven fabric by hemstitching or spoke-stitching. The articles were returned dutiable at 35 per cent. ad valorem as "manufactures of flax, not specially provided for," under Paragraph 358. The importers' contention was for duty at 30 or 35 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 370, as "all woven fabrics, not including articles, finished or unfinished, of flax weighing less than four and one-half ounces per square yard." In deciding against the firm, Judge Cooper says it was the intention of Congress to include in Paragraph 358 merchandise which has received, subsequent to the weaving, such substantial processes of manufacture as have been applied to the goods here in question.

It was decided that magic lantern slides and films for cinematograph machines of small size imported by B. Illfelder & Co., Boston, are to be regarded as toys under the act of 1897, with duty at 35 per cent. ad valorem. The Collector assessed the slides at 45 per cent. under Paragraph 110, and the films at 35 per cent. as manufactures of celluloid under Paragraph 455.

The American Express Company, Chicago, succeeded in a controversy regarding the classification of cotton yarn imported under the old law. The customs authorities returned the yarn as combed, and exacted duty at one-fourth of 1 cent per number per pound. The importers claimed that the goods were carded only, and not combed. Judge Cooper allowed the yarn to enter at either one-fifth or one-sixth of 1 cent per number per pound, but not less than 15 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 313.

EAT SALMON; SAVE MONEY.

Canned Product Cheaper Than Meats, Fisheries Commissioner Says.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—"To reduce the cost of living, eat more salmon, especially of the cheaper grades, and less meat."

This is the advice of Dr. Hugh M. Smith, Federal Commissioner of Fisheries, who asserts that not only is salmon cheaper than meats, but will keep indefinitely in cans, if unopened.

To prove his assertion that salmon is cheaper than meats, Dr. Smith compares the average retail price of these products in Washington on Feb. 19 last. One pound of canned red salmon of the best quality will cost about 18 cents, he says, while the same quantity of bone, muscle, blood, and brain building material and body fuel in other foods would cost: Eggs, strictly fresh, (at 34 cents a dozen,) 36 cents; steak, sirloin, (at 27½ cents a pound,) 40 cents; mutton, leg, (at 20 cents a pound,) 31 cents; chicken, average, (at 25 cents a pound,) 21½ cents; ham, smoked, (at 18½ cents a pound,) 13½ cents, and pink salmon, canned, (at 9 cents a pound,) 12½ cents.

"The best grades of canned salmon," says the statement, "are richer than meats in body building materials, and contain about the same amount of fats. Pink salmon, which is a cheaper grade, is better than meats for making flesh and bone, but has less fat. Either is as digestible as the best sirloin steak, but there is no waste, and nothing has to be thrown away except the can."

New Hudson & Manhattan Bonds.

The Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company wishes to issue $154,000 in bonds under its first lien and refunding mortgage, which was issued to the Central Trust Company on Feb. 1, 1913, to secure $65,000,000 of bonds. Under this it has already issued $37,035,000 of bonds, and the additional issue is needed to reimburse the company for improvements and betterments. A hearing on the application will be held by Public Service Commissioner Williams on March 17.

Hudson & Manhattan Co.'s Report.

The Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company reports for January gross revenues of $487,054, which compares with $474,000 for the first month of 1913, as against $258,235. Operating expenses were increased $23,907 by the inclusion of depreciation reserve, adjustment of taxes, and a charge of $3,550 in connection with the listing of bonds on the Stock Exchange. There was left a balance for interest on the adjustment bonds of $73,117.

Sues Picture Dealer for $9,000.

Edward Brandus, who deals in paintings at 549 Fifth Avenue, was named as defendant in a Supreme Court suit begun against him yesterday by Edward P. Goetz, who seeks to recover $9,000 which he alleges still is owed by Brandus on a $10,000 Diaz painting entitled "A Pack of Hounds," purchased by Brandus from Jules S. Bache. According to the complaint Mr. Brandus has only paid $1,000 on the purchase price of the picture thus far. It was said last night that the matter would be settled out or court and that the suit would be withdrawn.

LOOP RUNNING BEHIND.

Deficit on Operation Since Aug. 4 is Now $362,953.74.

Returns made yesterday by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit to the Public Service Commission show that so far the loop line from Chambers Street to the Williamsburg Bridge has not paid its way, although the returns for January show an increase in traffic.

The gross receipts for January were $44,486.05, too little to pay the rentals, taxes, operating expenses, maintenance and depreciation and the preferential due to the company, and the interest on its own investment. Since the line was opened on Aug. 4 last, the earnings have shown a deficiency of $190,060.76, against the gross earnings the interest and sinking fund on the $6,500,000 expended by the city on that part of the line now under operation also is reckoned, the total deficit from Aug. 4 to Jan. 31 is $362,953.74.

Revenue from Duties Increasing.

Notwithstanding the materially low rates of duty carried in the new tariff law the average daily receipts from duties at the New York Custom House are running unusually high, while the total revenue thus collected so far this fiscal year at this port does not compare unfavorably with that of the corresponding period last year under the act of 1909. Yesterday the duty collections, as recorded by Acting Collector Stuart, reached $919,724.05. This sum of daily receipts has been approximated during the last week or two, and, if predicted, the local Custom House will show daily receipts of a million dollars or more. The total duty collections at New York up to March 9, for the Government's fiscal year ending June 30, is $145,276,491, compared with $152,307,029 the same date last year under a tariff carrying much higher duties. Mr. Stuart said yesterday it is obvious that imports under the act of 1913 are coming in in a largely increased volume.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

LONDON, March 10.—There was spirited bidding from all sections for the 15,184 bales offered at the wool auction sales to-day. The market was in sellers' favor and Queensland scoured merinos sold as high as 2s 8d and Victorian at 2s 4¼d on Continental account. The sales follow:

New South Wales, 800 bales; scoured, 1s 2¼d@2s ½d; greasy, 7½d@1s 2d. Queensland, 1,000 bales; scoured, 1s 7½d@2s 3d; greasy, 9½d@1s 1½d. Victoria, 1,500 bales; scoured, 1s 4¾d@2s 4½d; greasy, 7¼d@1s 5½d. South Australia, 600 bales; scoured, 1s 8d@1s 11½d; greasy, 9½d@1s 4d. West Australia, 2,300 bales; greasy, 6¼d@1s 2¼d. Tasmania, 300 bales; greasy, 10¾d@1s 3d. New Zealand, 6,100 bales; scoured, 1s 6d@1s 11½d; greasy, 8d@1s 4d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 500 bales; scoured, 1s 8d@1s 11d; greasy, 1s 4d@1s 6d.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Further information may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., and at the branch offices, 315 Custom House, New York, by giving the number of the item referred to.

12,679. CHROME NICKEL.—A European mfr. wants to buy chrome nickel in wire or ribbon form.

12,680. STATIONERY, SCHOOL SUPPLIES, &c.—The Director General of Schools in a South American country wishes to receive catalogues and general information about school articles, stationery, &c.

12,681. MACHINERY, WINDMILLS, ENGINES, &c.—A dealer in Asia Minor would like to receive the catalogues, price lists, &c., of Am. firms mfg. agricultural implements, structural machinery, tools, engines of various types, windmills, &c.

12,682. FELT HATS.—Proposals are requested for supplying black felt hats for four years to the Sixteenth Division of the Civil Guard of Spain. Estimates are on file in the Consulate in Guards Civil, Madrid, Spain, where they may be seen. Proposals must be submitted through a local agent before April 8.

12,683. PRINTING MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES.—A printing houses abroad desire to receive catalogues on printing machinery and supplies of all kinds. The machines should be thoroughly modern in construction, though they need not be small enough to be run with low-powered motors.

12,684. ADDING MACHINES.—There is a small but steadily increasing market for adding machines in a European country. The best manner for Americans to push their sales in this line is to get in touch with firms carrying office supplies for sale.

12,685. RAW SILK.—A business man in the Near East, who has been engaged in the silk business for 20 years, would like to get in touch with Am. importers of raw silk, as he thinks he can save the brokerage and commission usually paid at direct dealings can be established. Correspondence in Spanish.

12,686. COTTON GOODS, HOSIERY, AND WEARING APPAREL.—A manufacturers' agency in South Am. desires to be placed in communication with mfrs. of various lines of cotton goods, hosiery and wearing apparel in medium and low-priced grades.

12,687. PRINTING PRESSES AND MACHINERY.—A business man in a European country is interested in Am. printing presses and all kinds of machinery used in newspaper and printing offices, and would like to get in touch with mfrs.

12,688. RADIUM DEPOSITS.—A citizen in the Near East states that important deposits of radium have been found on his property, and he desires to communicate with Am. capitalists who would be willing to send experts to examine, and, if reports were favorable, enter into arrangements with him for exploiting the deposits.

12,689. CORN OIL, ARACHIDE OIL, AND OTHER EDIBLE OILS.—A business association wishes to communicate with Am. refiners of corn oil, arachide (peanut) oil, and other edible oils.

12,690. VENEER MACHINERY.—A European merchant who does an extensive business in machinery and has branch offices in other cities desires to receive catalogues and price lists from Am. mfrs. of veneer machinery.

12,691. SANITARY CUPS.—An Am. commission house in the Far East desires catalogues and price lists from Am. mfrs. of sanitary drinking cups.

ROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

1,678. PANAMA CANAL SUPPLIES.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Gen. Purchasing Officer of the Canal Dom., Washington, D. C., until March 16 for furnishing track bolts, plate washers, copper and steel wire, chisels, hammers, axes, wrenches, hatchets, pipe cutters, ratchet braces and drills, bread drills, twist drills, taps, stocks and dies, files, rope, chain blocks, tackle blocks, trowels, tacks, blowtorches, sprinkling cans, oil cans, tool handles, cable clips, gun, hose, packing, gaskets, rawhide belt lacing, cotton canvas, sponges, chamois skins, towels, oil cloth, chimaware, food choppers, ice tongs, forks, spoons, knives, putty, glaziers' points, lubricating oils and greases, creosote oil, linseed oil, turpentine, lampblack, paints, soap, beeswax, borax, lime, rock salt, and sundries, (schedule 631.) Tenders are invited until March 20 for operating devices for pivoted sash, track bolts, wire cables, chain, cable clips, poultry netting, oysters, screws, hinges, locks, bolt fasteners, coal baskets, grommets, belt rivets and burrs, sheet brass, hasps, cocks, hand oilers, grease cups, oil cups, galvanized buckets, marine clocks, table tennis, scrub brushes, roof brushes, varnish brushes, whitewash brushes, hoes, lanterns, lantern globes, emery cloth, sash cord, and chalk line. (Circular 832.)

1,679. CATTLE FOR THE INDIAN SERVICE.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Indian Office, Washington, D. C., until April 2 for furnishing 631 bulls and 3,526 heifers for the Indian Service.

1,680. HAY, OATS, AND STRAW.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering 9,000 pounds of hay, 3,800 pounds of oats, and 1,000 pounds of straw to the Quartermaster, Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., will be received at the arsenal until March 16.

1,681. BRIDGES.—Sealed proposals for the construction of three steel, highway, rolling, or trunnion bascule bridges will be received at the U. S. Engineer Office, Norfolk, Va., until April 17.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed in New York County.

Gilfuily, Wm. F. and Annie C.—C. H. Box, Oct. 7, 1913, $238.

M. Neufeld & Sons, Inc., Blue Grass Lumber Co.—July 10, 1913, $198.

Sapp—Same, July 10, 1913, $199.

Same—Same, July 10, 1913, $140.

Galiani, Antonio, and John Rendall Plumbing Corporation—Colwell Lead Co., April 20, 1913, $318.

Williamson, Dora—Acme Metal Ceiling Co., June 11, 1912, $143.

Cornyn, Felix—S. McElduff, Feb. 6, 1914, $107.

Gill, Phillis S.—National Discount Co., April 23, 1907, (canceled.) $435.

Clark, James M., and Hudson Inn Co.—M. L. Clark, June 18, 1913, $190.

Clark, James M.—M. L. Clark, July 10, 1912, $1,138.

Cohen, Louis, and Harry Cohen—People, &c., March 3, 1914, $900.

Cohen, Louis, and William Marshall—Same, March 9, 1914, $900.

Cohen, Louis, and Alexander Rabinowitz, Same, March 9, 1914, $500.

Arizona Turquoise Mines Co.—E. Margolies, March 3, 1914, $2,641.

Schwinger, Benjamin—L. Meyer, June 13, 1913, $1,266.

Schneider, Pinkus—J. Alexander, May 31, 1911, $196.

Salinger, Hannah, and Geo. W.—Empire Trust Co., April 7, 1913, $114.

Gerstein, Morris, and Joseph Stoll—M. M. Lesser, March 29, 1906, $118.

Hayes, Howard, and John H. Regan—B. J. Klein, Sept. 11, 1913, $1,904.

Latham, Ellis C.—National Park Bank, Jan. 29, 1914, $638.

8% ON GERMAN LLOYD.

Steamship Company Increases Its Payment 1 Per Cent.

The agents of the North German Lloyd announced yesterday that a cable had been received from Bremen stating that the Directors had decided to declare a dividend of 8 per cent., payable on April 2. This compares with 7 per cent. paid in 1913. At the close of 1912 the company's gross surplus was $15,230,000, an increase of $2,275,000 over 1912. The payments made in 1913 on account of new steamers building and bank reserves was $16,000,000, as against $9,975,000 in 1912.

There was at the company's disposal at the end of 1913 $15,500,000, while the liabilities of the company for shipbuilding, &c., including furnishings and equipping, amounted to only $11,375,000.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

City.

WALZER & WALZER.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Walzer & Walzer, manufacturers of furs at 36 West Twenty-fifth Street, show liabilities $14,900 and assets $1,300.

BENJAMIN TRANEN.—Schedules of Benjamin Tranen, jeweler of 182 Broome Street, show liabilities $6,615 and assets $4,441.

TAGGART-KENDALL, INC., printer of 241 West Thirty-seventh Street, has made an assignment to John A. Morison. The company has a capital stock of $50,000, and Marshall W. Taggart is president.

LOUIS C. NEUBERGER.—Judge Hough has appointed Harry Osterman receiver for Louis C. Neuberger, jeweler at 1 Park Row.

MOULTON & RICKETTS.—Judge Hough has authorized Philip J. McCook, receiver for Roy Ricketts, trading as Moulton & Ricketts, dealer in fine arts at 537 Fifth Avenue and in Chicago, to continue business here for twenty days.

Out of Town.

Special Dispatches to The Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y.—Philip S. Lasher, dealer in meats and provisions; petition in bankruptcy filed in United States Court in New York; liabilities, $1,585; assets, $331. The latter consists of stock, $250, and accounts, $171. Judge Hough appointed Harold E. Burroughs of Kingston as receiver.

CHICAGO, Ill.—W. A. Fraser & Co., one of the oldest brokerage houses on the Board of Trade; voluntary petition filed in the United States Court; assets, $420,000; liabilities, $180,000. Oscar E. Williams was appointed receiver.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Mme. Marcello, dressmaker; liabilities $3,567; assets $1,486.

IRENE, Texas.—The Irene Mercantile Company, general merchandise and cotton operating company; voluntary petition; assets $81,732; liabilities, $28,186. The company operates three stores.

PATERSON, N. J.—Ralph Baer, silk manufacturer; voluntary petition filed in United States Court at Trenton; assets, $38,301; liabilities, $29,804.

BOSTON, Mass.—Walter S. Ingram, electrician; petition filed; liabilities, $36,265; assets, 38 cents.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Alexander, Kate—People, &c., $200.

Allen, Willard S.—Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., $121.

Attenborough, Geo. F.—M. Alterman, $268.

Adamanco, Anthony—Joseph Fallert Brewing Co., $146.

Braker, Conrad M.—F. M. Fox, $20,077.

Barlow, Frederick F.—City of N. Y., $676.

Carl, Fred—M. Goodwin & Co., $365.

Carter, Mark K.—City of N. Y., $274.

Clingul, Raphael—Same, $274.

Casperfield, Henry A.—Same, $259.

Cohn, Max—H. Barnhard et al. $252.

Cohen, Louis—R. Schkopp, $1,707.

Campo, Giuseppe—C. W. Gilmor, costs, $107.

Dudley, Therese A.—Gilimour & Cullom Co., $165.

Dugan, Eugene A. and Josephine E.—Nat. Casket Co., $300.

De Stefano, Matteo—C. Neil, costs, $107.

Farley, Philip M.—Wilkesbarre Realty Co., $292.

Fynn, John J.—C. McGuire et al., $113.

Foote, Julius O.—Nat. Discount Co., $203.

Frappier, Ave—John Wanamaker, N. Y., $39.

Gaynor, Patrick—C. W. Gilmor, costs, $140.

Gutman, Jacob—Same, $474.

Gugie, Gliten—F. Dulevsky et al, costs, $108.

Goldberg, Clara R.—N. Schapiro, $108.

Haugaard, Wm. C.—Hoban-Hunter-Feltner Co., $472.

Same—Same, $518.

Same—Same, $474.

Huppert, Christina C.—I. Yankauer et al., $118.

Hoffman, Michael—E. W. Baldwin, $108.

Hayes, Henry S.—City of N. Y., $229.

Hawe, Wm. E.—Same, $140.

Heyer, Grace—O. Hitchins, $256.

Hall, Frederick—Continental Public Works Co., $1,880.

Jaggers, Arthur H.; Wm. J. Crane, and Jaggers & Dodson, Inc.—J. Rhodes, $1,393.

Kalamatiro, Sinaderos—People, &c., $200.

Kramer, Louis and Joseph—Nellie, $271.

Kaminsky, Isaac—Schwartz & Co., $885.

Lee, Patrick—City of N. Y., $274.

Light, Isaac—Same, $274.

Light, Maurice—S. C. Gruiberg, $194.

Leonard, Lewis A.—C. Sorace, $235.

Lassoff, Harry—A. Hochberger, $190.

Lehmann, Paul and Benjamin—Pettit & Reed, Inc., $126.

Ludwig, Edward—Swift & Co., $188.

Lyons, Arthur J.—M. T. C. Waterman, $114.

Mahler, Emily, and Hans Mahler Co.—H. Masler, costs, $356.

Same—Maidurnain Importing Co., costs, $208.

Madden, Josephine, guardian—City of N. Y., $151.

McMullen, Alexander—J. Markety et al., $203.

Meyer, Louis—City of N. Y., $274.

Morgan, Matthew, and Robert H. Sexton—J. L. Vermilyea, $201.

McKeon, Margaret—M. Thompson, $1,145.

Marx, Max—J. T. Fay, $1,740.

Same—S. Wallach et al., $1,651.

McCallum, Patrick—M. C. Dodge, $330.

Probst, Fredrick Sharon, or Samuel Plaut, and Mary Plaut—F. Honaldi, $216.

Pelton, Lee T.—H. Inde, $347.

Pitowsky, Alfred—N. Mosenson, $215.

Pimsler, Adolph, and Emil Pimsler—A. L. Dow et al., $434.

Pavlounk, Joseph—M. M. Hayward & Co., $425.

Pagani, Henry G.—Auto-Aero Supply Co., $246.

Poertner, Wm. C.—F. F. Freehold Estates, Inc., $125.

Patron, Santiris—People, &c., $200.

Prendeville, Rose A.—I. Harris, $338.

Rosner, Jennie—R. Davidson et al., $192.

Reeve, Chas. L.—Indian Refining Co., $332.

Roda, Albert, guardian—City of N. Y., costs, $125.

Reid, Walter—Same, $902.

Robinson, Felix A.—Same, $274.

Rubin, Henrietta—Int. Provision Co., $175.

Stein, Clara—I. Stern, costs, $105.

Silverman, Caspar L. and Jacob Wolkow Co.—German Exchange Bank, $128.

Stein, Samuel—Park & Tilford, $232.

Schrenkeisen, Edward—Hotel Hoffy Co., $108.

Sonderman, Hans—City of New York, $274.

Schakell, Robert—Same, $506.

Schreiber, Isaac, Bessie and Louis—American Woolen Co. of N. Y., $370.

Shaw, Isaac H.—Newitt & Co., $123.

Saxton, Shepard H.—National Air Cell Covering Co., $237.

Steinbach, Steve M.—J. H. Toocker Printing Co., $136.

Stellen, John F.—N. Schweitzer et al., $265.

Shape, Robert L., George L. Bready, and Edward A. Wilson—W. H. Shape, $5,710.

Sackheim, Jacob, administrator—W. G. Piqueron, costs, $107.

Tompkins, Thomas R.—F. S. Angell, $126.

Volsins, William J.—J. W. Geratty, $115.

Vaughan, Richard J.—Hudson Garage, $233.

Wheeler, Francis R.—S. A. Nourse, $125.

Wood, William A.—F. H. Warren, $540.

Wallenberg, Erik J.—G. S. Doenges, $144.

Wolff, Julius—North Beach Land and Improvement Co., Inc., $965.

Westlake, Albert—M. E. Close, $793.

Wells, Arthur—Century Bank of City of New York, $353.

Acher Amusement Co.—Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., $204.

American Temperance Life Ins. Ass'n of the City of N. Y.—M. C. Allen, $1,685.

City of N. Y.—H. J. Fleming, costs, $125.

F. C. Taylors Theatrical Enterprises—S. Stern et al., $152.

Harrell Realty and Mortgage Co., Inc.—G. W. Cobb, Jr., $101.

Juliette Construction Co.—P. Herschowsky, $200.

Jaggers & Dodson, Inc., Rhodes, $800.

Same and John C. Dodson—J. Rhodes, $800.

Kuloe Realty and Construction Co.—M. Lipinsky, $118.

Morris Park Estates—Frank V. Strauss & Co., $1,685.

National Purs Fund Co.—L. Barth et al., $689.

N. Y. Railways Co.—C. A. O'Connor, $526.

Park Novelty Co.—Peerless Electric Co., $113.

Scott, Mfg. Co., Inc.—N. G. Scott, $122.

Striker Mfg. Co.—City of N. Y., $191.

Taylor-K

DISCREPANCY FOUND IN SIEGEL ACCOUNTS

Examination of Stores' Books Said to Have Revealed $1,500,000 Padding.

CASH OFFER WITHDRAWN

Receivers Petition Court for Order for Sale of the Stores' Assets.

An examination of the books of the Henry Siegel and Frank E. Vogel enterprises was completed yesterday by expert accountants for Assistant District Attorney Arthur C. Train, conducting the Grand Jury investigation. The accountants by comparing the books of the Siegel stores with statements showing a surplus, on which extension of credit was obtained from the creditors of the stores, found a discrepancy of more than $1,500,000. Instead of the surplus apparent from the statement, in reality there was a large deficit. It was expected yesterday that the clerk who drew up the statements would be a witness before the Grand Jury to-day.

The offer of a 30 per cent. cash payment to the depositors of the Siegel bank, with five-year notes securing the 70 per cent. balance, made by the Depositors' Realization Corporation, was withdrawn yesterday. The reasons for withdrawal are explained in the following letter:

To Henry Melville, Receiver Henry Siegel & Co., Bankers, and the Hon. George C. Holt, Special Master:

In view of the opposition on the part of some of the depositors to the acceptance of the offer of settlement, and the pendency of legal proceedings which threaten to interfere with the possibility of Messrs. Siegel and Vogel performing their obligations of the deferred payments, their friends and relatives making the contributions for the settlement do not consider it feasible to carry out the proposition under existing circumstances. Very truly,

DEPOSITORS' REALIZATION CORPORATION.
WILLIAM H. CALDWELL, President.

Attorneys for the receivers of the Siegel stores filed a petition in the United States District Court yesterday for an order directing the sale of the assets of the Simpson-Crawford Company, the Fourteenth Street Store, and the Merchants' Express Company. The hearing in the bankruptcy proceedings against Henry Siegel and Frank E. Vogel, scheduled to take place last Wednesday before United States Commissioner Gilchrist in the Federal Building, will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

TAX WINDFALL TO OKLAHOMA

Oil and Gas Leases Worth Millions Assessable by Court Decision.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., March 10.—Oil and gas leases in Oklahoma, estimated to be worth from $200,000,000 to $500,000,000, were rendered subject to assessment and taxation by the decision of the State Supreme Court here to-day, upholding the State Board of Equalization's valuation of the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company's property for the year 1911.

Chief Justice Samuel W. Hays delivered the opinion, which may release a large sum of money to the State.

Tax experts have calculated the value of omitted lease properties since 1908, and have taken steps already to place more than $100,000,000 on the tax rolls in the oil counties on the east side of the State.

In the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company case the property was assessed at $538,850 for 1911, after the company had declared its taxable property to be worth only $58,835.10.

The decision is worth millions of dollars to the schools of the State, since the State Land Commission will control the river beds for the benefit of the permanent school fund.

BUYS LAKEWOOD HOTEL.

New York Syndicate to Reopen Big House in the Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 10.—The Lakewood Hotel, built by Nathan Straus, has been sold to Nathan Jacobs, proprietor of Lillian Court Hotel. In making the purchase Mr. Jacobs acted for a syndicate of New York hotel and realty men. It was announced that the house would be opened on Oct. 1.

The Lakewood Hotel was originally built as a rival to the twin hotels, Laurel-in-the-Pines and Laurel House, but because of its size the venture never met with success. Various managers, including Fred Sterry of the Plaza, tried their hands at running the house, which was closed in 1909. Two years ago it was again opened by the Francke Hotel Company, which went into bankruptcy before the end of the year.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

ALBANY, March 10.—Incorporated to-day:

U. S. Chemical Co., chemicals, hardware, undertakers supplies, $100,000. G. T. Smith, T. B. Barnes, R. B. Blackman, Belleclaire Hotel.

Leiserson & Rosenberg, dresses, waists, $50,000; Max Rosenberg, Sonia and Louis Leiserson, 740 Riverside Drive.

Consolidated Cut Glass Co., Suffern, $50,000. W. H. Pooley, Richard Kohn, L. Thieme, 1,141 E. 14 St.

Consolidated Sand & Stone Co., $20,000. W. W. and W. A. Hanscom, Philip Casgiano, 99 W. 95 St.

Realty-Mercantile Credit Assn., $10,000. E. C. Turner, Kitty Rosenthal, A. A. Howell, 416 W. 118 St.

Sixty-second St. Co., realty, $10,000. J. M. Stoddard, N. W. Chandler, C. A. Meier, 128 Bway.

Webb Mining Co., Buffalo, $150,000; Clara Nelson, J. M. Green, J. B. Cherry, 240 Wobdlawn Av., B'klyn.

C. F. Garbe Feature Foto Film Co., $20,000. C. F., W. H., and Henrietta Garbe, Buffalo.

South Electric Mfg. Co., machinery, $25,000; L. C. Randolph, C. R. Peddle, W. B. Ligou, 165 B'way.

Tar Bush & Powell, Schenectady, insurance, $25,000. D. A. and L. M. Ter Bush, Llewellyn Powell, 76 Williams St., N. Y.

Callendar & Co., engineering, construction, $25,000. E. L. Blight, C. A. Schwarzaelder, J. H. Callender, 262 Henry St., B'klyn.

Beckwith Storage Co., Albion, produce, $30,000. D. S. and J. S. Beckwith, J. B. Pryor, Rochester.

Rochester Motion Picture Co., $50,000. Jamie Shero, J. Keenan, C. J. Trumeter, Rochester.

Capital increases: Englander Spring Bed Co., N. Y., $20,000 to $250,000. Patterson Bros., N. Y., $60,000 to $160,000. J. Perlstein Mfg. Co., New York, $2,500 to $5,000. Kaledion Bronze Work, Kingston, $15,000 to $100,000.

Capital reductions: Albert Lorsch & Co., N. Y., $1,100,000 to $1,025,000.

Authorizations: Oshkosh Grass Matting Co., Winnebago, Wisc., $100,000. Rep.: Willard T. Case, 25 Mad. Av.

Voluntary Dissolutions: Star Waist & Dress Co., Francois Millinery Co., H. A. Lamprell Co., all of N. Y.

EDUCATION NOTES.

A meeting of the Parents' Association of Public School 122, Manhattan, will be held to-morrow evening in the auditorium of the school, 182d Street and Wadsworth Avenue.

City Supt. Maxwell announces the following eligible list of Assistant Director of Educational Hygiene:

Men—Harry L. Goldberger, 83.6; Charles W. Berry, 82.2; Louis Schroeder, 80.62.

Women—Frances Cohen, 88.45; Florence A. Black, 79.55.

The new public school which will be built at Spofford Avenue and Faile Street, the Bronx, will have fifty-one classrooms and a larger playground space than the older schools.

Examinations have been set for the following subjects in the elementary schools: Physical Training, April 20; Kindergarten, May 28 and 29.

The City College Club has adopted resolutions favoring the selection of one of the alumni of that college to succeed John H. Finley as its President.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Low pressure over the Southwest has been attended by a general increase in cloudiness over much of the country east of the Rocky Mountains, with scattered snows in the regions of the Great Lakes, the Middle Mississippi Valley, and the Rockies.

It is being followed by rapidly rising pressure and considerably colder weather, which has already overspread the Plains States and the Mountains.

The weather has become considerably warmer in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley. The indications are that the Southwest disturbances will move northeastward, attended by rains Wednesday in the Gulf States and the Middle Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and snows around the Great Lakes and the Upper Mississippi Valley.

As this disturbance moves eastward, the area of rains will overspread the Middle and South Atlantic States Wednesday night and Thursday, and snow and rain will overspread the North Atlantic States Thursday.

In the Middle Atlantic States and New England and the lake region temperature will not change materially during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate variable, becoming east over south portion; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate variable, becoming east; South Atlantic Coast, moderate south.

FORECASTS TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Wednesday, probably followed by snow or rain at night and on Thursday; moderate variable winds, becoming east.

Southern New England—Cloudy Wednesday, Thursday, cloudy, probably snow or rain; moderate variable winds, becoming east.

Western New York—Local snows Wednesday and Thursday; moderate variable winds.

Northern New England—Partly cloudy Wednesday, Thursday, unsettled, probably snow; moderate variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	32	25	4 P. M.	47	34
6 A. M.	43	24	6 P. M.	45	31
9 A. M.	42	27	9 P. M.	41	29
12 M.	46	30	11 P. M.	38	29

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 29; for the corresponding date last year it was 46; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 36.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 26; at 8 P. M. it was 30. Maximum temperature, 35 degrees at 1:30 P. M.; minimum, 23 degrees at 6:30 A. M. Humidity, 65 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 43 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.10 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.19 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:15—317 W. 41 St.; M. Asleta	Slight
12:45—705 Home St.; H. Marioles	None
2:00—1,000 W. 95 St.; Sodino	Not given
2:50—17 W. 102 St.; Anna Kriete	Slight
8:35—58 E. 3 St.; Sophie Greenberg	$500
10:30—422 E. 9 St.; B. Sokel	Slight
11:00—51 Rutgers St.; B. Cohen	Slight
P. M.	
12:15—1,669 Weeks Av.; W. Abler	Slight
12:15—122 E 2 St.; R. Rubinsky	None
2:25—153 Ridge St.; Sam'l Cohen	$100
2:50—42 Vesey St.; Elliott & Sons	Slight
2:55—165 E. 63 St.; Mrs. I. V. Thompson, Cont'g Co.	$1,000
3:10—43 Wash'n St.; Antonio Senese	Slight
3:45—167 St. at Sedgwick Av.; Pittsburgh Cont'g Co.	$500
6:05—358 E. 143 St.; Clara Mullen	$300
7:15—1,413 Prospect Av.; John Miller	Slight
7:51—812 E. 165 St.; Amelia Hill	Slight
9:55—220 Centre St.; F. Drumm & Co.	$1,000
10:20—445 Greenwich St.; B. Griffin	$50
10:40—Foot 7 W. 10; N. Y. C. R. R.	$500
10:45—2 W. 72 St.; Hotel Majestic	Slight

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BEMIS, MARIA, (May 2, 1911;) net estate in New York, $301.20; certif. of Industrial Sav. & Loan Co., $600; bonds Am. Real Estate Co., $300.

BRUDER, RESI, (Nov. 10, 1910;) net estate, $2,707.34; bank, $2,802.39.

CUFFE, JOHN, (Nov 22, 1912;) net estate, $3,118.97; bank, $3,265.47.

FERRARI, VITO S., (Oct. 8, 1906;) net estate, $13,191.80; 327 E. 116 St., $9,000, (mort. $7,000;) lots in Hempstead, L. I., $100; 307 and 309 E. 97 St., $20,000, (fully mortgaged;) bank, $3,486.46; bonds and mtgs., $12,105.99.

GALE, LORING R., (Feb. 4, 1913;) supplemental report reduces net estate in N. Y. to $438,418.80.

HUBER, JOSEPH, (Feb. 12, 1909;) 10 bonds B'klyn Un. El. R. R., $10,275.

McHUGH, ELLEN W., (June 27, 1913;) net estate, $3,693.20; bank, $3,612; diamond rings, $450.

MORLEY, REUBEN H., (Sept. 2, 1905;) net N. Y. estate, $2,257.19; 22 shares Gen'l Chem. Co. pf. stock, $2,288.

PENDLETON, BENJAMIN F., (July 30, 1908;) net N. Y. estate, $15,533.10; house and lot in B'klyn, $9,000; lots in Bensonhurst, $2,700; bank, $1,912.96.

SMITH, LESLIE, (Aug. 29, 1907;) net N. Y. estate, $2,228.55; bond Columbia Investment & Real Estate Co., $767.94; 1 share Conn. Apartment Co. stock, $50; 10 shares Chi., N. Y. Electric R. R. stock, $50; Industrial Savings & Loan certificates, $2,000.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ADAMS, CHARLES M., (Feb. 13;) more than $1,000 personalty; $500 each to Lena A. Merrill, niece, and Alice Pickering; specific bequests to Nelson, Edward, and John Quincy Adams Flanagan, grandchildren; residue in life estate to Cornelia P. Adams, wife; remainder during her life to Carrie M. A. Flanagan, daughter.

BEATY, THOMAS SANDFORD, (Feb. 21;) about $2,000 personalty to Zerelda W. Beaty, sister.

CRONIN, BARTHOLOMEW, (Feb. 6;) $4,700 personalty to Honora Cronin, sister.

CUMMINGS, MARY, (Feb. 20;) $4,500 personalty; $1,000 to Mary Smith, niece; $500 to Margaret McElhone, niece; $450 each to Timothy Howard, brother, and James and Michael Crowley and James and Thomas Reilly, nephews; $50 to St. Elizabeth's Hospital.

HESS, SIGMUND A., (Mar. 5;) $5,000 personalty; $250 and one-half residue to Rachael Katze, sister; one-half residue to Bertha Benswanger, sister.

NIEWENHOUS, SIEBRAND, (Feb. 28;) more than $5,000 each of realty and personalty; $2,000 to Bernardus Niewenhuis, brother; $500 each to Hendrica and Boukje Niewenhuis, sisters; residue in life estate to Elizabeth Niewenhous, wife; remainders to surviving children.

PARKER, HENRY M., (Mar. 4;) $2,000 personalty in equal shares to Catherine, Elizabeth, and Rose Parker, nieces.

SCHMIDT, ERNST, (Jan. 31;) more than $3,000 realty and more than $10,000 personalty; $500 each to Theodore Christopher, Mathilda Hahn, Charles A. Weiss, and George Herdt, Jr.; $1,000 to Ernst Christopher; residue in equal shares to Ernst Ruff, nephew, and Friedericka Schmidt, Margaretha Horn, Katherina Weiss, and Anna Dehler, nieces.

SLATTERY, MARGARET M., (Mar. 29;) more than $10,000 personalty; $5,500 to St. Vincent Ferrer's Literary Association; $1,500 to the Rev. James P. Donovan; $500 each to Mary, John, and Hannah Donovan, Leonard Parker, John Morgan, godchild; the Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, the Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer, St. John's Day Nursery, the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, the Catholic Church Extension Society of the U. S., the N. Y. Teachers' Relief Assn., and Alice and Rita Kircher; $350 to Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral; residue in equal shares to Margaret, May, James, and Daniel Donovan, cousin's children.

TUMEY, ELIZA, (March 4;) $50,000 realty and $4,000 personalty; $1,000 each to Josephine Lindsay and Marie and Irene Toomey, granddaughters, and Virginia M. Lindsay, great-granddaughter; residue in equal shares to William, Joseph, and Thomas Toumey, sons.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—First Lt. R. M. Barton, 3 Cav., as member of to meet at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., to exam'n candidates for the academy, vice Capt. O. A. McGee, 5 Cav., relieved.

Com'g Officer Benicia Arsenal, Cal., or asst. prior to June 30, to inspect armament at Ft. Stevens, Ores.; Ft. Columbia, Ft. Canby, Ft. Worden, Ft. Flagler, Ft. Casey, Ft. Whitman, and Ft. Ward, Wash.

Maj. R. E. Hughes, 1st Cav., retired.

First Lt. D. H. Jacobs, 112th Cav., to detached list, and 1st Lt. J. E. Hamphill, Cav., removed.

Leaves: First Lt. O. S. Albright, 22 Inf., 20 days extra; Col. D. Comman, 7 Inf., 14 days.

Navy Orders.

Lt. J. Parker, and P. A. Surg. R. W. McDowell to wait Nav. Aca. orders at Annapolis.

Ens. R. S. Robertson, the Cheyenne, to hosp. Mare Isl.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived: S. Carolina at Port au Prince, Hannibal at Cristobal, Osceola at San Juan, Petrel at Guantanamo, Prairie at Vera Cruz, Connecticut, Minnesota, and Solace at Tampico.

Sailed: Raleigh, Santa Rosalia for Guaymas; Kansas and Ontario, Guantanamo for Hampton Rds.

Goldsborough and Farragut placed in ord. at Mare Isl.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises 6:20 | Sun sets 6:02 | Moon rises —

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:52	7:18	0:40	1:06
Governors Island	7:12	7:38	1:13	1:40
Hell Gate	9:02	9:28	2:45	3:13

Arrived—Tuesday, March 10.

SS Caronia, Gibraltar, March 2.
SS Mesaba, London, Feb. 26.
SS Woton, Plymouth, Feb. 15.
SS Lorenan, San Juan, March 4.
SS San Juan, San Juan, March 4.
SS City of Macon, Savannah, March 7.
SS Symra, Matanzas, March 4.
SS Buenos Aires, Havana, March 1.
SS Chicago City, Swansea, Feb. 23.
SS Tenadores, Fort Limon, March 4.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Danube	Kingston	Mar. 6
Havana	Havana	Mar. 7
Kyno	Hull	Feb. 23
Finland	Antwerp	Feb. 28
Bremen	Bremen	Feb. 28
American	Antwerp	Feb. 25
Whitgift	Swansea	Feb. 24
Heslone	Barbados	Mar. 3
Prins Joachim	Colon	Mar. 5
El Sol	Galveston	Mar. 5
Apache	Jacksonville	Mar. 8
Comal	Mobile	Mar. 8

DUE TO-MORROW.

Oceanic	Southampton	Mar. 4
City of Sydney	Halifax	Mar. 9
Montserrat	Cadiz	Feb. 28
Nord Amerika	Seville	Feb. 28
Postillon	Lisbon	Feb. 28
Dora Baltea	Algiers	Feb. 23
Marsoas	Trinidad	Mar. 4
Guantanamo	Tampico	Mar. 2
Santa Marta	Kingston	Mar. 7
Comus	New Orleans	Mar. 7
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Mar. 9

DUE FRIDAY.

Mauretania	Liverpool	Mar. 7
Sant' Anna	Palermo	Mar. 1
Le Cog	Gigon	Feb. 28
Dortmund	Hamburg	Feb. 25
Maracaibo	La Guayra	Feb. 27
Monterey	Progreso	Mar. 7
El Rio	Galveston	Mar. 7

DUE SATURDAY.

Lorraine	Havre	Mar. 7
Amerika	Hamburg	Mar. 5
Armenian	Liverpool	Mar. 3
Westerdyk	Rotterdam	Feb. 28
Mohican	Rotterdam	Feb. 25
Seminole	Turks Island	Mar. 9
Ioannina	Patras	Feb. 25
Oranje Nassau	Haiti	Mar. 9
Lenape	Jacksonville	Mar. 11
Alamo	Galveston	Mar. 7

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Savoie, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Germania, Azores		3:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kroonland, Antwerp		10:00 A.M.
Stampalia, Naples		11:00 A.M.
Colorado, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Olinda, Cardenas		12:00 M.
Mecklenburg, Havana		1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Denis, Para		8:30 A.M.
Victoria Luise, Havana		11:00 A.M.
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Allemania, Inagua	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
*Caribbean, Bermuda		1:00 A.M.
Scharnhorst, Bremen		10:00 A.M.
Hellig Olay, Christiansand		2:00 P.M.
Baltic, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Huron, Turks Island	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Dia, Galveston		12:00 M.

*Mail closes at 11 P. M. Wednesday.

SAIL FRIDAY.

St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Katonia, Santiago		12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Cameronia, Glasgow	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Berlin, Gibraltar	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Zinal, Argentina	5:30 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Hermonie, Argentina	9:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Arcadian, Bermuda	8:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Pr. Joachim, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Allianca, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Portuguese Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Re d'Italia, Naples		11:00 A.M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg		11:00 A.M.
Danube, Jamaica		1:00 P.M.
Borinquen, San Juan		12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Comal, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Occidente, Galveston		12:00 M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., MARCH 10.

SS Oceanic, Southampton to New York, was 810 miles E. at 12:10 A. M.; due 12th, forenoon. White Star Line.

SS Finland, Antwerp to New York, was 338 miles E. at 5 P. M.; due 11th, late, or early 12th. Red Star Line.

SS Chicago, Havre to New York, was 1,155 miles E. at 4 A. M.; due 13th, forenoon. French Line.

SS Bremen, Bremen to New York, was 400 miles E. at noon; due 11th, late, or early 12th. North German Lloyd.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 21 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Nueces, Mobile to New York, was 52 miles E. of Mobile at 7 P. M.

SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 51 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Adriatic, at Naples, March 9.
SS Colombe, at Tunis, March 5.
SS Wilkommen, at Stockholm, March 6.
SS Henrik Ibsen, at Table Bay, March 10.
SS Valdura, at Port Natal, March 10.
SS Barentsia, at Port Said, March 10.
SS Italia, at Leghorn, March 8.
SS Mitau, at Newcastle, March 9.
SS California, at Glasgow, March 10.
SS Melford Hall, at Cape Town, March 8.
SS Japanese Prince, at Santos, March 7.
SS Terence, at Havre, March 6.
SS Tagus, at Barbados, March 9.
SS Maryland, at London, March 6.
SS Olympic, at Plymouth, March 10.
SS Koenig Albert, at Gibraltar, March 10.

Sailed.

SS Kursk, from Libau, March 3.
SS Arcadian, from Bermuda, March 10.
SS Industry, from St. Lucia, March 8.
SS Foxton Hall, from Majillones, March 7.
SS Costante, from Palamos, March 5.
SS Yarril, from Barbados, March 9.
SS Kandahar, from Columbo, March 8.
SS Francis, from Pernambuco, March 8.
SS Alfred Nobel, from Rotterdam, March 8.
SS Pallanza, from Rotterdam, March 8.
SS Princess Irene, from Gibraltar, March 9.
SS Horatius, from Barbados, March 9.
SS Salaga, from Bassam, March 9.

Passed.

SS Canada, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.
SS Mineric, New York for Manila, passed Gibraltar.
SS Provence, New York for Havre, passed Brow Head.
SS Crofton Hall, New York for Valparaiso, passed Fernando Noronha.

Transatlantic Parcel Post.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. March 12, SS St. Paul.

Germany—Close at 5 P. M. March 11, SS Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, and at 5:P. M. March 16, SS Grosser Kurfuerst.

France—Close at 5 P. M. March 12, SS St. Paul.

Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. March 16, SS Westerdyk.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. March 12, SS Hellig Olav.

Norway—Close at 11:30 A. M. March 12, SS Hellig Olav.

Italy—Close at 5 P. M. March 13, SS Berlin.

Transpacific Mails.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Moana...Mar. 12
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Tacoma)—Canada Maru ..... Mar. 12
Hawaii and specially addressed mail for Japan, Korea, and China—Honkong Maru ..... Mar. 13
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Marima ..... Mar. 13
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia ..... Mar. 14
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Persia ..... Mar. 15

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Honkkong, Feb. 7; Manila, Feb. 9; Shanghai, Feb. 10; Yokohama, Feb. 18, and Honolulu, Feb. 23—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Persia, were dispatched east on March 7, and are due in New York on the morning of Thursday, March 12.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, Feb. 15; Hongkong, Feb. 19; Shanghai, Feb. 21, and Yokohama, Feb. 27—which arrived at Seattle per steamer Asia, were dispatched east on March 8, and are due in New York on the morning of Friday, March 13.

Goldsborough and Farragut placed in ord. at Mare Isl.

For Latest Shipping See Page 2.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Pensioned: Patrol. Hugh McGuire, 79 Prect., at $700 per yr. Appoint. Oct. 13, 1886.

Transfers: Mtd. Patrol. Jo. F. Breininger, 153 to 283 Prect., without horse and equipments; Prob. Patrol. Domenico Caso, 15 Prect. to 5 Insp. Dist.; I. E. Ettinger and T. E. Enright, 38 Prect. to 5 Insp. Dist.

Mutual: Sergts. Patrick Reilly, 20 to 149 Prect., J. B. Nester, 148 to 26, Patrol. P. J. Byrne, 17 to 285; J. C. Haggerty, 285 to 17; G. R. Normann, 25 to 145; Michael Walker, 145 to 25; J. J. Corbett, 143 to 144; J. R. O'Leary, 144 to 143; Sid. Miller, 279 to 283; S. F. Rasburn, 283 to 279.

Sick leaves granted: P. F. Kane, 18, 20 days; J. W. Moran, 35, 20 days.

Fines: Lieut. W. J. McCoy, 33 Prect., absent from desk 3 days; Patrol. H. S. Bartella, 10, failed to discover burglary, 1 day; Thos. McGuillan, 17, improper patrol, 5 days; T. W. Gray, 17, absent without leave, 3 days; Frank Michaelis, 17, improper patrol, 5 days; Wm. O'Keeffe, 17, failed to relieve on fixed post, 3 days; T. J. Gaffney, 22, failed to take proper police action, 10 days; M. J. Harrison, 65, improper patrol, 4 days; W. A. Ryan, 65, absent from fixed post, 2 days.

Samuel Kilpatrick, 74, absent without leave, 1 day; L. L. Pendleton, 143, absent from post, 3 days; E. A. Doolan, 144, improper patrol, 3 days; Jos. Peclet, 144, absent without leave, 5 days; C. E. Carlton, 146, failed to make arrest, 10 days; Valentine O'Toole, 147, absent from post, 4 days; James Burke, 149, absent from post, 3 days; W. J. Lawlor, 150, improper patrol, 3 days; E. A. Doughty, 168, absent from traffic post, 3 days; E. F. Smith, 172, improper patrol, 3 days; F. L. A. O'Connor, 282, absent without leave, 2 days; T. M. Reilly, 32, absent from fixed post, 2 days.

Charges dismissed: Patrol.—James Mannion, 10, failed to discover, prevent, or report a burglary; N. F. P. Hazet, 10, failed to discover, prevent, or report a burglary; George C. Witbeck, 10, failed to discover, report or prevent a burglary; J. F. Ryer, 33, absent from post; J. F. Harrington, 154, improper patrol; C. F. Leibfried, 277, failed to discover unconscious man lying in the street.

The price of serge cloth for Summer uniforms is reduced from $1.80 per yard to $1.50 per yard.

Fire Department.

Clerk F. X. Michaels, Tenement House Dept., transferred to Fire Dept.

Suspended pending charges: Ch. Insp. J. J. Kennedy, Bu. Fire Prev., Div. of Insp'n.

Dropped from rolls: Tel. Operat'r D. F. J. Doody, Tel. Bu.

Additional leave: J. T. Collins, Tel. operator, one mo.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The first step in the revision of civil service examinations was taken on Monday at a conference held in the Municipal Building to discuss new requirements for the position of playground attendant and kindergartner. This was one of a series of conferences at which well-known authorities in every field will give their views regarding the entire practice of civil service examination. The object is to revise the methods and introduce reforms where present examinations fail to bring to the service the best fitted men and women. At the playground conference the following were present: Cabot Ward, Park Commissioner, Manhattan; Raymond Ingersoll, Park Commissioner, Brooklyn; T. W. Whittle, Park Commissioner, the Bronx; W. G. Elliot, Park Commissioner, Queens; Miss Stevens of the Parks and Playgrounds Association; Miss Burchenal of the Public Athletic League; George D. Pratt, Public Recreation Commissioner; Miss M. B. Upshaw, Assistant Chief Examiner, and Dr. Henry Moskovitz, President of the Civil Service Commission. It was decided that the logical place to examine a playground instructor was on a playground and not on a desk. Since the position called for the tactful and capable handling of children at play, an important feature of the examination should be a practical test under normal surroundings and conditions. Dr. Moskowitz's proposal to have the forthcoming examination for playground instructor, for which there are 206 candidates, take place in a public playground attached to the Park Department met with enthusiastic approval from all present. A committee of three was appointed to draw up a specimen examination paper for the written test. After the conference Dr. Moskowits made the announcement that it was the purpose of the commission to make all examinations for technical positions as practical as possible.

The United States.

An examination will be held on April 15 by the United States Civil Service Commission to fill vacancies in the position of trained nurse in the Indian, Isthmian Canal, and Philippine Services. The register of eligibles is exhausted and it is expected that appointments will be made soon of a woman nurse at $750 a year at each of the following places: Fort Mojave School, Arizona; Mescalero Agency, New Mexico; Sac and Fox Sanatorium, Iowa.

CUNARD

FASTEST STEAMERS IN THE WORLD
Liverpool Service
NEXT SAILINGS
MAURETANIA - Mar. 17, 6:00 P. M.
LUSITANIA - - Mar. 31, 6:00 P. M.
QUICKEST ROUTE via FISHGUARD for LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
*Cermania, Mar. 25, 3 pm
Mauretania (1st P. M.) 7
*Franconia, Ap. 11, 10 am
*Campania, Apr. 14, 8 pm
Lusitania Apr. 21, 6 P. M.
Mauretania Apr. 28, 6 P. M.
*Campania, May 5, 6 pm
*Calls at Queenstown East Bound.

THE NEW, MAGNIFICENT
"AQUITANIA"
JUNE 10, JULY 1, JULY 22, AUGUST 26,
Great Britain's Largest Ship
The Embodiment of the Proved Qualities of the "Lusitania" and "Mauretania"; an Improvement upon Contemporaneous Practice in Ship Construction.

MEDITERRANEAN—ADRIATIC SERVICE
Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Monaco, or Genoa, Naples, Patras, Alexandria, Trieste, Fiume. Sailings noon. See Itinerary.
CARONIA....Mar. 17 | LACONIA....April 11
CARPATHIA..Mar. 28 | SAXONIA....April 21

SPECIAL SPRING SAILING MEDITERRANEAN
S. S. "Laconia," Sat., April 11
GIBRALTAR, MONACO, NAPLES, PATRAS, TRIESTE, and FIUME.

Round the World Trips, $474.85 and up. Special through rates to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and South America. Independent tours in Europe, etc. Send for booklet Cunard tours.
Agents for PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. Frequent sailings for India, China, Japan, Australia. P. & O. cruises NORWEGIAN FJORDS, etc., June 13 and 30, July 17, August 7. Itineraries now ready.
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Or any authorized ticket or tourist agent.

LONDON — PARIS — BREMEN
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm
SAILS SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 10 A. M.
Kronprinzessin Cecilie
SAILS TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1 A. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II.
SAILS TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1 A. M.

Express Sailings.
†*Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse Mar. 31
*Kronprinz Wilhelm ..... April 14
*Kronprinzessin Cecilie ... April 21

Fast Mail Sailings.
¶Scharnhorst (Bremen direct) Mar. 12
Bremen (Bremen direct) Mar. 19
‡Barbarossa (Bremen direct) Apr. 2

*Sails at 1 A. M.—†Carries one cabin (II) only—‡Carries (II) and (III) cabin only—¶Carries no (I) or (II) cabin.

BALTIMORE-BREMEN DIRECT one cabin (II) Wednesdays.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
Gibraltar Algiers THE MEDITERRANEAN Genoa Naples
Berlin, Mar. 14 | †Prinzess Irene, Mar. 28
†Via Madeira—Omits Gibraltar.

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HITCHCOCK ASSAILS UNTERMYER'S PAST

Cites Court Records Accusing Him of Promoting Watered Issues of a Paper Company.

LAWYER'S STORY OF DEAL

Lost $300,000 Himself, He Says—Attack Follows His Testimony in Stock Exchange Hearing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, a prominent Democrat of the Banking and Currency Committee, severely assailed to-day the personal and professional record of Samuel Untermyer of New York, who was testifying in behalf of the Pujo bill regulating Stock Exchanges. Mr. Untermyer was counsel for the Pujo Money Trust Committee of the House, and has appeared as the chief champion of the Pujo bill prohibiting stock manipulation and other practices on Exchanges. Mr. Hitchcock read the records of a New Jersey court and of the Supreme Court of the United States to show that Mr. Untermyer had been found promoting the issue of watered securities for the Straw Paper Company, a corporation alleged to have been organized to establish a paper monopoly.

Chairman Owen of the Senate Committee is sponsor for the Pujo bill, and to-day was Mr. Untermyer's third appearance at the Chairman's request to defend the measure. But among some of the members of the committee there has been growing irritation at Mr. Untermyer's part in the committee's proceedings. On his last appearance Senator Weeks of Massachusetts moved that he be not allowed to participate in the examination of witnesses.

This morning Mr. Hitchcock said that if Mr. Untermyer appeared as a witness he would examine him, but if he appeared as counsel for the committee he would insist on a committee vote as to his employment.

Mr. Untermyer protested angrily against Mr. Hitchcock's inquiry into his personal past. He said that the opinion of Vice Chancellor Pitney of New Jersey, from which Mr. Hitchcock quoted harsh references to Mr. Untermyer, had been handed down six weeks after the case in question had been settled. He also denied the facts recited by the Vice Chancellor and by Associate Justice Brown of the Supreme Court of the United States, though he did not show how those facts had found their way into two judicial opinions.

Animus, Says Untermyer.

"It is a pretty fine state of affairs," said Mr. Untermyer, "when a man comes before this committee for the purpose of endeavoring to do what he believes to be a public service, to find this animus here."

"If you had come here to give testimony," replied Senator Hitchcock, "I think probably this controversy would not have arisen. But when you came here and posed as a disinterested, public-spirited man who abhors all those evil propositions, and when I find in my books the fact that you have been of them and a part of them, my suspicious nature is a little bit aroused. I do not like to permit you to stand upon the pedestal that you have erected for yourself, without calling your attention to these things."

"Your suspicious nature was aroused before anybody opened his mouth about this bill," said Mr. Untermyer. "You asserted it almost from the beginning."

The personal altercation of the afternoon came after Mr. Untermyer had declared that stock manipulation was the greatest evil of the Stock Exchange, and had recited the violent fluctuations of the stock of the Reading Railroad.

"Have you not organized companies yourself," asked Mr. Hitchcock, "whose stock has fluctuated a great deal more than that, and which have never been on the stock Exchange at all?"

"If you intend to direct to those personal matters," said Mr. Untermyer, "I will be very glad to go into them if the committee has time to listen to them. That was twenty-odd years ago. I was employed by Mr. Stokes and Mr. Philo D. Beard of Buffalo to draw certain options for a company. I drew those options. I did not organize the company. They went away and got an option and came back and reformed the company. They at that time said they had raised money, which was just a million dollars in cash, on bonds. They afterward found out that they had not raised the money on bonds; that is, that they could not get the money. I bought some of those bonds for myself and my friends, and we unfortunately lost a great deal of money. We lost $200,000 of our money. I do not see that that has got anything to do with this committee."

Senator Hitchcock: "You are speaking of fluctuation of stock."

Young and Lacked Experience.

Mr. Untermyer: "That has nothing to do with fluctuation. I was a young man and lacking in experience. Mind you, that was twenty-three or twenty-four years ago, and I was a younger man than I am to-day, and I was more easily taken in; and I was taken in for $300,000 or $400,000."

"Do not the court records show," asked Mr. Hitchcock, "that you organized the company, that your employes were dummy Directors of the company, that you were one of the promoters of the company, and that you sought to unload—"

Mr. Untermyer: "No; the records show nothing of the kind. I never unloaded or got rid of a single share or a single bond. On the contrary, I retained everything. I put up more money to operate the company, and I lost over $300,000.

"Now, I want to tell you, Mr. Hitchcock, as to that decision that you are speaking of. That has been exploited for the last fifteen years. It was absolutely answered in 1900, and I will put the answer in now, if you please."

Senator Hitchcock: "Well, did not Vice Chancellor Pitney say in that New Jersey case that the whole transaction was planned by Stein, Beard, and Samuel Untermyer? That these three certainly occupied the position of promoters of the corporation and at the same time as vendors to it?"

Mr. Untermyer: "In the first place that opinion is not an opinion, and it has no place in the official records. It was handed down by Judge Pitney, who was then six years of age, six weeks after all the parties had settled that controversy. The sum and substance of the thing that has been hauled up by everybody is that I and my associates got $500,000 in that paper company. The bonds were bought upon a false representation through the vendors, and we were cheated. That is all."

Quotes Justice's Language.

Senator Hitchcock: "Did not Mr. Justice Brown in the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth New York Report use this language: 'It thus appears that the syndicate'—that is, the thirty-nine paper mills—'received 3,718 shares of preferred and 14,000 shares of common stock from the treasury of the company, aggregating 18,549 shares, of the par value of $1,854,900. As it took about $1,387,000 of the stock at par to acquire the paper mills, this leaves $258,200 unaccounted for. This was abstracted by Mr. Sherwood, when he came into this stock went to the promoters and their friends. Add this $258,100 to the $1,854,900 above stated, and it amounts to $2,113,000 of the total capitalization of $4,000,000, showing less than $1,887,000 went to the mill owners'"?

That was not Mr. Justice Brown, say in this case. The opinion shows clearly that it was intended to turn the property over to the new corporation. For these properties they agreed to pay $2,788,000, part in cash, $766,000, part in preferred stock, $620,000, part in common stock, $1,388,000, and part in notes, $155,000 of the new company, the paper mills lands aggregating $1,887,000—it is a fact that those mill owners only received $1,387,000 of the stock, and you and your associates received the rest."

Mr. Untermyer: "It is not I want you to understand that we were not parties to that litigation and had nothing to do with it. In 1893, I think it was about twenty-three years ago, I was practicing law with my father as I have been since. I was retained by these men who had gotten together options on those mills, to draw options and to organize a company. The terms were to be one million bonds, one million of preferred stock and three millions of common stock. They had the firm of Poor & Greenough, bankers, New York. Those people had agreed to buy these bonds and they fell down upon the purchase. We were asked if we would interest ourselves in the purchase of these bonds in the form in which they had undertaken to buy them. So I went in, and my friends—some of my friends—subscribed $550,000 of that million dollars of bonds. The rest of that Mr. Beard, the promoter, sold in Buffalo to his friends there. Soon after we had bought the bonds we found that things had been grossly misrepresented, that the mills were not worth anything like what they were said to be worth. They were not making money. It had been represented that they were making money, but they were losing money.

Tried to Rehabilitate Company.

"Then I sought to rehabilitate the company in some way and I personally put in twelve or fifteen thousand dollars of my own money, without any security at all, in the hope of being able to do something with the property. We were not able to do anything with the property. We lost our money, I and my partners lost over $500,000 of that money—about $125,000 that I had put in, and my friends whom I had induced to go in. I took their bonds myself, a large part. Some of them would not let me take back their bonds, but those who would let me take them back. I took, young fellow as I was at that time, because I felt that I was responsible for it.

"I would never have engaged in this public service, and devoted my time and sacrificed myself for years if I had not had a proper purpose in view. I have had a pretty active public life, Senator Hitchcock."

Senator Hitchcock: "I want to read you what Mr. Justice Pitney says about it and your connection with it:

"'Mr. Untermyer raised much more than his share of one-third. He took $50,000 of bonds with the accompanying stock bonus, for his firm in payment of its fee, and besides that duly marketed by himself and his friends $467,000 of bonds.'

"This was all done in advance of the creation and organization of the corporation, and the great part of the money seems to have been paid to Mr. Untermyer before or about the time that the corporation was created, and considerably in advance of the actual issue of the bonds. This seems to have been accomplished by the aid of an ingenious and elaborate prospectus, gotten up by Mr. Untermyer, with the aid of his Western associates, which showed the state of the straw paper industry in the West, the daily producing capacity of the aggregate of the forty-one mills west of the Alleghanies of about 300 tons a day, the cost of the making of the paper at $18 per ton, the present selling price at $21 per ton, the annual demand at 50,000 tons, which, at a profit of $30 per ton to be obtained by creating a monopoly and raising the price to $28 per ton, would yield a profit of $900,000 a year.

What Justice Pitney Charged.

"Mr. Justice Pitney said that you got up that prospectus and held out to people that there would be a great increase in the value of this product, and that you were going to create a monopoly and pay dividends on a capitalization of $5,000,000, while the mills really got about half of that."

"I have told you," replied Mr. Untermyer, "that I had nothing to do with the prospectus; that I never saw the prospectus until it was presented to me; that it is quite true that I went out and raised some part of this $550,000 among my friends on that prospectus, and I paid my own money, and when all the money came in then it was used in the enterprise."

Senator Shafroth of Colorado, a warm supporter of the bill, came to Mr. Untermyer's defense with a motion that he be heard without interruption, but protests from other Senators prevented its being put. Chairman Owen also indicated disapproval of Mr. Hitchcock's questions.

"I think," said Mr. Owen, "that if any one appearing in support of this bill had spent his life in exploiting stock and doing all kinds of things, but gave good reasons for the measure, his reasons alone should count with the committee."

There is force in what you say, Mr. Chairman," put in Mr. Nelson, with a grin, "I remember some years ago we had up a racetrack bill to stop horse racing and one of the best witnesses, who explained the situation most cleanly, was a reformed horse racer."

The crowd laughed at this, but Mr. Untermyer's indignant questions induced both Mr. Owen and Mr. Nelson to deny personal application to him of their illustrations.

Deal in Railroad Stock.

At the morning session Senator Hitchcock charged that Mr. Untermyer had refused to answer questions about his connection with the sale of Kanawha & Michigan Railroad stock, either for himself or for some other person.

Mr. Untermyer said he believed the matter was brought up to obscure the issues involved in the pending bill, but asserted the charges that he or his clients had been involved in an improper transaction in the stock named had been inspired by the publicity department of the New York Stock Exchange.

Although he read a letter from John G. Milburn, counsel for the Exchange, denying that Mr. Untermyer insisted that he believed Mr. Milburn had been "lied to" by members of the Exchange, Mr. Untermyer explained that the Kanawha & Michigan transaction occurred about ten years ago, when he represented a "protective committee" of stockholders who refused to sell their holdings to the majority stockholders until the stock had been dropped from the list of the New York Exchange. They then sold it, he said, at $170 or thereabouts a share.

The majority holders had paid only $20 a share, or less for the other stock they had bought in, by means of which the line passed to the Hocking Valley Railroad and was finally absorbed by the Chesapeake & Ohio. He denied that the committee held out its holdings for purposes of market manipulation.

ALASKA ROAD BILL ADOPTED.

Senate Accepts Conference Report—Wilson to Sign It at Once.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Alaska Railway bill, providing for the construction of a thousand miles of Government railroad and the expenditure of $35,000,000, was ready for the President's signature late to-day, when the Senate adopted the conference report already adopted by the House.

President Wilson has indicated his intention of signing the bill as soon as it reaches the White House, and tentative plans for constructing this—the first Government railroad—have already been considered at the Interior Department. Secretary Lane is prepared to go ahead with the project.

Final action on the bill in Congress came after a long debate in the Senate, the report of the Conference Committee appointed to settle differences between the two houses being adopted by a vote of 42 to 27.

The measure empowers the President to decide whether or not railroad lines already constructed in the Territory shall be purchased as a part of the Government system, and whether the road is to be operated by the Government itself or leased after it is built.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

11th Av, 581 to 589, for a three-story warehouse, 70.8x100; C. P. Butterfield, 111 Broadway, owner; Mulliken & Moeller, 103 Park Av, architects; cost, $30,000.

22d St, s s, 220 ft w of Lexington Av, for a two-story and attic dwelling, 17.8x48; John McTurk, 23 West 38th St, owner; Frank Wolfgang, 535 East 177th St, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Charles St, 91 to 4, five-story tenement; I. Greenwald, Mount Vernon, N. Y., owner; Bruno W. Berger & Son, 121 Bible House, architects; cost, $6,000.

Broadway, 2,132, to 2,136, and 7th St, 227 to 231 West, to a two-story garage, Ed. Y. Eltonhead, and C. Furthmann, 1,470 Broadway, owners; H. C. Koch Sons, 1,476 Broadway, architects; cost, $15,000.

Thompson St, 201 to 35, to a nine-story warehouse; Manhattan Commercial Garage Co., 60 Broadway, owner; Ralph Thompson, 215 5th Av, architect; cost, $70,000.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character indicates cross or appeal.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

W. W. Chambers, Albany, admitted to practice.

548—W. Submeier, Wine & Liquor Co., appel't, vs. Aug. Diederich, Collorart denied.

276—Erie R. R. Co., pltf. in error, vs. Jno. Williams, Com., &c. Passed to be restored to call pursuant to Section 9, Rule 35.

258—Henry Meyer, pltf. in error, vs. Kansas. Dismissed, with costs.

260—Ephraim Simon, appel't, vs. So. Ry. Passed to be restored to call pursuant to Section 9, Rule 35.

265—L. Y. Mullen pltf. in error, vs. N. H. Simmons, sheriff, &c., et al. Continued.

266—Erie R. R. Co., pltf. in error, vs. S. N. Y. Passed to be restored to call pursuant to Section 9, Rule 35.

264—New York Life Insurance Co., pltf. in error, vs. Mary E. Head; and 265—N. Y. Life, pltf. in error, vs. Richard G. Head, Jr., &c. Argued.

252—U. S. A., appel't, vs. Nelson P. Vulte. Argued.

262—Thomas May, Jr., et al., pltfs. in error, vs. Illinois, for the use of Edward Gobin, &c. Argument commenced for the pltfs. in error. The court declined to hear counsel for the def't in error.

Day call for March 11: Nos. 229, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 273, 276, 277, and 278.

Circuit Court of Appeals.

Lacombe, Coxe, Ward and Rogers, JJ.

Cent Hudson Co<Tug Flemington.
Prepayment Carvalee<Orange Co Traction.
Matter of Balkind.
Matter of Beilstein.
Matter of Jerolomon<Oliver.
US<Inv & Traders.

District Court.

Mayer, J.—Equity calendar.

Case on—Motion Picture Patterns<Lesomile.
Case on—Same<Imp Co.
No day calendar.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

Welch<Graham et al.
Mulcahy<Fed Sug Ref
Foster<B U R R.
Ketchum<Deutsch et al.
Schloendorff<N Y Hos

Village of Medina<Dingledine & and.
Weber<Home Trfld.
Southwick<Christian Missionary Society.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Ingraham, McLaughlin, Laughlin, Scott, and Hotchkiss, JJ.—Enumerated motions.

Rakos<Phila & Rdg C & I.
Williamson<Jerome.
Berry<Berry.

wens<Blackburn.
Same<same.
Grossman<Bluestein, Altman<Bungay Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part 1.—Page, J. Litigated motions.

Peirce<Cochrane.
Same<Steel Barrel Co.
Porter<Dobbs.
Schwing<Schwing.
Tobey<Batchen.
In re Masonite Co.
In re Cruger Av.
Hemat Book.
In re Nell.
In re Cont. (Conklin.)
Thompson<Am Blow.
Uphit<Sauerman.
In re Cowie.
In re Woodruff, (Intl Cotton Mills.)
In re Sperry, (same.)
In re Muller, (same.)
In re Intl (same)
In re Wells, (same.)
In re Zehnder, (same.)
Harris<O Daniels Co.
Longmans<Otis Elev.
Town Dev<Sampson.
Thompson<Bessiein.
Simmons<McManus.
Sheh<Greenman.
In re CNY, (B 161 St)
Glendening<W Un Tel
In re Mapes (Glebe Av)
Same<Same.
Spaulding<Spaulding.
Silverberg Imp<Cohen.
Collins<N Y Teleph.
People ex rel Schu-mann<Tannenbaum.
People ex rel Lastfogel<same.
Jacobs<Jacobs.
Duncan<Jo G Maurel.
Sears<Sears.
W H Wright & Son<Cloughen.
Senator Shafroth of Colorado, a warm supporter of the bill, came to Mr. Untermyer's defense with a motion that he be heard without interruption, but protests from other Senators prevented its being put. Chairman Owen also indicated disapproval of Mr. Hitchcock's questions.
Mumford & Sacez Co.<Guise Guise.
Lulkasek<Lulkasek.
Amoroso<Pitt Auct'r
In re Heinsheimer.
In re Sheldon, (Pleasant Av.)
M G Babcock<Goodwin.
Charnow<Spenadel.

PART II.—Cohalan, J.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.

Preferred causes.
Atlas Garage Rty Co<Diamond.
Bayrisch Wasley Rty.
Wein<Wein.
General calendar.
Lyman<Interstate.
Mtg & T Co<Lyons.
McCarthy Bros Co<Lyons.
Schildenstock<Jones.
Fox<Rose.
Menken<Rochelle Roofing Co.
Lechner<O'connor.
Corrigan<Corrigan.
At 2 P. M.
Rachman<Rachman.
Tur<Arrus.
Belmont<Belmont.
Skannell<Bench.
Rosen<Rosen.
Rosenthal<Rosenthal.

PART IV.—Pendleton, J.

Langendorf<M Reichman & Sons.
Hamilton<Hunter.
Lerner<Short.
Higgins<663-665 Bway
Meehan<Golins.

PART V.—Ford, J.

Daino<Savini.
Leone<NY Rys.
Benisch<Pburgh Contr
Genaler<Freeman.
Clear.

PART VI.—Guy, J.

Gater<Freeman.
Gater<Sams.
Markowitz<Lindenann.
Friese<Rosenwasser.
Murtha<Deimel.
Ladden<Welles.

PART VII.—Hendrick, J.

Hunsberger<Guar Tr.
Allied<Morrison.
Harris<Steel & Masonry.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Erlanger, J.—Adjourned until March 10.

PART IX.—Adjourned until March 12.

PART X.—Whitaker, J.

Gurland<C W L Rty.
Pusir<Daly.
Schwartzband Nas<Nassau RR.
Ehrhorn<Parker.
Kane<Phillips.
McKeon<Sherman.
Same<Same.
Gaffney<Schildwachter.
Kahn<Emerson.
Case on.

PART XI.—Erlanger, J.

Demos<Ev Journal.
Brown<Un Cigar.
Kelly<CNY.
Dilco<same.
Wolkowitz<Blecher &
Dalbec<Goldsmith.
Faucett<Selpp.
Sandercox<Can Am.
B Sanderowitz<same.
Markert<CNY.
Gugis<Lempert.
Bridgeberg<CNY.
Tolcher<same.
Case on.

PART XII.—Adjourned until March 10.

PART XIII.—Adjourned until March 13.

PART XIV.—Platzek, J.

Baldwin<Curry.
Rainele<Gen Acc &
Vogel Co<Cald W Co.
Ewen Bacon & Henry<Hoyt.

Kaplan<Worshoff.
Penn Cement Co<Gustave Rader Co.
Cavanagh<Murphy.
Colon Cattle Co, Ltd.<Lane'49 Amstd Av.
Hafler<Marx.
N Y C & H R R Co<Bhimes Co.
Sands<Meyer.
Malatesta<Emp C Sub.
S Anguit Co<Mirnaldi.
Lichtenstein<Bernheim
Golden<NY, N H & H RR.

Paters<Armbruster.
Geyer<Wagner.
Meyerens<Kenyeres.
Lolis<Vranas.
Matter of Liebeking, (Estin.)
Puyik<Kollar.
Golden<NY, N H & H RR.
In re Smith.
Cont Caoutchouc Co<Sanger.
People<Daniel The Younger.
Senna<Senegas.
Hess<Mahoney.
In re Aut Bd of Trade
West<Eastside Costume
Fisher<Fisher.
Bennett<Kubel.
McCain<R B Shimer & Co.
Hamm<Harrold.
Krauss<Kraft.
Leavitt<Leavitt.
King<King.
Miller<Miller.
Hess Bldg Co<Cons Gas Co.
Leedebaum<Kniesell.
Matter of Build Imp.
Tarbell<Pur Water Ap
In re Speir (Wildes.)
Albany Sav Bk<Isaac Jones.
Singer<Singer.

Ex parte business.

J. Motions.

La Sala<Hesp Con.
Mast<Perri.
Bernstein<Leder.
Galveston Bldg Co<Weller.
Wade<Wade.
Norton Co<E Av & 22 St Co.
Wrightsville Co<Assets Real.
Mark<Mark.
Friedman<Friedman.
Delahanty<Dunne.
Pfridgen<Cantor.
Moller<Commer.
Crez Rty Co<I R T Co.
Van Houten<Smith.
Goldman<Friedman.
Norman<Fed Mining, &c. Co.
Case on.

Trial Terms.

PART I.—Davis, J.

Fred W. Whitney.
John F. Brennecke.

Trial calendar:
Case on.

PART II.—Giegerich, J.

Holzer<Korn.
Richardson<McDermott & Hannigan, Inc.
Nat Nassau Bk<I M Chandler Motor Car Co.
Wilson<Elverson.
Bridger<Bridger.

Schachter<Tilton.
Casey<German.
Springer<Union Rwy.
Shatzoff<B Un St Rr
Monaghan<Un Switch.
Clear.

PART III.—Newburger, J.

Kocher<Weber Bldg.
Schonzeit<Monness.
Mindelowitz<Rahrs.
Rosen<City N. Y.
Semlenendis<Cody
Shorting.
Collins<Single Serv P
Engel<Bruhl.
Same<same.

McGarry<Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins.
Schonbraun<Gossberg.
Beros<Dahl.

PART IV.—Page, J.

Riddle<Prud Ins.
Nicola<Bethany Bapt Church.

Conosenti<Lathrop & Shea.
Cohen<Hull.
Same<Same.
Rella<Coscia.
Clear.

PART V.—Delany, J.

Syenitz T Rock<Williams.
Kline<Chaplin.
Same<same.
Kominsky<Rumpf.
Williams<D&R Co.
Higgins<D. Everett's Brew.

Smith<CNY.
Colton<Roman Baths.
Alwell<NY Edison.
Chervinsky<CNY.

PART VI.—Guy, J.

Goldstein<Linch.
Kravsoff<same.
Diamond<Turiel.
Mahoney<O'Brien.
Kleinwald<Int R T.
Garok<Freeman.
Same<Schmid.
Pearl<Ebling Brew.
Garusano<Pitts Const.
Suttre<Turco.
Greitz<Loch.
Semack<Pitts Const.
Zimmerman<Gutting.
U S Lumber Corp<Keyes.
Cook<Ferguson.
Lemon<Union Ry.
Brown<N Y Rys.
Miller<O'Connell.
Smoeks<C. Thalheim.
Rosert<Tomahawk Rty.
Schoenberg<Barstinsky
Miller<Meley.
Stromp<Metz.
Ungarten<Graff.
Wolcer<Schroeder Ice.
Lanz<Reynolds Co.
Cappicus<same.
Mittenthal<Tex Pac.
Wasserman<Marco.
Wisolesk<West Side L.
Galbo<Am Loco Co.
Wasolenski<Warner Sugar Ref Co.
Warren<Tangeman.
Standard Oil Co<Hayden.
Edelson<H G Vogel.

PART VII.—Smith, J.

TEF I Av<Ocean Tr.
Arlington Ref Co<Steinfield.
Levinson<Cohen.
Rust<Borton Inc.
Hambilin<Marshall Chem.
Falk<Korn.
Redmond<Alvord.
Weichselb<Kopell.
Belgium Import Co<Prosinck.
Kaval<Same.
Leininger<Pac Mdse Ex
Berliner<Steinstein.
Brulatour<Comet Film
Rensheisin<Hilbert.
Clear.

PART VIII.—Donnelly, J.

Inquest—Bankers Surety Co<Wood.
Paltrowitz<Royal Ex, Ltd.
Same<Ger-Am Ins.
Same<Ham-Br F Ins.
Same<Prussian Ins.
Same<Royal Ins.
Shade<Dominick.
Scanlon<Carrollza.
Wood<Amer Oil Cloth.
Morse<Penn Textile.
Wolfson<Amer Drug.
Lipshutz<McLaughlin's Sons.

Beadicker<Sackett & Wilhelms Co.
Fuel Bros & Winch<Davidson.
Martin<CNY.
Griesser<Lowe.
Workman<Wolff.
Clear.

PART IX.—Mullan, J.

Young<Thomson & Thomson.
Miller<Corker.
Flanagan<Burop Fed Pkg.
Dutles Baldwin<Pburgh Contr.

Young, Jr.<Futur Rity.
McCausland<Bogus.
Weinstein<Stern.
Fechtman<Baumann.
Eway Pr<De Marco.
Collings<De Lamater Byrnes.
Foy<Purcell.
Diedegood<Reinkuff.
Same<Rose.
Martinson<Jarmulowsky.
Case on.

PART X.—Dowling, J.

Hudson Trust Co<MacDuffie.
Munden<D'Lolis Co.
Garmize<6th Av & 4th St Ry.
Gottlieb<Rothstein.
Ett Baldwin & Son<Poittier.
Dasey<NYC & HRRR.
Belitzer<Hecht.
Gottlieb<Kaval.
Heller<Goldberg.
Seaman<Lazarowitz.
Stoff<Goldman.
Thomson<Seidman.
Monquin<Mensel.
Stein<Frank.
Wilimsky<MBK Cont.

PART XI.—Cohalan, J.—Adjourned until March 10.

PART XII.—Whitaker, J.

Gurland<C W L Rty.
Pusir<Daly.
Schwartzband Nas<Nassau RR.
Ehrhorn<Parker.
Kane<Phillips.
McKeon<Sherman.
Same<Same.
Gaffney<Schildwachter.
Kahn<Emerson.
Case on.

PART XIII.—Erlanger, J.—Adjourned until March 10.

PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—Adjourned until March 11.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.

Estate E. D. Hatch.
Wills for probate.
Frederick Seitz.
Emily B. Reynolds.
Susan C. Burkhalter.
Henry L. Myrick.
Anna Bein.
Mary Cummings.
Michael Ryan.
Mary M. Holmes.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.

Contested will.

Henry P. Dunham.

City Court.

PART I.—La Fetra, J.

Gordon<Linch.
Kravsoff<same.
Diamond<Turiel.
Mahoney<O'Brien.
Kleinwald<Int R T.
Garok<Freeman.
Same<Schmid.
Pearl<Ebling Brew.
Garusano<Pitts Const.
Suttre<Turco.
Greitz<Loch.
Semack<Pitts Const.
Zimmerman<Gutting.
U S Lumber Corp<Keyes.
Cook<Ferguson.
Lemon<Union Ry.
Brown<N Y Rys.
Miller<O'Connell.
Smoeks<C. Thalheim.
Rosert<Tomahawk Rty.
Schoenberg<Barstinsky
Miller<Meley.
Stromp<Metz.
Ungarten<Graff.
Wolcer<Schroeder Ice.
Lanz<Reynolds Co.
Cappicus<same.
Mittenthal<Tex Pac.
Wasserman<Marco.
Wisolesk<West Side L.
Galbo<Am Loco Co.
Wasolenski<Warner Sugar Ref Co.
Warren<Tangeman.
Standard Oil Co<Hayden.
Edelson<H G Vogel.

PART II.—Smith, J.

TEF I Av<Ocean Tr.
Arlington Ref Co<Steinfield.
Levinson<Cohen.
Rust<Borton Inc.
Hambilin<Marshall Chem.
Falk<Korn.
Redmond<Alvord.
Weichselb<Kopell.
Belgium Import Co<Prosinck.
Kaval<Same.
Leininger<Pac Mdse Ex
Berliner<Steinstein.
Brulatour<Comet Film
Rensheisin<Hilbert.
Clear.

PART III.—Dowling, J.

Young<Thomson & Thomson.
Miller<Corker.
Flanagan<Burop Fed Pkg.
Dutles Baldwin<Pburgh Contr.

PART XVIII.—Donnelly, J.

Inquest—Bankers Surety Co<Wood.
Paltrowitz<Royal Ex, Ltd.
Same<Ger-Am Ins.
Same<Ham-Br F Ins.
Same<Prussian Ins.
Same<Royal Ins.
Shade<Dominick.
Scanlon<Carrollza.
Wood<Amer Oil Cloth.
Morse<Penn Textile.
Wolfson<Amer Drug.
Lipshutz<McLaughlin's Sons.

Young, Jr.<Futur Rity.
McCausland<Bogus.
Weinstein<Stern.
Fechtman<Baumann.
Eway Pr<De Marco.
Collings<De Lamater Byrnes.
Foy<Purcell.
Diedegood<Reinkuff.
Same<Rose.
Martinson<Jarmulowsky.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.

Estate E. D. Hatch.
Wills for probate.
Frederick Seitz.
Emily B. Reynolds.
Susan C. Burkhalter.
Henry L. Myrick.
Anna Bein.
Mary Cummings.
Michael Ryan.
Mary M. Holmes.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.

Contested will.

Henry P. Dunham.

City Court.

PART I.—La Fetra, J.

Gordon<Linch.
Kravsoff<same.
Diamond<Turiel.
Mahoney<O'Brien.
Kleinwald<Int R T.
Garok<Freeman.
Same<Schmid.
Pearl<Ebling Brew.
Garusano<Pitts Const.
Suttre<Turco.
Greitz<Loch.
Semack<Pitts Const.
Zimmerman<Gutting.
U S Lumber Corp<Keyes.
Cook<Ferguson.
Lemon<Union Ry.
Brown<N Y Rys.
Miller<O'Connell.
Smoeks<C. Thalheim.
Rosert<Tomahawk Rty.
Schoenberg<Barstinsky
Miller<Meley.
Stromp<Metz.
Ungarten<Graff.
Wolcer<Schroeder Ice.
Lanz<Reynolds Co.
Cappicus<same.
Mittenthal<Tex Pac.
Wasserman<Marco.
Wisolesk<West Side L.
Galbo<Am Loco Co.
Wasolenski<Warner Sugar Ref Co.
Warren<Tangeman.
Standard Oil Co<Hayden.
Edelson<H G Vogel.

PART II.—Smith, J.

TEF I Av<Ocean Tr.
Arlington Ref Co<Steinfield.
Levinson<Cohen.
Rust<Borton Inc.
Hambilin<Marshall Chem.
Falk<Korn.
Redmond<Alvord.
Weichselb<Kopell.
Belgium Import Co<Prosinck.
Kaval<Same.
Leininger<Pac Mdse Ex
Berliner<Steinstein.
Brulatour<Comet Film
Rensheisin<Hilbert.
Clear.

PART III.—Dowling, J.

Young<Thomson & Thomson.
Miller<Corker.
Flanagan<Burop Fed Pkg.
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PART XVIII.—Donnelly, J.

Inquest—Bankers Surety Co<Wood.
Paltrowitz<Royal Ex, Ltd.
Same<Ger-Am Ins.
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Same<Royal Ins.
Shade<Dominick.
Scanlon<Carrollza.
Wood<Amer Oil Cloth.
Morse<Penn Textile.
Wolfson<Amer Drug.
Lipshutz<McLaughlin's Sons.

Young, Jr.<Futur Rity.
McCausland<Bogus.
Weinstein<Stern.
Fechtman<Baumann.
Eway Pr<De Marco.
Collings<De Lamater Byrnes.
Foy<Purcell.
Diedegood<Reinkuff.
Same<Rose.
Martinson<Jarmulowsky.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

WILLS—Ketcham, S.

Theodore Meinecke, Annie Dennis.
Accounting in the estates of—
Ellen Murphy.
Emma Holly.
Anna Fraser.
Annie Van Rantzel.
Francis Clarry.
Constance Coon.
William Frownfitter.

John Cravin.
H. S. Palmer.
Ellen Lyon, Eberhardt.
Charles Feltman.
Caroline Reid.

Estate of—
Amelia Freese.
Clara Bostrom.
Contested calendar.
Will of Caroline New.

County Court.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR—Part I.—Nelmann, J.

Moses Ahrens.
Grace Ahrens.
Harman Mintz.
Emanuel H. Gold.

Harry Cliff.
Harry Kronenberg.
Joseph Indorsky.
N. B. Gabrielle.

PART II.—Baker, J.

William Rockower.
Charles Pasquayle.
Francesco Ellaro.
Raffaele Bianco.

Michael Montonuol.
William Bulger.
Nathaniel Sharrot.

PART III.—Southard, J.

Vito Marino.
Louis Wagner.
Morris Schindel.
Benjamin Blumberg.
Isidor Sonkin.

Harry Cliff.
Harry Kronenberg.
Joseph Indorsky.
N. B. Gabrielle.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV.—Dike, J.

Ferraro<B H R R.
White<same.
Schdik<same.
Waldron<same.
Birmingham<Evans.

Kalourn<Walker.
O'Rourke<Rich.
Ryan<Canavan.
Wolf<Levy.
Citron<C I & B R R.

These causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:

Backes<B H R R.
O'Leary<Nns E R R.
Gelfman<B H R R.
Kapla<Foto & ano.
Clemanes<Ainbinder.

Samuelson<C I & B R R.
Hervey<Transit Devel Co.
Davy<Horsting.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DAY CALENDAR.—Part I., Morschauser, J.; II., Mills, J.

Burke<Warren.
Conway<Naylor Bros.
Van Scoy<W Ct Rty.
Whelpley<same.
Same<same.
Tarter<same.
Hubbard<same.
Costigan<NY & Stam.
Reilly<NY., NH, &c.

Valentine<NY Tel.
Stanley<same.
Bleloch<Snare & Trieste.
Same<same.
Roper<NYC, & H RR.
Unkes<Franklin Trans
Palmer<Astor.

These causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:

Ulm<Ulm W Ks.
Ruth Rity.
Vinton<Transit Con.
Heeney<Van Wyck.
Woods<John Pearce.
Dunn<NYC, & H RR.
McMahon<Miller.
Tarnowski<Skarzynski.
Liehn<Sliver.
Conklin<Birdsall.
Bennett<Husted.
Becker<Dennis.
Liberty Brew<Olt.
Croft<Pkall Lighting.
Frederickson<N Rochelle C &c.
Berry<NYC & H RR.
Renza<E'd Ed of Cortlandt.
Nichten<W St Ry Co.
Nicoletto<Whitridge, rec.

Murray<W St Ry Co.
Totaro<NY, NH, &c.
Stehlin<City & Co Cop
Hoffman<Nav. Co.
Guinea<Plitz Con.
Chubaroff<C'course Bldg.
Sandbach Hards Co<same.
Berry<Klein.
Crentsberger<C Mt Vernon.
Jhl<Jobson-Gifford.
Petsel<NY, NH, &c.
Fletcher<same.
Hoffman<Warley Con<Doffino.
Harrison<Chester Hill Auto.
Same<same.
Same<same.
Wall<Yonkers RR.

SPECIAL TERM.—Keogh, J.

Hayden<Pltf.
1 Nail B'E, Ossining<Brown.
Knowlton<Cox.
Kofler<Vanguilder Sureties.
Highest No. reached, 280.

Meiz<Peck.
Mt Vernon Trust<Penfield.
Varien<Morehouse.
Hoffman<Yonkers RR.
Hyde<Garvey.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR.—Platt, J.

Obermeyer & Liebman<Newell.
Kauffman<Wartell.
Marie<Kiernan.
Lorzing<B'd Ed, Greenburgh.
Fallon<Turner Lum.
Cordis<Freeland.
Nastery<Delillo & Leo
Richards<Wasserman.

Mt Kisco Auto<Loftus
Miller<NY & Stam Ry
Gross & Son<Mohegan Bald.
Gross<Fanning.
Olmsford Con Co<NYC & H RR.
Same<same.
Murphy<J Ruppert.
Sleator<O'Rourke Con.

These causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:

Goodwin<Daniels.
Edmunds & Co<Doern.
Ryder<Woop.
Jollivet<Stitz.
Pelsinger<Lisle.
Edgmund Co<Ruhly.
Lewis<Keystone St.
Mendrak<Yonkers RR
Wichester Invest<NYC, & H RR.
Conklin<Sansone.
Hufner<NYC & H RR.
Same<same.
Finish<Munson.
Same<same.
Miller<Wilson.

Oliver<Lent.
McCarthy<W St Ry.
Sutherland<Fox.
Reardon<Faulkner.
O'Keefe<Cohen.
Richards<White Plains.
Fischer<Schafer.
Same<same.
Peter Motor Car<Richards.
Wilbur Lumber<Raidich & Ivy.
Lederle<Land'Tittar.
Blasina<NY & Sham Ry.
Lucibese<Ruhly.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM.—Manning, J.

Usher<Norton & German.
Donnelly<B, Q Co & S.
Strahlander<L I RR Co.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Eleven-Story Structure in Midtown Loft Zone Resold for a Third Time Within a Year—Washington Heights Flat in a $100,000 Cash Deal—The Rockville Changes Ownership.

A deal in the lower Fifth Avenue loft zone was closed yesterday which is interesting from the fact that it marks the third sale of the property by the same broker within a year. The property is the eleven-story loft structure at 17 and 19 West Seventeenth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, fronting 53 feet by 92 deep.

It has been sold by Barton Chapin for the 17 West Seventeenth Street Company to the E. M. M. Company, of which Arthur Luria is President. The deal also was an all-cash transaction, there being no element of trade. The holding price of the property was $260,000.

Mr. Chapin first sold the plot in June, 1913, for Harry Schiff to Robert E. Dowling, and in August of that year he exchanged it for Mr. Dowling to Mrs. Satterlee for the Spencer Arms apartment house on the southeast corner of Broadway and Sixty-ninth Street.

$100,000 Cash Deal on the Heights.

As an investment Mrs. B. Moller has purchased from the Filrose Construction Company, of which Phillip Krulewitch is President, the Filrose, a five-story apartment house at 620 West 152d Street.

The structure, which occupies a plot 63 by 100 feet, was recently completed and held by the owners at $95,000. It was an all-cash transaction negotiated by I. H. Klein and David Kraus.

Dr. Richard Derby Buys Dwelling.

Another deal in the Lenox Hill section was reported yesterday by the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, who sold for Lowenfeld & Frager 116 East Seventy-ninth Street, a four-story high-stoop dwelling on a lot 18 by 100.5.

The buyer is Dr. Richard Derby, son-in-law of Theodore Roosevelt, who will occupy the structure, which is located midway between Park and Lexington Avenues, after extensive alterations are made.

The Rockville Changes Owners.

Title to the Rockville, a six-story apartment house, on the northeast corner of 177th Street and Audubon Avenue, was secured yesterday by Joseph F. Tunney from the Inter-City Land and Securities Company, which purchased the property, 100 by 107.11, in March, 1913, from the Brown-Weiss Realties. The transfer was made for a nominal consideration.

Resale on Tenth Avenue.

Max J. Kramer has resold at a substantial profit the lot 25.5 by 100 at 753 Tenth Avenue, purchased several weeks ago from Harris and Maurice Mandelbaum. The new owner, J. F. Friedman, will improve the lot, which is located on the northwest corner of Fifty-first Street, with a six-story new-law tenement.

Another Big Lease in Lewisohn Building.

Another important lease in the Phillip Lewisohn Building, Fortieth to Forty-first Street, between Fifth Avenue and Broadway, was announced yesterday by George R. Read & Co., who closed contracts with the P. Lorillard Company for two and a half floors in the big structure.

The lease is for a long term of years and involves about $300,000. The space leased will be fitted up as the executive offices of the tobacco concern.

Bronx Sales.

Christopher Vette purchased for investment from the Benenson Realty Company 3,800 Park Avenue, a five-story flat, on a plot 37.6 by 100, located between Wendover Avenue and 172d Street.

Brooklyn.

An investing client of Henry A. Frey has purchased from the Title Guarantee and Trust Company 1,040 Forty-second Street, a three-story dwelling on a plot 16 by 100 feet, located between Fort Hamilton and New Utrecht Avenues.

The Jerome Property Corporation and Hyland & Sons sold to J. Corrigan the three-story dwelling at 116 Garfield Place, on lot 20 by 100.

Elisha T. Everett sold 1,069 Bergen Street, a three-story dwelling, to Miss E. T. Salomons and C. Metzinger for an investment, who also sold the dwelling at 72 Lincoln Street.

New Brooklyn Apartment.

Shampan & Shampan have completed plans for an apartment house to be erected on the south side of Lafayette Avenue 250 feet east of Reid Avenue on a plot 50 by 100, for Stoller & Bernstein as owners.

Long Island.

The Lewis H. May Company has sold for the Edgemere Crest Realty Company, Maximilian Morgenthau, President, two lots on the east side of Harriman Avenue and two lots on the west side of Maple Avenue, at Edgemere, to John Jorgensen for immediate improvement with two stucco houses.

New Jersey.

David Kraus has sold for a client the corner property situated at the northeast corner of Hudson Avenue and Thirty-second Street, Woodcliffe; also the dwelling adjoining corner, covering a plot 66.4 by 100 feet. This sale completes the sale of six houses on this block, known as the Richard Moller houses.

Greenwich, Conn., Acreage Sold.

Derschuch & Co. sold for M. Kroncke a tract of five acres on the Shore Road at Greenwich, Conn., having about 500 feet of shore frontage on the Long Island Sound, with riparian rights, &c. The purchaser, is L. M. Robert, who owns adjoining property.

A Recent Buyer.

Brown Brothers are the buyers of the former Waldo residence, at 28 East Seventy-second Street, sold last week by the County Holding Company.

Sale of Heidelberg Tower Leasehold To-day.

The leasehold on the Heidelberg Building, consisting of the entire capital stock and the entire issue of bonds of the Godair-Wimmer Building Company, will be sold at public auction by Joseph P. Day to-day, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, at Room 302 of the Heidelberg Building, at the junction of Broadway, Forty-second Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Heidelberg Building was an attempt to create a new advertising idea. One of the busiest corners in New York City, the junction of Broadway, Forty-second Street, and Seventh Avenue, was picked out by the company as an ideal site for a seven-story building topped by an eleven-story tower, with advertising signs.

The first term of the leasehold extends to May 1, 1930, with privileges of three renewals thereafter for twenty-one years each. The leasehold title has been insured by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of New York.

Plans for New Knickerbocker Club.

John Downey has been awarded the general contract for the new $100,000 Knickerbocker Club, which is to be erected on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-second Street, on the sites of the former homes of Princess Del Drago and William Lanman Bull.

Plans have been prepared by Delano & Aldrich calling for a structure of white marble and brick four stories high. The building will measure 75 by 93, and will have ample garden space, as the club owns a frontage of 75.10 feet on Fifth Avenue and 125 feet on Sixty-second Street.

Commercial Leases.

Slawson & Hobbs have leased for a term of years for Theodore W. Myers two stores at 540 West 181st Street and 546 West 181st Street.

Charles F. Noyes Company has leased for the Bertfield Realty Company the store and basement of 96 Water Street to Conrad Ingold & Co. for three years; the basement store 116 Maiden Lane for the Jane Investment Company to Jacob M. Mayer; the ground floor at 320 Pearl Street for Robert B. Lawrence to the Export Sanitary Manufacturing Company, and on a temporary basis the store and basement at 332 Broadway for James N. Jarvie to the Sydney Wormser Typewriter Company.

Sheldon & Becker have leased for James Linden to the Bronx Poultry Company the store and basement at 737 East 180th Street for a term of years.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company has leased to the Rowland & Marsellus Company, dealers in china and glassware, the store at 139 Fifth Avenue for a term of years. The lessees are at present located at 67 Barclay Street.

This is the fourth china concern to locate in the neighborhood of Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue.

John Stich & Co. have leased the Kuloff at Far Rockaway for a term of years for the Banister Realty Company to Altman & Harris of New York.

Daniel Birdsall & Co. have leased the entire building, 42 Murray Street, store and basement, to Charles J. Smith & Co., and the entire upper lofts to Henry Pearl & Sons.

Realty Notes.

A meeting of the Harlem Property Owners' Association has been called for Thursday evening at 147 East 125th Street.

Joseph Paterno of Paterno Brothers, who built the Stadium View apartment house at 445 Riverside Drive, feels that the suit started by the New York Life Insurance Company to foreclose a mortgage of $225,000 on the property, now owned by the New York Real Estate Security Company, may act as a "jinx" on flection on the credit of his company, despite the fact that the present owning company, now in the hands of a receiver, has owned the property for two years. He also stated that there is a second mortgage of $35,000.

Stockholders of the New York Mortgage and Security Company have re-elected the old Board of Directors. The net earnings of the fiscal year amounted to $240,359.37.

Robert E. Dowling has been re-elected President of the City Investing Company. George F. Gunther and Frederic J. Halliday were elected as Secretary and Treasurer, respectively. The following were named as the Executive Committee: Robert Goelet, George C. Clark, Henry D. Hotchkiss, Robert E. Dowling, Samuel T. Peters and Lewis B. Preston.

A meeting of the New York Society of Architects will be held at the United Engineering Society's Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, on Tuesday, March 17.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

The Auction Offerings of Real Estate Yesterday Were as Follows.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co.

130th St, 223 West, n s, 262.6 ft w of 7th Av, 18.8x99.11, three-story dwelling; M. S. Thompson, Jr., et al., executors, against Elizabeth Atkinson; G. F. Warren, Jr., attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $10,796.39; taxes, &c., $217.73; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

131st St, 9 East, n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 25x99.11, five-story tenement; A. P. Stern against C. Conner and others; Wilson, B. & W., attorneys; L. L. Leventritt, referee; due, $17,765.74; taxes, &c., $536.50; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

By Henry Brady.

Cherry St, 277 to 281, s w corner of Jefferson St, 73x94.8x75x94, three and six story loft and store building; adjourned sine die.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Tratman Av, e s, 99.7 ft e of Zerega Av, 107.10x110.4, Paulson against Sarah Browning and others; Friend & F., attorneys; R. M. Robinson, referee; due, $1,715.70; taxes, &c., $1,226.47; subject to first mortgage, $6,000; to Frank Slater for $8,500.

Guion Place, s s, 120 ft e of St. Lawrence Av, 50x80; M. B. Society of M. E. Church against Margaret Sullivan and others; Jerome Eisner, attorney; S. J. Wagstaff, referee; due, $1,415.92; taxes, &c., $21.72; to Ferdinand H. Rey for $700.

139th St East, 128 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 25x100, vacant; Joseph Margoles against Junction Realty Co. and others; A. & H. Bloch, attorneys; Warren Leslie, referee; due, $2,174.75; taxes, &c., $600; to the plaintiff for $500.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

Local and Suburban Realty Offerings in the Salesrooms.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

86th St, 302 West, s 2, 100 ft w of West End Av, 19x102.2, one-eighth part four-story dwelling; also Ridge St, 81, n s, 150.2 ft n of Delancey St, 33.8x100.5x irregular, one-eighth part five-story tenement and stores and four-story rear loft building; A. H. Jackson against Annie Davis and others; Menken Bros., attorneys; S. H. Weinhandler, referee; due, $3,960.30; taxes, &c., $7.50.

Convent Av, 427, e s, 51.11 ft n of 148th St, 16x85, three-story dwelling; M. R. Gerrison against A. C. Doyle and others; Carter, L. & M., attorneys; J. H. Laird, referee; due, $20,343.35.

109th St, 337 East, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11, six-story tenement and stores; William P. Douglas, trustee, against Louis Leiman and others; Bowers & S., attorneys; Henry Smith, referee; due, $18,900.60; taxes, &c., $728.49.

68th St, 241 West, n s, 325 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5, three-story stable; A. A. C. Montague against Charles Pfizer, Jr., Co. and others; G. H. Montague, attorney; Lester Lazarus, referee; due, $4,638.47; taxes, &c., $6; subject to first mortgage of $16,500.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bronx Park East, e s, 50.1 ft s of Waring Av, 50.1x116.4x50x115.1; also Ollnville Av, e s, 100 ft n of Mace Av, 100x139.1x101.8x129.9; Florence Levy against Sarah Jackson and others; Edward E. McCall, referee; partition.

Boston Post Road, w s, 24.11 ft n of Waring Av, 26.1x—x71.9, gore; A. A. Walsh against American Electricity Economizing Co.; Shaw & J., attorneys; I. H. Bookman, referee; due, $177.23; taxes, &c., $100.17.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, n e corner 177th St, 107.11x100; Inter-City Land & Securities Co. to Joseph F. Tunney, 1,016 Arthur Av. (mtg $175,411.) March 1; attorney, Thomas J. Brady, 20 Nassau St. $100

BANK ST, n w s, 225 ft w of Waverley Place, 25x100; 10th St, n s, 104 ft e of 1st Av, 25x94.8; Henry Wagner to Lizzie Wirth, 254 Rutland Road, Brooklyn, quitclaim, Feb. 11; attorneys, Watson & E., 100; William St. $1

HOUSTON ST, 507 East, s s, 30x75; Ignatz Kozef to Regina Kata, 2,060 Briggs Av. (mtg $9,200.) March 6. ..... $1

LEXINGTON AV, 310, w s, 24.8x100; Harold M. Phelps Stokes to Phelps Stokes Estates, Inc., 100 William St. (mtg $25,000.) all liens, Feb. 24; attorneys, Stewart & Shearer, 45 Wall St. $1

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 49.5 ft s of 57th St, 24.6x84, (foreclosure Feb. 26;) John F. Couch, referee, to William W. Sharpe, 11 East 32d St, March 2; attorney, Ronald E. Brown, 320 Broadway. $40,000

MOTT ST, 229 & 231, w s, 50x100; Elizabeth M. Day & others, heirs Stephen D. Day, to Giovanni Lordi, another, 26 1st Place, Brooklyn, correction deed, Dec. 10, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $1

SAME PROPERTY; Dorothy K. L'Hommedieu to same, correction deed, Feb. 7, 1914; attorney, same. $1

PARK AV, 985 to 989, e s, 65.4x100.1x30.10x100; Leo S. Bing and others to J. Morgan Howe, 48 West 47th St. (mtg $380,000.) March 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

PARK AV, 1,141, e s, 20.5x70; Helen L. P. Stokes to Phelps Stokes Estates, Inc., 100 William St, Feb. 4, (mtg $23,000;) attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St. $1

7TH AV, w s, 44.2 ft s of 138th St, 20.2x78.6; Carl F. Goepel & others, heirs, &c., Paul Goepel, to Equitable Life Assurance Society of U. S., 105 Broadway, Jan. 24; attorneys, Alexander & G., 165 Broadway. $1

8TH AV, 2,479, w s, runs w 83.3x s w 20.11x a 12.4x e 100 to avenue x n 25 to beginning, (foreclosure, March 5;) Charles C. Peters, referee, to Excelsior Savings Bank, City of New York, 79 West 23d St, March 7; attorney, John C. Gulick, 152 Nassau St. $20,000

47TH ST, s s, 215 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.5; Francis B. Elgers, executor, to Matthew J. Elgers and others, 717 West 177th St, March 9, one-half part; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway. $9,000

47TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.5; Martha K. Harkness to Matthew J. Elgers and others, 717 West 177th St, March 10, one-half part; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway. $9,000

62D ST, s s, 155 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Joseph R. Truesdale, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, March 9, 1914; attorneys, Cary & C., 59 Wall St. $11,500

73D ST, 160 West, 18.8x102.2; Mildred Phelps Stokes Hooker to Phelps Stokes Estates Corporation, 100 William St, Feb. 26, (mtg $18,000;) attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St. $1

92D ST, 161 East, 68.6x28; I. N. Phelps Stokes to Phelps Stokes Estates, Inc., 100 William St, March 2, (mtg $52,000;) attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St. $1

119TH ST, 72 East, s s, 25x100.10; Vetta Tinsle to Bernhard Fink, 861 Whitlock Av, (mtg $20,000,) March 9; address, 65 Nassau St. $1

126D ST, 3 West, n s, 16x100.11; Edward J. McCabe to Anna Streep, 838 Jefferson Av, (mtg $16,500.) Feb. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

123D ST, 9 West, n s, 16x100.11; Anna Streep to Robert S. Stone, 45 West 34th St, (mtg $16,500,) all liens, March 9; attorney, John H. Rogan, 145 Nassau St. $100

123RD ST, 132 East, s s, 25.6x100.10; Ida Stein, widow, to John A. Ahern, 300 West 106th St, quitclaim, all liens, March 5; attorneys, Salter & Steinkamp, 140 Nassau St. $100

152D ST, s s, 325 ft w of Broadway, 63x99.11; Filrose Construction Co. to Babette Moller, 2,015 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, March 10, (mtg $65,000;) attorneys, Wasselman & R., 55 Liberty St. $100

12TH ST, s s, 204.5 ft w of 3d Av, 45.3x99.11; Alfred L. Edie to Sarah E. Barnes, Ocean Grove, N. J., March 6, 1914; 1906; attorney, J. N. Hebberd, 1 West 33d St. $100

12TH ST, s s, 204.7 ft w of 3d Av, 45.3x99.11, (foreclosure, Jan. 9;) Norbert Heinsheimer, referee, to Isaac N. Hebberd, 1 West 33d St, all right, title, and interest of defendants William E. and Margaret N. Barnes, (mtg $11,700,) Jan. 13. ..... $100

148TH ST, 550 West, s s, 16.8x99.11; James M. Tully to Lewis V. Hulse, 525 Garden St, Hoboken, N. J., B. & S., Feb. 7; address James M. Tully, 271 Broadway. $100

SAME PROPERTY; Lewis V. Hulse to James M. and Annie Tully, 550 West 148th St, B & S, Feb. 7; address, same. $100

131ST ST, 260 West, s s, 16x99.11; Harry C. Williams to Wells F. Eagleton, 15 Lombardy St, Newark, N. J., March 10; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway. $100

Bronx.

DECATUR AV, e s, 135.4 ft n of 207th St, 25.8x100; Bruce Ellison, referee, to Central Mortgage Co., 60 Wall St, March 10; attorneys, Otis & O., 60 Wall St. $6,000

DE KALB AV, w s, 200 ft n of 208th St, 50x100; Elbert H. Dickinson & others to Morris P. Joachim, 883 3d St, Brooklyn, Feb. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $1

EASTERN BOULEVARD, n s, 25 ft w of Swinton St, 50x100; Maria Urbansky to Caspar Wolta, 2,905 Kirkside Av, Brooklyn, N. Y., (mtg $1,600,) Feb. 27; attorneys, Van Alen & D., 215 Montague St, Brooklyn. $1

GARFIELD ST, w s, 325 ft s of Columbus Av, 25x100; John Steneck to Lloyd Realty Co., Hoboken, N. J., Feb. 26; attorneys, Effers & A., 277 Broadway. $100

LOT 150, map Downing Estate; Enrico Mirlan to John Lafagnino, 1,486 Southern Boulevard, (mtg $5,000.) March 9; attorney, H. Mirlan, 1,510 Southern Boulevard $100

LOTS 321 to 324, map of Forster-Schmidt property; Mary Vichi to Rozena Vanek, 1,943 Fowler Av, and another, March 9; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,170 Walker Av.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 748 ft s of Westchester Av, 60.1x—; Kallwood Realty Co. to J. Clarence Davies, 14 East 51st St, (mtg $45,500.) Feb. 16; attorney, J. C. Meyers, 527 5th Av. $1

TREMONT AV, n s, 100 ft e of Prospect Av, 25x100; Berta Rabas to Libia Realty Co., Inc., (mtg $8,340.43.) Oct. 15, 1912; attorney, G. Saggese, 700 5th Av. $100

VYSE AV, w s, corner of Freeman St, 95x50; Martha Pernacto to Martha Graham Construction Co., 991 East 167th St, March 9, (mtg $48,000;) attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

WALTON AV, 2060, e s, 20x100; Mary Donovan to Helen M. Donovan, 1,060 Walton Av, (mtg $8,000.) Feb. 27; $1

WEBSTER AV, 2,150, e s, 97.6x104.3x27.6x103.10; Matthilde Bosselman to Pocahontas Realty Corporation, 2,783 Bainbridge Av, March 10, (mtg $20,000;) attorney, John W. Brainsky, 111 Broadway. $100

164TH ST, 868, s s, 23x73.6; Albert Lesser to Daniel Ostrow, 1,033 Cauldwell Av, March 2, (mtg $8,600.) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

239TH ST, s s, 458.2 ft e of Katonah Av, 29.1x100; James R. Hinkson to Dora M. Schrenkler, 29 Fletcher St, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., March 9; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway. $50

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

SHERMAN AV, n s, 350 ft w of 204th St, 50x150; Vermilyea Realty Co. to John A. Cisco, Plainfield, N. J., March 10, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $45,000

47TH ST, 305 West, 20x72.2; Harry F. Braisted to Jennie Levy, New York, Oct. 16, 1903, prior mtg $2,500, due April 16, 1904, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. L. Phillips, 99 Nassau St. $1,000

33D ST, 217 West, 20x98.9; Samuel McKibbin to Flora L. Hinman, New Haven, Conn., March 9, due as per bond; attorney, E. S. Wallenstein, 233 Broadway. $2,000

47TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.5; Francis B. Elgas and others to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, March 9, 5 years; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St. $9,000

SAME PROPERTY, same to Francis B. Elgar, trustee, 121 West 42d St, March 9, mtg $9,000, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.

50TH ST, 247 West, 27.6x100.5; Fannie Drucker to Mary E. Blodgett, 5 East 62d St, 5 years, March 10; attorney, William C. Orr, 51 Chambers St. $5,000

7TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Lexington Av, 15x102.2; Amelia R. Hunt and another to Union Dime Savings Bank, 701 6th Av, March 10, due as per bond; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av. $18,000

86TH ST, 160 West, 18x100.8; Josephine Guild to Mary C. Brady, 17 East 129th St, March 10, prior mtg $15,500, due as per bond; attorney, Thomas J. Brady, 20 Nassau St. $2,200

94TH ST, 126 West, 33.5; James M. Bingham to Clarence Cohen, 504 West 171st St, prior mtg $40,000, March 10, due Oct. 23, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Dilworth & W., 15 Broad St. $3,500

Bronx.

180TH ST, s s, 180 ft w of Vyse Av, 40x irregular; Marie Krabo to Marie A. Eggers, 2,973 Perry Av, (prior mtg $12,000,) March 10, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Joseph T. Hanlon, 1,099 East 180th St. $3,000

COLLEGE AV, w s, 150.6 ft n of 142d St, 25x100; Jacob M. Ritter to Louise Diebold, 147 West 121st St, March 6, due as per bond; attorney, Ernest Hall, 64 William St. $1,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 961 ft s of Westchester Av, 158x—; Kellwood Realty Co. to American Real Estate Co., 527 5th Av, supplemental mtg, March 9, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, J. C. Meyers, 527 5th Av. $42,500

DECATUR AV, s e corner of 197th St, 80.11 x100; Mittner Brothers, Inc., to Buckland Realty Co., 509 Willis Av, March 6, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. C. Bell, 509 Willis Av. $54,000

DE KALB AV, w s, 200 ft n of 208th St, two lots, each 25x100, two mtgs, each $670; Morris P. Joachim to Elbert H. Dickinson, at Ridge, N. H., and another, March 8, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $1,358

VYSE AV, s w corner of Freeman St, 95x50; Martha Graham Construction Co. to Rose Cohen, 170 West 74th St, prior mtg $48,000, March 9, due Feb. 25, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway. $5,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Thomas Mulligan Construction Co., 1,474 Shakespeare Av, prior mtg $48,000, March 9, due, &c., as per bond; same attorney. $3,800

BAILEY AV, w s, 84.5 ft s of 231st St, 42x96.7; Bertelson Realty Co. to Harlem Savings Bank, 124 East 125th St, March 10, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, E. S. Clinch, 41 Park Row. $30,000

BAILEY AV, w s, 84.5 ft s of 231st St, 42x96.9; Bertelson Realty Co. to Edward J. Krug, Jr., 214 Alexander Av, March 10, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. S. Clinch, 41 Park Row. $15,000

WALES AV, 627, w s, 99x106; Polatchek & Spencer Realty Co. to Ward B. Chamberlin, trustee, 1,302 Madison Av, March 9, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, W. E. & G. F. Chamberlin, 31 Nassau St. $45,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Mary A. Spencer, 377 East 25th St, Brooklyn, prior mtg $45,000, March 9, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway. $7,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, 1,845 and 1,847, all; Upright Co. to Charles K. Mollen, Mount Vernon, N. Y., 15 years from March 1, 1914; attorney, Eric L. Bretzel, Woolworth Building, New York. $26,000

187TH AV, 124, north store and front basement; Adolph Finkelstein to Sam Larch, 124 1st Av, 5 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, Edward Guggenheimer, 518 East Houston St. $600

43D ST, 229 East, all; William Roth and others to Avada Lomaska, 95 Suffolk St, 2 years from Dec. 1, 1913; attorney, Harris Koppelman, 144 Rivington St. $1,092

Bronx.

AUSTIN PL, 482, ground floor; Henry Weber and ano to Harlem Bottling Works, 482 Austin Pl, 5 yrs 2 mos from March 1, 1914; attorney, M. H. Grauer, 691 E 140th St. $1,080

144TH ST, 468 E, store, &c; Adelheid Stuve to Anna M. Gruning, 468 E 144th St, 5 yrs from May 1, 1914; attorney party of the second part. $540

144TH ST, 470 E, store, &c; same to Geo. Matthias, 470 E 144th St, 5 yrs from May 1, 1914; attorney party of the second part. .$480

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,845 and 1,847; James C. Turley against Upright Co., owner and contractor; George Rector, Joe B. Mally, Louis Martin & Louis Martin, Inc., and Waller Construction Co., contractors. .$8,118

SAME PROPERTY; Burdett Rountree Mfg. Co. against Upright Co., owner; Louis Martin, George W. Rector, Joe B. Mally, lessees; S. L. Waller Construction Co., contractor $1,145

BROADWAY, 1,445 and 1,450; L. Kantor & Co. against 41st St. Realty Co., owner and contractor $204

46TH ST, 46 WEST; Claremont Iron Works against Arthur Brisbane, owner; Anton Strand, contractor $235

100TH ST, 209 East; Philip Rosenthal against David Lite, owner; Miller & Shapiro, contractors $275

105TH ST, 251 East; Tomback & McPhee, Inc., against Julia Gildenberg, owner and contractor $173

Bronx.

BECK ST, s s, 100 ft w of Avenue St. John, 100x125; William H. Dewey against Ostro Construction Co., owner and contractor. $3,250

WESTCHESTER AV, n e corner of 161st St, 215x259; Corbett & Co. against George F. Johnson and others; Gaetano Zibelli & Son and others, contractors. $130

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

89TH ST, 340 and 342 West; American Stone Renovating and Stucco Co. against Katherine F. Lindemann and others, Feb. 26, 1914 ..... $150

226TH ST, 852 to 858; Consolidated Plate Window Glass Co., Inc., against G. Arcelea and others, Nov. 12, 1913. ..... $52

226TH ST, s s, 505 ft e of Barnes Av; Cristofolo Gonzales against Giosue Arcolero and others, Oct. 31, 1913. ..... $52

226TH ST, s s, 505 ft e of Barnes Av; Adolph Katz against same, Oct. 31, 1913. ..$126

226TH ST, 852 to 856; Albert Anderson against same, Dec. 16, 1913. ..... $85

226TH ST, s s, 505 ft e of Barnes Av, Florenzo Esposito against same, Nov. 20, 1913.

226TH ST, s s, 505 ft e of Barnes Av; Vincent Zalzano against same, Nov. 17, 1913. $52

226TH ST, s s, 505 ft e of Barnes Av; Daniel Mapes, Jr., against same, Nov. 20, 1913. ..... $86

226TH ST, s s, 505 ft e of Barnes Av; Charles Lowerre against same, Oct. 29, 1913. ..$86

226TH ST, s s, 505 ft e of Barnes Av; Daniel Mapes, Jr., against Santa Pirri and others, Nov. 20, 1913. ..... $86

Bronx.

TAYLOR AV, s e corner of Van Nest Av, 20x100; Christian Vorndran's Sons against Jacob Cohen and others, Jan. 28, 1914. .$350

BUILDING LOAN AGREEMENTS.

Bronx.

DECATUR AV, s e corner of E 197th St, 80.3 x100;— Rockland Realty Co., Inc., loans to Miltner Bros., 2 five-story tenements (12 payments) $54,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 83d St, 75.6x100; Star Hanger Co. against Progress Club of the City of New York, (counterclaim;) attorney, J. N. Banton.

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 68.2 ft s of 75th St, 17x55; Maurice M. Sternberger against Julia Du Pont et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

MANHATTAN AV, 505; Bernard Schneller et al. against Clara Lindemann et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Tausch & Hamilton.

RIDGE ST, w s, 163.11 ft s of Rivington St, 25x50.7x irreg.; Wm. J. Amend, ex'r, against Clara Levin et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. E. Donnelly.

8TH AV, 871; Franklin Savings Bank, in the City of New York, against William Cahill et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. M. Fowell, Jr.

49TH ST, 128 and 128 West; Franklin Savings Bank, in the City of New York, against Felix Hirsch et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. M. Fowell, Jr.

108D ST, 150 East; Gussie Morgenstern against Jacob Howell et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Howell, McCheney & Clarkson.

121ST ST, 64 West; Matthew McNamara against Sarah McCormick et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. J. Bannon.

Bronx County.

BARKER AV, w s, between Julianna and Elizabeth St, known as Lot 35, Block 4,622, Section 10; (2) s e corner of Bronx Boulevard and Julianna St, (3) Bronx Boulevard, e s, between Julianna and Elizabeth Sts, known as Lot 21, Block 4,622, Section 16; (4) s w corner of Berker Av and Julianna St, 100x125; Bernhard Frankenfelder against John B. Lazzari et al., (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney E. Jacobs.

LOTS 193 and 194, on Map of 309 lots owned by Hunt's Point Realty Co.; G. DeWitt Clocke against Emma R. Tompkins et al., (action to foreclose mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke, K. & R.

LOT 337, Map of Section 2 of Bronx View Park, in 24th Ward; (2) n s of Morris Park Av, 690 ft e of White Plains Road, 50x150x irreg.; Bernhard Meyer against John Hyer et al., (foreclosure or mortgage;) attorney, H. P. Lippold.

TRINITY AV, 512; Henrietta Jasper against Mary Butler, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke, K. & R.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Attractive New Moderate-Priced Home

Just completed, very desirably located residence, near station; 9 rooms and 2 baths. Can now be purchased for $10,500 on convenient terms.

Kew Gardens

Surrounding KEW STATION

15 MINUTES from HERALD SQUARE

VIA PENNSYLVANIA ELECTRIC EXPRESS SERVICE.

In the Beautiful Hills of Kew

Other new houses from $9,580 to $22,500. We offer also villa plots of exceptional beauty, commanding extensive views, on reasonable terms.

Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Martledge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251.

REPRESENTATIVE AT KEW GARDENS OFFICE AT KEW STATION EVERY DAY.

Convenient trains to Kew: Leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., via L. I. R. R., WEEK DAYS—9:07, 10:13, 11:07 A. M.; 12:28, 1:00, (SAT. ONLY,) 2:06, 3:00, 3:36, 4:03, 4:36, 5:06, 5:15, 5:37, 6:06, 7:00, 8:06, 9:46, 10:35, 11:18, 11:34 A. M.; 12:06 2:08, 3:03, 4:15 P. M. Returning at frequent intervals.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r, will sell at auction Wed., March 18, 1914, At 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.

ADJOURNED Executors' Sale

Estate of Elisabeth M. Cauldwell, dec'd, "THE TRICOURT APARTMENT."

541 to 545 W. 49th St.

BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH AVS.

The six-story and cellar brick apartment, with four stores, two, three, and four rooms and bath to each family; 11 families on a floor; open plumbing; hot water supply; size of plot 75x100.5.

MASTEN & NICHOLS, Attys., 49 Wall St. Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's Office, 156 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.

Geo. R. Read & Co.

have for thirty years made a specialty of the care and management of property, its sale and rental, and the procuring of money on bond and mortgage.

20 Nassau Street
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Business Established 1853.

Horace S. Ely & Co.

This company acts as agent for Trustees, Executors and Owners in taking entire charge of Real Estate.

Makes appraisals.

Acts as Broker in the sale and leasing of Real Estate.

21 Liberty St. 27 West 30th St.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ANNOUNCEMENT

As many prospective clients have had difficulty in finding our number in the telephone directory, we respectfully solicit attention to the distinctive spelling of our name.

HORNOR & CO., Inc.

Real Estate

Phone 4506-7 Gramercy. 500 Fifth Ave.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

MOVIE THEATRE WANTED.

Have responsible client with cash security who would be interested in leasing moving picture theatre already built or to be built in New York, Bronx, Brooklyn, or elsewhere. CHAS. GALEWSKI CO., 941 Intervale Av., Bronx.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

100 ACRES OF GROVES.

2,500 feet elevation. Immediately accessible; all improvements and exceedingly healthful. Asa F. Smith, 44 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FAIRWOODS-AT-MADISON

Booklet describing beautiful Fairwoods, with profuse illustrations, ready for free distribution. Send your address. Best commuting town Lackawanna Railroad.

Allabough & Son, 150 Nassau St., New York.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Lovely Home.

Semi-detached brick, 7 rooms and bath, steam heat, parquet floors, hardwood trim; elegantly decorated, electric lights; sewer; $5,500 and up; small payments; 20 years' time. FOR RENT, 22s to $35; every thing desirable; photos and details mailed up

Lost

Fifty-five cents a line.

LOST.—Will the lady who picked up sapphire coronet brooch on Westchester Av. corner, Monday at 12:30 P. M., kindly communicate with J. A. Coogan, 1,410 Overing St., Bronx? Reward.

LOST.—Last week, fraternity pin, black enamel shield, with diamond in centre, surrounded by pearls; very liberal reward. Apartment 414, Hotel Ansonia.

LOST.—Sunday, March 1, 54th St., Lexington Av., black velvet bag, with keys and watch marked "M. E. to J. S., 1884"; reward. 216 3d Av., (store.)

LOST.—About a week ago, silver cigarette case marked "G. F. to G. M. C." Liberal reward if returned to Astor Theatre box office, Broadway and 45th St.

LOST.—Feb. 28, noon, Fulton St. Subway station, watch chain, pencil, charm marked "K. K. K.," owner's name on back. Return Yale Club, 44th St. Reward.

LOST.—Diamond bar pin, between Broadway and Riverside Drive on 100th St., March 8, reward. Return Miss Enger, 523 Park Av.

LOST.—Black lynx muff, on East 40th St., east 11th St., near 5th Av., Monday evening, March 9; suitable reward. Return to 17 East 11th St.

LOST.—Broach, 11 small diamonds, from 129 West 111th St. to Auditorium Theatre, 168th St. and Broadway, near Subway; reward.

LOST.—Amethyst and pearl brooch; finder rewarded. Return to Dr. James Daniel Miller, 70 West 53d St.

LOST.—Monday, two diamond rings, one cluster and one lizard; reward, (keepsake.) Apply 20 Waldorf-Astoria.

LOST.—On Washington Bridge, Monday evening, a skunk scarf; liberal reward. Grimes, 1,455 Undercliffe Av., Bronx.

Found.

FOUND.—Lady's purse, in 23d St. car; state contents. Y 310 Times Annex.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—On Monday, English setter dog, white with brown spots. Reward for information or return to McDonald, 2,260 Concourse, Bronx.

LOST.—White, small female poodle dog. Reward if left at checkroom, care of Gimbel's Big Store.

LOST.—Scotch-Irish collie, Saturday, Feb. 21, tan and white, without collar; reward; no questions asked. E. Tripp, 416 W. 118th St.

LOST.—Yellow coon cat; had collar with address plate, "Mutz, 31 East 65th." Suitable reward if returned. Mrs. Sands.

LOST.—Skye terrier dog, light gray hair, 3d Av., 24th St.; reward. Peruggi, 326 3d Av.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Schools.

Thirty cents a line.

TO-DAY.

Class for the improvement of the speaking voice; every Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock; beginning March 11. Carnegie Hall Studio, 115, Theodora Wernle Irvine.

INSTRUCTOR.—American young man desires to exchange English for Spanish. Address W. C. Gardener, care York, 60 West 57th St.

Distinguished French gentleman, graduated Paris University, give French lessons; references. R 88 Times.

Dancing.

Lady having ground floor apartment, Broadway, below Columbus Circle, will join teacher of dancing opening studio. R 87 Times.

DANCING.—Miss Arthur and Mr. Margraff, 180 Madison Av., one block west Vanderbilt Hotel. Telephone Murray Hill 8403.

For Sale—Miscellaneous.

Thirty cents a line.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED
TYPEWRITERS RENTED
4 months for $5 and upward.
4 months for $5 and upward.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., Inc.,
345 Broadway, at Leonard St. Tel. 5408 Franklin.
350 Broadway, at 23d St. Franklin.
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane.
10 Barclay St. Tel. 6358 Cortlandt.

Oak office partitions; reasonable prices. Tuesday, 227 Mercer St. Telephone 3128 Spring.

Pianos and Organs.

USED PIANOS.

Chickering	$120
Weber	125
Pelz Bros.	75
Schubert	100
James & Holmstrom	120
Player-Pianos	$375 up

Small Pianos wanted.
JAMES & HOLMSTROM,
23 East 14th St.

Steinway upright piano, cheap; stored; elegant mahogany; $300. George Schleicher, 41 West 44th St., near 5th Av., New York.

STEINWAY upright piano in excellent condition, will sell $115. ANGUERA, 316 W. 42d.

Horses and Carriages.

Atlas Trucking Company will sell 8 horses or mares, choice of 40, all in first-class condition, suitable for farmers' express, coal, ice, trucking, delivery business; weight from 900 to 1,400 pounds, from 6 to 9 years old; bought green from heavy farmers; among them several matched teams; some a little pavement sore; 30 days' trial allowed purchaser. Call to-day 154 East 27th St. Telephone 8783 Madison Square.

Purchase and Exchange.

Thirty cents a line.

FULL VALUE PAID FOR PAWN TICKETS.
Diamonds, old gold, silver, platinum.
We save your pledges for you.
H. FEINGOLD, 645 6TH AV.,
bet. 37th and 38th Sts. Phone 3413 Greeley.

A. B. BORG, 146 WEST 23D ST.
Highest prices paid for diamonds, platinum, old gold, silver, old teeth, pawn tickets; liberal percentage for Provident tickets.

OLD GOLD, SILVER, and Platinum bought for cash; liberal allowance for silverware in good condition. Howard & Co., 19 John St.

Absolutely highest price paid for old sealskins, Persian lamb and other high-grade furs. M. Nattal, 69 West 45th St.

I pay highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 48.—Beautiful, large front room; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

11TH ST., 29 EAST.—Large, small, connecting rooms; heated; running water; excellent table.

20TH ST., 36 EAST.—Rooms, with large closets; hot, cold water; parlor dining room.

24TH, 117-119 EAST.—Double and single rooms, with board.

33D ST., 37 AND 39 EAST.—Large front room; references.

40TH ST., 40 EAST.—Large corner second floor room, also single room; elevator; good table.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large and small rooms, private baths; excellent board; phone, etc.

MADISON AV., 102.—Large, single rooms; superior house, table; transients accommodated; references.

West Side.

57TH AV., 47.—Suite, private bath; single room; steam; table guests; references.

7TH AV., 2,045, 125d.—Attractive rooms; steam, hot water; wholesome food optional.

30TH STREET, 49 WEST.
One room and bath; excellent board.

47TH, 110 WEST.—Desirable furnished large, small rooms; French cuisine; table guests accommodated.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Splendid, large-sized, single front room; steam, running water; select.

73D ST., 258 WEST.—First-class rooms; exceptional table; parlor, dining room; near Subway; reasonable.

74TH ST., 54 WEST,
large, small rooms; first-class; references.

87TH, 359 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, back parlor; excellent cuisine; moderate; telephone.

87TH, 412 WEST.—Accommodations unsurpassed; double rooms, (board (we,) $16; single, $8.

88TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

90TH ST., 111 WEST.—Elegant large, small rooms; connected private bath; table guests.

97TH ST., 30 WEST.—Large and small rooms; every convenience; board; select location; refined surroundings.

113TH ST., 39 WEST.—Exceptional board; luxurious, sunny furnished rooms; suitable two; private beds and dressing room; steam heat; electricity; also small rooms; running water; reasonable.

115TH ST., 62 WEST.—Exceptional board; large, sunny rooms; private baths; steam; electricity.

119TH ST., 130 WEST.—Desirable accommodations for gentlemen; refined, homelike; Subway, 'L'; references.

121ST, 205 WEST.—Exclusive family will rent rooms to persons appreciating cleanliness; first-class table and service.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

72D, 209 WEST.—Attractive sunny rooms, refined home; excellent table; few guests accommodated.

73D ST., 142 WEST.—Refined house; handsome, large front room, all improvements; references.

74TH, 131 WEST.—10th year; large, sunny room, near bath; excellent table; references.

76TH, 139 WEST.—Second-floor front, sunny rooms, with board; references.

76TH, 305 WEST.—Beautifully furnished back parlor; small room; electricity; owner's home.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references; also physician's office.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.—Norece Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; steam heat; telephone in every room; booklet on request.

79TH ST., 122 WEST.—Sunny second floor rooms; private bath; electricity; French cooking.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Large, sunny room; also medium; refined, homelike; reasonable; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, unexpectedly vacated; electricity; reasonable; generous table; references.

80TH, 134 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms, electricity; private bath; generous table; reference.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room; running water; suitable two; moderate; telephone.

82D ST., 52 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, with table board. Telephone Schuyler 8397.

82D ST., 54 WEST.—Sunny, single rooms; bath; excellent table; best references.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; private baths; electricity, steam; table guests; references.

85TH, 333 WEST.—Two large, attractive, front rooms; southern exposure; private family; conveniences; good home table; references; board optional.

86TH ST., 28 WEST.—Excellent table board; high-class private house. Phone Schuyler 8197.

86TH, 51 WEST.—Attractive rooms in refined home; excellent table; references required.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Excellent table board; private house; reasonable rates.

93D, 122 WEST.—Desirable room; convenience; well-appointed house; excellent board; references.

94TH, 50 WEST.—82 extravagantly furnished rooms, 18 on one floor, each with running water or bath adjoining. Smith.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Large rooms; first-class meals; telephone; convenient "L"; references.

106D, 250-252 WEST.—Desirable rooms; superb accommodations; bachelors, couple; unsurpassed table; references.

106 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE.

Apt. 74-76; sunny room, dining room, single from $8, two $17, including meals; inconvenience to students. Morningside 5515.

115TH ST., 500 WEST.—Elegant Rooms; southern exposure; suitable one, two; excellent cuisine.

113TH ST., 625 WEST.—Special attention to table guests; service quiet and efficient.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Attractive large and small connecting front rooms; exceptional table.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, well heated; electricity; adjoining bath; references.

145TH, 613 WEST.—Large rooms, closets; running water; good board; telephone; references.

149TH, 544 WEST.—Near Broadway Subway, beautiful Riverside; The Audubon; only few vacancies at our large establishment; large bright, well-heated rooms, bath adjoining; telephone, electricity; $10 to $12 each; $14 for two, including excellent board; smaller room, $8; dining rooms on parlor floor; large parlors for social entertainments; real home. Telephone 2737 Audubon.

155TH ST., (882-883 St. Nicholas Av.)—Large light rooms; excellent table; congenial people.

Charming Permanent Home,

overlooking city and suburbs,
yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan;
grand location, overlooking city, country, sea;
cool in Summer, warm in Winter;
"THE EVELYN LODGE."

Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables; everything served old clean; very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

CONVENT AV., 356.—Beautiful rooms, $10 upward one; $16 two; references.

FAMILY OF TWO offers unusual home to gentleman desiring exclusive surroundings; delicious meals; West 112th-Broadway. R 77 Times.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 101. (overlooking Washington Square.)—Excellent table; rooms, single and en suite.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 103, Hotel Earle.—A newly furnished room to rent, with private bath, including meals.

Board Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

TWO YOUNG lawyers want room and board in country within easy commuting distance of city; clean accommodations and plain, wholesome food; use of piano; price must be reasonable and home located near available tennis courts. Address full particulars to Kitty, P. O. Box 421, Madison Square Station.

Business woman seeks accommodations, private house, (no other boarders,) neighborhood 75th to 95th Sts., west side. Reasonable, 708 Col. Av.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Jersey City.

EAST ORANGE—LENOX MANOR
New throughout; large, sunny rooms; private baths; special rates for March; excellent table. Telephone 5075—Orange.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 25.—Large front room, second floor; references; breakfast optional.

11TH ST., 15-19 EAST.—Rooms with private bath and meals, $14 per week; rooms without bath and meals, $12 per week; hotel service.

15TH ST., 210 EAST.—Desirable large rooms, every convenience; home cooking; references; telephone.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Large and small well-furnished rooms; private house; reasonable.

17TH, 106 EAST.—Large room; private bath; $9; other rooms, $5.50 up.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) suite, two rooms and bath.

27TH, 205 EAST.—Parlor, 1 or 2, bath, elevator; steam heat. Apartment 5h.

29TH, 116 EAST.—Private house; large, attractive double rooms; telephone; all conveniences; comfortable; reasonable; near Subway.

29TH, 40 EAST.—Furniture in storage, sell cheap; take part in room rent. Carr.

34TH and 4th Av, at 18 Park Av.—Large and small handsomely furnished clean rooms, $4 up.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Nicely furnished room; select house; breakfast optional; references; telephone.

45TH, 19 EAST.—Room and bath; gentleman only; reference; $6.50.

45TH ST., 19 EAST.—Large, small rooms; all improvements; very fine house and location.

48TH ST., 19 EAST.—Attractive apartment, 1-2-3 rooms; bath; fine house and location.

50, 61 EAST.—Beautifully furnished large room in private house; connecting bath; telephone.

59TH ST., 129 EAST.—$2 weekly; steam heat, bath; quiet, respectable gentleman. Stevens.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 55.—Single and en suite; steam heat; telephone; convenient; transit.

LEXINGTON AV., 680, (52d.)—Homelike room; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select; telephone.

MADISON AV., 160 and 162.—Near 34th; desirable rooms; furnished or unfurnished; $5-$7 weekly. Phone 3373 Greeley.

MADISON AV., 527.—Large furnished room; 3 windows; electricity; adjoining bath.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence, charming single and double room for gentlemen; electricity, telephone; references.

10TH ST., 17 WEST.—Bedroom and sitting room in southern exposure apartment; electric light, running water, telephone, piano; meals optional; reference; bachelors. Mrs. Bean.

15TH, 240 WEST.—Bright room, well kept; modern apartment; small family; gentleman. Greenslade.

22D ST., 425 WEST.—Select house, large and single rooms; hot water, baths, electricity; reasonable rates.

41ST ST., 328 WEST. (Near Broadway.)—Large and small comfortable rooms; modern conveniences; phone.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.

Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates. 44c.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

41ST, 126 WEST.—Furnished rooms, all accommodations, from $2 up.

46TH ST., 29 WEST.—Large, light, airy rooms; private bath; newly furnished; gentlemen.

47TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; steam heat; porcelain bath; telephone; select.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private table; board optional. 4,586 Bryant.

48TH ST., 21 WEST.—Neat, clean furnished rooms; north and south; telephone. Write A. WATSON.

48TH ST., 28 WEST.—Large rooms, north and south; private bath; furnished to suit. Write A. WATSON.

48TH ST., 29 WEST.—Dining room, kitchen, suitable for caterer. Write A. WATSON.

48TH ST., 19 EAST.—Rooms, all improvements; steam, electricity; very fine house.

48TH, 23 WEST.—Back parlor, suitable for doctor; service. Write A. WATSON.

48TH ST., 65 WEST.—Small furnished rooms; quiet residence.

50TH, 70 WEST.—Two light rooms, private bath; $9; steam; hall room; telephone.

51ST, 25 WEST.—Single and double rooms; suite two rooms; also studio. Plaza 1072.

52D, 200 WEST.—Attractive, light, warm rooms; no other roomers; $4, $5. Rousseau.

52D, 942 WEST.—Front parlor with piano; also bedroom; other large rooms.

55TH, 329 WEST.—Clean, quiet house; warm, light, comfortable room; telephone, references.

56TH ST., 125 WEST.—Attractively furnished parlor bedroom and bath; every convenience; references. Gray.

56TH ST., 123 WEST.—Desirable parlor bedroom and bath in refined home. 6236—Columbus.

56TH ST., 21 and 23 WEST.—Elegant large rooms, private baths; kitchenettes; telephones; steam heat; $40, $50.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, large, sunny room; modern conveniences; select. 2306 Columbus.

59TH ST., 328 WEST.—Attractive room; clean house; every convenience. Phone 8533 Columbus.

65TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable large, small rooms; also beautifully furnished suite; warm; homelike.

68TH ST., 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms with running water; telephone; references.

69TH, 50 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished front room; conveniences; electricity; gentlemen; refined surroundings.

69TH ST., 61 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, medium room; all modern conveniences; telephone; references.

69TH, 65 WEST.—Spacious room, two, three people; bath, toilet; hall room.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished and decorated large and small rooms; beautiful home for refined people; hot water heat; telephone. Gentlemen only.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished and decorated; large, small rooms; beautiful home for refined people; telephone.

71ST, (226 West End Av.)—Comfortable, large, sunny rooms; suitable two; telephone; reasonable.

71ST ST., 71 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; telephone; references.

73D, 115 WEST.—Handsomely appointed large front rooms suitable for two; southern exposure; with or without private bath; references.

73D ST., 160 WEST.—Large front room; every convenience; gentlemen only; reference.

73D, 255 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; convenient to Subway; telephone.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable for two; refined surroundings; telephone; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Warm, handsomely furnished rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 174 WEST.—Large, warm rooms; kitchennette; $7 to $10; maid service.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Desirable small rooms; references; reasonable; gentlemen.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms; refined home; shower bath; phone; perfect service; reference.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful room, private bath; housekeeping privileges; small room; subway.

79TH ST., 223 WEST.—Large room; private bath; kitchenette privileges; small, sunny room; Subway.

82D ST., 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; references.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms; large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; references.

82D, 152 WEST.—Attractive room; all conveniences; southern exposure. Telephone 8780 Schuyler.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; private bath; electric light; references.

84TH ST., 51 WEST.—Very desirable rear parlor, with extension room; reasonable; telephone.

85TH, 129 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front parlor, private bath; telephone; private house.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Large, well furnished sunny room; unusually desirable; references.

86TH ST., 118 EAST.—Elegant furnished parlor floor; light rooms; Hungarian table.

87TH, 55 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room, bath adjoining; references; reasonable; gentlemen; private house.

87TH ST., WEST.—Two-room suite; private house; gentleman; exceptional references. Schuyler 4847.

88TH, 183 WEST.—Sunny front room, also small room; running water; gentleman.

89TH ST., 102 WEST.—Three handsomely furnished; all complete for housekeeping; also single room. Arolly.

91ST, 163 WEST.—Attractive rooms, double and single; heat, hot water; telephone; southern exposure.

91ST, 74 WEST.—Large, well-kept room for one or two; all conveniences; reasonable.

93D ST., 68 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; running water; closets; telephone.

97TH, 121 WEST.—Front, back, sunny rooms, suitable gentlemen; housekeeping conveniences; residence.

99TH ST., 200 WEST. (Amsterdam.)—Beautiful outside room; 4 windows; smaller; moderate; high class. 2 D.

101ST, 230, Corner Broadway.—Sunny front room; lavatory; gentleman; references.

101ST, 331 WEST.—Sunny, outside room; high-class elevator apartment; Subway. Minor.

104TH ST., 223 WEST. (Apt. d.)—Elegant front parlor, adjoining bedroom; two business men; elevator; private family; all modern conveniences.

107TH, 217 WEST.—Immaculate front sunny rooms; running water; moderate. Apartment 16.

109TH, 229 WEST.—Attractive room; gentleman; $30 monthly; breakfast optional. Apt. 82. Riverside 1374.

111TH, 608 WEST.—One, two, attractive rooms corner Riverside, block Subway; references. Vollmer.

113TH, 517 WEST.—Large, airy furnished room; high-class apartment. Apt. 22.

114TH ST., 610 WEST.—Large bedroom; also single room; modern conveniences; gentleman only.

116TH, (Broadway.)—Attractive front room; private family; elegant house; references. White, 4634 Morningside.

116TH, 460 WEST.—Attractive single and double rooms, overlooking park; celebrated restaurant; moderate.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; southern exposure; single and suite; elevator; telephone. Apt. 83.

120TH, ST., 423 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; Columbia College vicinity. Apt. 23.

121ST ST., 538 WEST.—Double room, adjoining bath; private family. Morningside—3271. Feltis.

122D ST., 540 WEST.—Large, homelike corner rooms; Telephone Morningside 4580. Apartment 51.

122D ST., 523 WEST.—Choice connecting rooms, bath, kitchen; single room, $3.50. Sherman.

122D, 416 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms in high class elevator apartment. Apt. 81.

124TH, 542 WEST.—Comfortable room; conveniences; refined lady; $2.50. Apt. 46.

126TH ST., 73 WEST.—Pleasant, sunny front room; reasonable; phone; Subway.

127TH, 65 WEST.—Single room, modern elevator, apartment; private family; moderate. Apartment 32.

128TH, 601 WEST.—Attractive, newly decorated room; independent entrance; private family; must be seen to be appreciated. Carroll.

129TH, 603 WEST.—Outside, sunny room, next bath; elevator; reasonable. Apt. 51.

188D, 555 WEST.—Beautiful single or double room; excellent French and Spanish cuisine; near Subway.

BROADWAY (967TH).—Gentleman or married couple, working; lovely home; finest Southern cooking; luxurious apartment house; $15 to $25 week. Phone Schuyler 10400, Apartment 100.

CENTRAL PARK, WEST, 65.—Couple, having bachelor apartment, would rent large light room; homelike and attractive; adjoining bath; references. Seventh floor (s. c.)

LADY contemplating taking a house in best residential quarter Manhattan wishes to secure doctor or dentist for parlor floor before signing lease. R 22 Times.

LARGE front room, private house; suitable for gentleman. Phone Audubon 1788.

How to Sublet Apartments Quickly

Two insertions of the following concise advertisement in The New York Times brought a number of acceptable inquirers, one of whom promptly engaged the apartment. If you must give up an apartment, why pay rent on it? Others sublet promptly through advertisements in The New York Times.

A choice six-room elevator apartment; must sublet or sell contents at once; very reasonable; no dealers. Brennan, 218 West 113th St. Phone 8422 Morningside.

Telephone advertisements to The Times, Bryant 1000.

The Times rejects advertisements which will not bear strict investigation, and actually excludes a large volume of questionable advertising. The Times offers a reward of $100 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person making a false representation in advertisements printed in its columns.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 404.—Apt. 21, next 116th St. Subway; private family will rent one room and bath; gentleman or lady; references. Telephone between 9 and 10 A. M., Morningside 7330.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 344.—Single, en suite; all conveniences; 90th express, Subway. Meek.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (near Grant's Tomb.)—Attractive front room; breakfast optional. Morning 5576W.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 321, (126th.)—Furnished rooms; use entire apartment during Summer; same price; private family. Mrs. Wolff.

TWO sunny rooms, furnished or unfurnished; private bath. 104 East 31st St. Mad. Sq. 3108.

WASHINGTON SQUARE WEST, 35.—A room and bath, without meals, $9 per week upward; including meals, $16 per week upward.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 102, Hotel Earle.—A newly furnished room, with private bath, phones, &c., to rent.

WEST END, 733, (96th.)—Complete home, two rooms; modern; moderate; subway. Baron.

WEST END, 611.—Beautiful room, private bath, electricity; private family; 91st subway.

You must stop somewhere—why not at HOTEL FREDERICK,
210 West 56th St. We believe our furnished suites of 2 rooms and bath are the best accommodations in New York at the price. Single rooms with or without bath.

Brooklyn.

ONE ROOM, Flatbush; private family; steam heat, electric light; references. Y 271 Times.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished

Twenty cents a line. Cash.

WANTED.—Two furnished rooms or one large room with bath, between 59th-59th 8th-; for business woman; rent not above $60; must be scrupulously clean; nicely furnished; regular boarding house horrors excluded. DESPERATE, R 95 Times.

SUNNY ROOM; refined, private family; near University, Japanese, Kent Hall, Columbia.

Help Wanted Female

Fifteen cents a line.

BUSINESS WOMAN to represent the circulation department of a daily newspaper in her home city, or town. Address L 150 Times Annex.

COMPANION.—A refined young woman wanted as useful companion to married lady in city; state creed, experience, and references. Address X. Y. Z., 74 Broadway.

DRESSMAKERS.—DESIRABLE ALL-YEAR-ROUND POSITION FOR TWO EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKERS WITH EXPERIENCE IN FIRST-CLASS CITY ESTABLISHMENTS. APPLY BY LETTER, STATING AGE AND EXPERIENCE, TO P. C. SIEGEL'S BUTTERICK BUILDING, SPRING AND MACDOUGAL STS., NEW YORK.

FREDERICK LOESSER & CO.,
BROOKLYN,
Require thoroughly experienced
SALESWOMEN FOR THEIR
SHOE AND BOOK DEPARTMENTS.
Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 4 P. M.

FREDERICK LOESSER & CO.,
BROOKLYN,
Require a thoroughly competent
HEAD OF STOCK
FOR THEIR BOOK DEPARTMENT.
Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 4 P. M.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
require the services of experienced
SALESWOMEN
for their
WASH GOODS SECTION.
Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 23d St. Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
require the services of experienced
SALESWOMEN
for their
SHOE SECTION.
Good salaries paid to those who are thoroughly experienced.
Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 23d St. Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
require the services of experienced
SALESWOMEN
for their
LACE SECTION.
Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 23d St. Side.

HIGH-CLASS UPTOWN DEPARTMENT STORE WITH EVENING WORK OFFERS PERMANENT POSITION BUYER AND HEAD OF STOCK OF HOSIERY, AND SALESWOMEN FOR MILLINERY, RIBBON, VEILING AND INFANTS' WEAR DEPTS. ONLY EXPERIENCED PERSONS NEED APPLY. L 152 TIMES.

HOUSEKEEPER.—An experienced housekeeper wanted for a boarding school. Address Box E, Morristown, N. J.

INFANT'S NURSE.—A competent, trained infant's nurse; 2 children; wages, $35. Hart, 536 West 112th St.

LADY, refined, educated, one who is self-supporting and knows how to meet educated people; experience not necessary; one who can furnish reference from pastor desired. J E 56 Times.

MODEL, size 36, age 23, experienced, to try on suits. French Model Tailoring Co., 258 5th Av.

NEAT, COMPETENT white women, half-time, prepare light breakfast, dust, mend, and care for clothes; for 2 women; small apartment. Apply Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Miss Hunt, 180 Madison Av., near 34th St.

SECRETARY wanted by busy lawyer; young lady as private secretary; good stenographer, experienced in cataloguing and filing papers. Address R. H. T., 205 Times Downtown, giving in detail, (a) age, (b) previous training, (c) previous experience, (d) references, and (e) salary expected.

THE Educational Society requires refined woman, over 25; teacher preferred. Salary, 225 5th Av.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St., offers secretarial courses only: stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and special assemblies. V. M. Wheat, Director.

Help Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents a line.

ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE who has plenty of snabition and energy; man with acquaintance among bankers, brokers, and executives of corporations preferred; excellent opportunity for right man. E 1 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—Official Progressive Party weekly newspaper; metropolitan district opportunity; one-third commission. Bloomer, 10 o'clock, 320 W. 42d St.

BOOKKEEPER, contractor's office; address stating experience, salary. J. S., 27 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.

Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates. 44c.

Help Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents a line.

BUTLER, COOK.—Competent white couple, man as butler and useful, wife cook, in private family; references required. Call before noon, 831 West 86th St.

BOY.—Office boy, 16, to answer phone and assist at clerical work; best references; state experience and wages. Address only Electrical, 164 East 53d St.

FREDERICK LOESSER & CO.,
BROOKLYN,
Require a number of thoroughly experienced
SALESMEN FOR THEIR
SHOE AND BOOK DEPARTMENTS.
Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 4 P. M.

JANITOR.—Wanted, good mechanic and wife to do cleaning; terms reasonable to first-class man. Call morning, between 10 and 12 o'clock, Mr. French, 570 East 162d St.

MANAGER.—OPENING FOR HIGH-CLASS MAN POSSESSING EXECUTIVE ABILITY AND EXPERIENCE AS GENERAL MANAGER OF HIGH-CLASS DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT; LARGE SALARY AND GOOD PROSPECTS FOR RIGHT MAN; NONE OTHER NEED APPLY; ANSWER, STATING EXPERIENCE, &c., IN DETAIL, F. 185 TIMES.

MANAGER, &c.—Competent young man wanted to assist in management and buying for a 5c and 25c store, in Erie, Penn.; profit sharing and salary. Apply the Gay Co. 116 W. 32d St., New York City.

REAL ESTATE SALESMEN.—Intelligent men to learn the real estate business; will be given an exceptional opportunity and receive thorough sales training by an old-established firm; commission. Apply Eickert-Finlay Realty Co., 1 West 34th St., New York.

SAKS & COMPANY,
Broadway at 34th St.,
are open to engage

A CREDIT MAN

to take full charge of their Dept. of Accounts. Only those having had sufficient previous experience and well qualified for the work can be considered.

SALESMAN
To handle our popular line of children's and young men's clothing in the following States: Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota; only those well established trade will be considered; commission basis. Nifty Clothing Co., 625 Broadway, city.

SALESMAN.—A salesman with real selling ability for a specialty; fine oportunity; chances for advancement on proved ability; drawing account; full particulars in your application. R 61 Times.

SALESMAN wanted; one who has experience in selling typewriters and adding machines, to handle new imported specialty; no competition; commission basis only. R 94 Times.

SALESMEN.—General and local; all territories new; classy specialty needed in stores, offices, homes, and traveling; big commission. Safety Chest Co., 722 B'way.

SALESMAN wanted with established trade on children's wash dresses; good opportunity for right man; commission basis and drawing account. Box L 157 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wanted, from St. Paul to coast, to sell line of Pile fabric coats; only men with established trade need apply; commission basis. Y 296 Times.

SALESMEN.—Live salesmen to take orders for advertising calendars; big commission; state experience, references. Y 277 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wanted, thoroughly experienced in upholstery hardware, to handle a new line of curtain poles. Call 217 West 14th St.; salary.

SALESMAN selling drug trade; exclusive territory; big commission; state experience. L 153 Times.

SALESMAN.—Specialty man; hustler; big opportunity; commission; exclusive territory. L 156 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND CORRESPONDENT required by importing house; must be well educated and capable; knowledge of German a recommendation. C 216 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN.—Earn while learning; learn mechanical dentistry; clean, well-paying professional trade; enormous demand for mechanical dentists; 6 months guaranteed; taught thoroughly in few months; morning, afternoon, and evening sessions; $15 monthly. Boden's Dental Trade School, 409 5th Av., near 42d St.

$5,000 death and $25 weekly accident policy for $5 yearly. Covers travel by land or sea, besides other accidents. Liberal proposition to salesman. North American Accident Insurance Co., 18 Liberty St., New York.

YOUNG MAN to represent the circulation department of a newspaper in his home city, or town. Address L 156 Times Annex.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

SALESMEN WANTED—Experience unnecessary; entire work big pay; write for call for particulars and large list of openings offering opportunities to earn $100 to $500 a month while you learn. Address National Salesmen's Training Association, 1,001 C Candler Building, Times Square, New York.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.—Secretarial courses only: stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities. V. M. Wheat, Director.

Agents Wanted.

Thirty cents a line.

WANTED.—First class agent to sell fruit farm in Ozarks. Address Willard, 120 East 61st St.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

BOOKKEEPER; assistant; knowledge stenography, typewriting; experienced; high school education; moderate salary. L. Lehman, 470 Pennsylvania Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, (30,) experience, accurate, A1 reference; high school education; moderate salary. B 868 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert; competent manager; controlling accounts, voucher system; $18. B 129 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Five years' experience; wishes steady position; best of references; salary $18. L. Michl, 307 East 116th St.

COMPANION OR HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined, competent lady with ability, tact, common sense; good needlewoman; economical, experienced housekeeper. Miss C., Box 161, Hartsdale, N. Y.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, expert, desires position. C 215 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKER.—New customers; dresses, coats, remodeling, $2.50 daily. Handler, 309 West 144th St.

GOVERNESS.—A Parisian governess, one of two children or companion for a young lady; best references. R 76 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Competent, middle-aged German-American woman desires position as housekeeper; good cook; no washing; references furnished. C 66 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN.—Earn while learning; learn mechanical dentistry; clean, well-paying professional trade; enormous demand for mechanical dentists; 6 months guaranteed; taught thoroughly in few months; morning, afternoon, and evening sessions; $15 monthly. Boden's Dental Trade School, 409 5th Av., near 42d St.

$5,000 death and $25 weekly accident policy for $5 yearly. Covers travel by land or sea, besides other accidents. Liberal proposition to salesman. North American Accident Insurance Co., 18 Liberty St., New York.

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ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—Official Progressive Party weekly newspaper; metropolitan district opportunity; one-third commission. Bloomer, 10 o'cl

GOODWIN HEIRS WIN ON FILM PATENTS

Circuit Court of Appeals Upholds Claims of the Rector-Inventor Against Eastman Company.

PROBABLE END OF FIGHT

Accounting of Photographic Film Sold Since 1898 and Until 1915 Must Now Be Made.

By a decision handed down yesterday in the Circuit Court of Appeals the rights of the Goodwin Film and Camera Company in photographic films were broadly sustained against the Eastman Kodak Company, and the patent granted to the late Rev. Hannibal Goodwin of Newark was recognized as the fundamental patent. This means that for all the millions of photographic films issued by the kodak company since Sept. 13, 1898, when the patent was granted, and to be issued until Sept. 13, 1915, when the patent expires, an accounting must be made. The lawyers declined last night to estimate how great was the sum involved.

The Eastman Kodak Company of New Jersey was formed on Oct. 24, 1901, and has issued $6,165,700 out of $10,000,000 6 per cent. cumulative preferred shares and $19,522,800 out of $25,000,000 common shares authorized. Among its subsidiaries are the Eastman Kodak Company of New York, the American Aristotype Company, Kodak, Limited, of England, Eastman Kodak Societe Anonyme Française of France, and the Kodak Gesellschaft of Germany. In 1912 its net profits were $13,999,047, and after paying dividends and reserve it had a surplus of $5,321,148.

George Eastman is its President, Henry A. Strong First Vice President and Treasurer, Walter S. Hubbell, Second Vice President and Secretary, and its executive offices are in Rochester, N. Y.

The film which is used to-day in all film cameras and in moving picture shows was the invention, the Circuit Court of Appeals finds, of the Rev. Hannibal, Goodwin. He was a Protestant Episcopal clergyman of distinction and in his time had been rector of Grace Cathedral, San Francisco. He also held a charge in Trenton, and was for years rector of the House of Prayer in Newark. He was a camera enthusiast, and in pursuing his hobby he invented the photographic film.

In May, 1887, he first made application for a patent, but met with great difficulties. Only after a long fight through the various patent tribunals was he enabled to establish his rights, and on Sept. 13, 1898, the patent was granted to him. Meanwhile the film had already been introduced for cameras, and the Eastman Kodak Company refused to recognize that Mr. Goodman had any rights in it. It continued to sell film cameras, and since that day the use of the film has been developed enormously through the great moving picture industry.

Mr. Goodwin died on Dec. 31, 1900, but the Goodwin Film and Camera Company, in which his widow and daughters retained a considerable interest, began suit in the Western District of New York in 1902 to establish their rights. The case was argued before Judge Hazel in May last year, and he gave a decision for the plaintiffs on Aug. 14. An appeal was taken to the Circuit Court of Appeals, and Edmund Wetmore and Edward C. Davidson appeared for the Goodwin Film and Camera Company.

The decision handed down yesterday upholding the decision of Judge Hazel will enable the Goodwin Film and Camera Company to demand an accounting as there is no appeal to the Supreme Court, except on petition for a writ of certiorari, which is rarely granted. Consequently, the aged widow of the inventor, who is living in Brooklyn, and his daughters are likely to be considerably enriched.

LIKE POISON PEN LETTERS.

Expert So Says of a Missive Written by Mrs. Pollard.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 10.—Society folk and church workers packed the County Court room when the trial of Mrs. Nelson L. Pollard, charged with having written a scurrilous letter to her next-door neighbor, Mrs. Charles F. Jones, was resumed at 10 o'clock this morning. William Kinsley, the handwriting expert, was recalled. He was on the witness stand for ten hours, most of the time under severe cross-examination.

He testified that he had examined the so-called "poison pen" letters and likewise one sent by the defendant to the Postmaster of Elisabeth. All were written on the same typewriter, according to Kinsley. He based his conclusion on certain imperfections in the type as shown in the letters "h," "e," "f," "o," and "u."

It had been expected that Mrs. Pollard would be called to-day, and the crowd waited until the very end of the session in the vain hope of hearing her. The auditors were disappointed when the State announced that it would call other witnesses, including probably Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jones, Mrs. Ernest Jones, and Mrs. H. R. Livengood, when the examination of Kinsley was finished to-morrow morning.

Much interest has been created by a report that the defense will put on the witness stand William Mayfield, a negro, now serving a seven-year term in the State Prison for running a disorderly house. A surprise is promised in the negro's testimony.

Turn Down State Official's Pass.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 10.—State Water Supply Commissioner Charles A. Meyers of Sussex County was ejected from a Lackawanna Railroad train at Netcong to-day while riding on a pass. He was anxious to get here, so he reboarded the train and paid his fare under protest, saying that in presenting the pass he was acting under direction of Attorney General Wescott.

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Secret Service men are looking for two men who passed counterfeit $10 bills in Hudson City on Monday. Three bills were passed having the same serial number, "D46792063," and the buffalo and Lewis and Clark centre pictures.

NEWARK.—Charles Fritz and Peter Woods, who, when arrested, gave their home as 2,583 Third Avenue, New York, were sentenced by Judge Bellstab yesterday to two and eight years respectively in State Prison at Trenton. They pleaded guilty to passing counterfeit half dollars.

NEWARK.—An inventory of the estate of Michael A. Mullin, who died June 20, 1908, was filed with the Surrogate only yesterday. The personal estate amounted to $32,008.57.

NEWARK.—Detectives are hunting for the sender of a Black Hand letter to Nathaniel King of Bissle & King, stock brokers in the Mutual Life Insurance Building. The letter was postmarked New York. Mr. King said yesterday that he believed he knew who sent it.

PATERSON.—A burglar, who entered the store of Max Bendit, butcher, at 90 Ellison Street on Monday night, removed a religious button from the lapel of his coat and laid it on the chopping block before he jimmied the safe and made off with $166 in cash.

ASBURY PARK.—Delegates arriving to take part in the seventy-eighth annual New Jersey Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church predict there will be many changes in pastorates announced.

DOVER.—Driven down from the mountains by the severe snows, a herd of deer is imprisoned in a big drift covering miles of the valley near Marcella. Many of the animals have died of starvation, and Game Warden William B. Young has hauled large quantities of fodder to the places where the animals are imprisoned.

QUARREL LEADS TO MURDER

Watchman, Angry with Clerk, Shoots Him and Himself.

In a quarrel over the disposition of some waste material at the Newark Embroidery Works, 75 Shipman Street, Herman Nagel, a watchman, of 357 Fifteenth Avenue, Newark, shot and killed William Schott, a shipping clerk, of 185 Runyon Street last night in the engine room and then killed himself. Bitter words had passed between the men in the dispute, and, as Schott turned to walk up a small stairway, Nagel drew a revolver and fired at him. One bullet hit Schott in the back and another in the breast.

August Schneider of 32 Mercer Street, the engineer of the plant, heard the shots fired, and found Schott lying at the foot of the stairway. He called the police and an ambulance, but Schott died on his way to the City Hospital. Schott leaves a wife and a four months' old child.

When Patrolman Davidson and Sickel reached the scene of the shooting Nagel hid behind a refuse boiler. Then as Capt. Tuite climbed over it he shot himself in the brain.

NOT CRITIC OF ROOSEVELT.

Count Almeida Doesn't Affirm Charge of Brazilian Hostility.

Count Mendes Almeida, owner of The Journal do Brasil, was quoted last week by John T. Lenferty of Chicago as confirming the story that Col. Roosevelt had offended Brazilians during his visit and had charged $3,000 for an address after being lavishly entertained. THE NEW YORK TIMES sent a message of inquiry to Count Almeida, who sent this answer yesterday by cable:

"RIO JANEIRO, March 10.—Not sure; cannot affirm.

"MENDES ALMEIDA."

Mr. Lenferty's charges have been denied by Col. Roosevelt's representatives in this country.

JAIL FOR RICH AUTOIST.

Portland Society Man Gets Five Days' Hard Labor for Speeding.

PORTLAND, Ore., March 10.—Five days at hard labor on the city rock pile was the sentence for speeding given to W. C. Barker, a wealthy society man, by Judge J. H. Stevenson in the Municipal Court here to-day.

Expecting to be let off with a fine, Barker pleaded guilty to driving his automobile fifty miles an hour within the city limits.

SHOT BY BOY FUGITIVES.

Farmer Who Tried to Capture Them May Die—Youths Surrender.

AURORA, Ill., March 10.—Three boy fugitives from the State Home at St. Charles, Ill., who had eluded a posse of farmers in the woods near Big Rock, Ill., all day, surrendered to Sheriff Charles McBriarity to-night. The boys, William French of Chicago, George Fairchild of Jacksonville, and William Borkman of Jacksonville, had eaten nothing, they said, since leaving the Home at St. Charles last night, and were driven out of the woods by hunger.

Elmer Dean, a Big Rock farmer, who was shot through the throat when he tried to apprehend the boys early in the day, is in an Aurora hospital, where it is said he had a slight chance for his life.

The Sheriff, several deputies, and a score of farmers had surrounded the woods when the boys left their shelter. They threw down a revolver, which they said they had stolen from Custodian Shaw at the Home, and begged McBriarity for something to eat. They refused to say who fired the shot that had injured Dean. Unless the Sheriff can learn which one shot Dean, all will be held here in jail until it is learned how seriously he is wounded.

an ARROW Notch COLLAR

You will like the satin laundry finish of the fabric. 2 for 25 cents

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC., TROY, N. Y. Makers of ARROW SHIRTS

Take Elevator—Save $10.00

You men who think you can't get the kind of clothes you like for **less** than $25—why don't you come up to our second floor shop and see the very suits and overcoats you prefer—for **$15?**

You ought to wear $25 clothes, but *why pay* $25—when you can get them for $10 less? Come up and see—that's all.

You save that $10 here because we don't have to pay high rent, nor other ground floor expenses. We've cut those items out of your cost. That's why **you** can get your $25 suit or overcoat here for **$15**

Monroe Clothes Shop

Longacre Building—One Flight Up.

N. E. Corner Broadway and 42d St.

OPEN EVENINGS

Take Elevator—Save $10.00

Save Money By Having Clothes Made to Measure

Save money and get greater satisfaction. You can if you come where efficiency has reduced cost, where knowledge gained by experience insures maximum style and value.

Suits to Measure, $25

Hundreds of foreign and domestic fabrics offer an unlimited chance to choose. Special Spring Overcoats, Silk Lined, $25. Samples on request.

Broadway & 9th St.

Arnheim

48TH ST. THEATRE E. OF B'WAY. BRYANT 174. 23rd Big Week

BARGAIN MAT. TO-MORROW. BEST SEATS $1.50

NOW APPROACHING ITS 200TH PERFORMANCE. THE GREAT AMERICAN DRAMA, THRILLING AND GRIPPING NEW YORK LIKE NO OTHER PLAY IN THE PAST CENTURY.

"TO-DAY"

By GEORGE BROADHURST and ABRAHAM SCHOMER.

GRIPS AND THRILLS

BECAUSE IT IS A GREAT HUMAN PLAY.
BECAUSE IT TEACHES A GREAT MORAL.
BECAUSE IT DEALS WITH A VITAL AMERICAN SUBJECT.
BECAUSE IT HAS THE GREATEST ACTING CAST IN YEARS.

P. S.—"TO-DAY" is NOT a white slave, redlight or underworld play.

HIPPODROME

6th Av., 43-44th. Dly. Mat. 2. Best Seats $1. Eve. 8

LAST 3 WEEKS OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST SHOW AMERICA

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th. Matinee To-m'w at 2. Best Seats $1.50. GREATEST OF ALL WINTER GARDEN SHOWS. THE WHIRL OF THE WORLD LYDIA KYASHT

44th ST. THEATRE, near B'way. LEW FIELDS, Prop. Phone 7292 Bryant. Evs. at 8. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2. DOLLAR-&-HALF MAT. TO-DAY

The Midnight Girl with GEORGE MACFARLANE. Makes Father Knickerbocker Rub His Eyes. THE ANTI-SOMNIA CURE!

Extra $1.50 Mat. St. Patrick's Day.

CASINO B'way and 39th St. Eve. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-day, 2:15. HIGH JINKS With STELLA MAYHEW and TOM LEWIS.

PRINCESS THEATRE 39th St., nr. B'way. Eve. 8:20. Mats. 2:20. LAST SIX TIMES of the FIVE THRILLERS of LAUGHTER & SENSATION. Last Popular Price Mat. To-day. BEGINNING WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, NEW COMEDY, MARRYING MONEY. SEATS ON SALE TO-MORROW. Sunday at 3, Concert—SAPIRSTEIN, Pianist.

COMEDY Theatre, 41st, nr. B'way. Eve. 8:15. Mats. 2:15. 3RD MONTH MAT. SAT. A Gale of Laughs and Love-Making.

Maxine Elliott's Help Wanted. Thea., 39th, nr. B'way. Eve. 8:20. Mats. To-day, Sat. & St. Patrick's Day. MATINEE TO-DAY—BEST SEATS $1.50.

39TH ST. THEATRE. Nr. B'way. Eve. 8:20. $1.50 Matinee To-day, 2:20. 3 Stories and Cellar of Laughs TOO MANY COOKS "True and delightful throughout." Arthur Ruhl, Tribune.

Playhouse 48th, E. of B'way. Eve. 8:20. Matinee To-day & Sat. 2:20. POPULAR PRICE MATINEE TO-DAY. THE THINGS THAT COUNT. A play charged with dramatic power and running over with laughter, WITHOUT AN EVIL THOUGHT.

Booth THEATRE, 45th, W. of B'way. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Tu'sday & Sat., 2:15. Mats. Thurs., Best Seats $1.50.

Iram indeed is gone with all his Rose,
And Jamshyd's Sev'n-ring'd Cup where no one knows;
But still a Ruby kindles in the Vine
And many a Garden by the Water blows.

GUY BATES POST in the Wonderful Persian Love Play, "Omar, the Tentmaker" By Richard Walton Tully, author of "THE BIRD OF PARADISE." SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

LITTLE 44th St., W. of B'way. Eve. 8:45. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:30. The Unique Theatre of America. WINTHROP AMES Presents BERNARD SHAW'S Amusing Comedy, "The Philanderer" All Seats for All Performances, $2.00.

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Eve. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-day, 2:15. BLANCHE RING in WHEN CLAUDIA SMILES. Supported by HARRY CONOR.

Shubert Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Eve. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-day, 2:15. A THOUSAND YEARS AGO

Manhattan Op. Ho., 34th St. & 8th Ave. LAST WEEK. Evs. 8:15. & Mat. Sat. 25c to $1. Mat. T'day, 25-50c. THE LURE

WEST END 125th St., West of 8th Avenue. 4 Performances Daily, 2, 4, 7 & 9. THE GANGSTERS SENSATIONAL PHOTO DRAMA.

Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Eve. at 8:20. Matinees To-day & Sat. 2:20. Laurette Taylor "Peg o' My Heart."

ROYAL 1 blk from 149 St. & 3 Av. Ev. 8:15. 25c to $1. Mat. T'd'y, 25c. & 50c. The BLINDNESS of VIRTUE

TRAVEL-VACATION SPORTSMAN'S SHOW. A REAL SPORTSMAN'S SHOW. OUTDOOR TRAP SHOOTING. FLY CASTING. REAL LIVE ANIMALS, BIRDS AND FISHES. ADMISSION 50c. 10 A. M. to 11 P. M.

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE MARCH 5-14

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COLONIAL DAILY MAT. 25c. William Faversham & Co., Cross & Josephine, Flanagan & Edwards & 7 big acts.

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COHAN & HARRIS ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20. POPULAR 50c. TO $1.50 MAT. TO-DAY. COHAN'S BEST PLAY.

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EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees To-day & Sat., 2:30. MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. BARRIE'S FANTASTIC COMEDY, "THE LEGEND OF LEONORA." By the author of "PETER PAN."

KNICKERBOCKER—Broadway at 38 St. LAST 6 TIMES—Last Mats. To-day & Sat. THE LAUGHING HUSBAND. NEXT MONDAY NIGHT—SEATS TO-M'W. JULIAN ELTINGE in THE CRINOLINE GIRL.

HARRIS 42 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. To-m'w & Sat., 2:20. 3 Nothing But Laughs in THE RULE OF 3

FULTON 46th St., nr. B'way. THE MISLEADING LADY. Mats. To-day (Pop.) & Sat., 2:20.

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. LAST HAPPY WEEK. Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Comedy, THE LITTLE CAFE. By Ivan Caryll and C. M. S. McLellan. WED., MARCH 18—Seats To-morrow. Henry W. Savage will offer MAIDS OF ATHENS. A New Operetta by Victor Leon and Franz Lehar, (Creators of "The Merry Widow.") English Book and Lyrics by Carolyn Wells.

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GAIETY B'WAY & 46 ST. Evs. 8:25. Popular Mat. To-day. Henry W. Savage's "Down East" Comedy ALONG CAME RUTH

"Figures characteristic and humorously drawn. It gave the first night audience many a hearty laugh."—World.

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GLOBE B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20. TO-DAY MATINEE 500 First Balc. Seats, $1 QUEEN OF THE MOVIES. MUSICAL AND DANCING HIT OF THE TOWN. HANDSOMEST CHORUS IN THE WORLD. SCREAMS OF LAUGHTER.

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GEO. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. M. Fop. Mat. To-day. POTASH & PERLMUTTER

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:20. MATINEE TO-DAY 2:20. CYRIL MAUDE the famous English actor, in the tremendously successful comedy drama, "GRUMPY"

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Thurs. at 8. Tales of Hoffmann. Hempel, Alda, Bori, Mauboury, Sem. Gilly, Rothier, Didur, Segurola, Reiss. Cond., Polacco.
Fri., 7:30. Goetterdaemmerung. Fremstad, Ober; Mayer, Well, Goritz, Reyedal. Cond., Hertz.
Sat. at 2. Girl of the Golden West. Destinn; Caruso, Amato, Gilly, Didur. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 8. Pop. Prices. Koenigskinder. Farrar, Robeson; Jorn, Goritz, Reiss, Mardael. Cond., Hertz.
Next Mon. at 8. Julien. Farrar; Caruso, Gilly, Reiss, Ananian. Cond., Polacco.
Wed. at 8. Gioconda. Destinn, Homer; Caruso, Amato, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.

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GLUCK CONCERT to be given at the Waldorf-Astoria, Thursday Afternoon, March 12th, AT 3 O'CLOCK, BY THE SYMPHONY CLUB OF NEW YORK. Mr. David Mannes, Conductor. Madame Alma Gluck, Soloist. Tickets for sale at the Waldorf-Astoria and by Mr. Albert H. Seaberry, 139 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 8192.

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Carnegie Hall, Sun. Aft., March 15, at 2. Last Violin Recital—MISCHA ELMAN. Seats $2.00 to $2.00, now at Box Office. The Wareroom of the STEINWAY PIANO.

Carnegie Hall, Fri. Eve., Mch. 13, at 8:15. VIOLIN RECITAL. YSAYE. Benefit Barnard Quarter Century Building Fund, under the auspices Dramatic Assn. Program includes Saint-Saens Concerto; VITALI, Chaconne, with organ; Kreisler's Caprice Viennoise, VIEUXTEMPS, Ballade and Polonaise. Tickets 50c. to $2 at Box Office.

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